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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Thursday, April 1, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: March 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

Residential Building Permits Advance Estimate

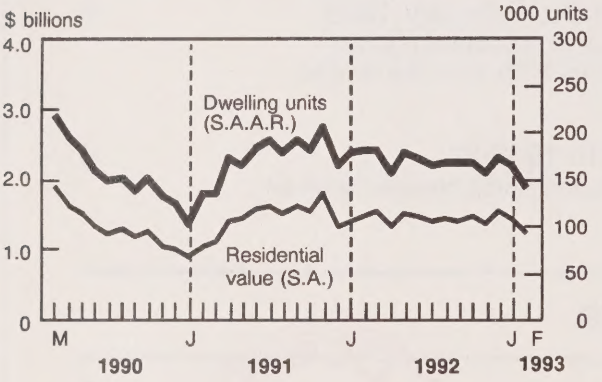
February 1993
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Highlights

Residential Sector

- The advance estimate for February indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada decreased to $1,296 million, down 7.9% from the revised value for January 1993 ($1,408 million).

Value of Residential Building Permits and _Number_ of Authorized Dwelling Units, Canada



Note: *Revised data for January, advanced data for February.*
S.A.A.R. : Seasonally adjusted at annual rate (right scale).
S.A. : Seasonally adjusted at monthly rate (left scale).

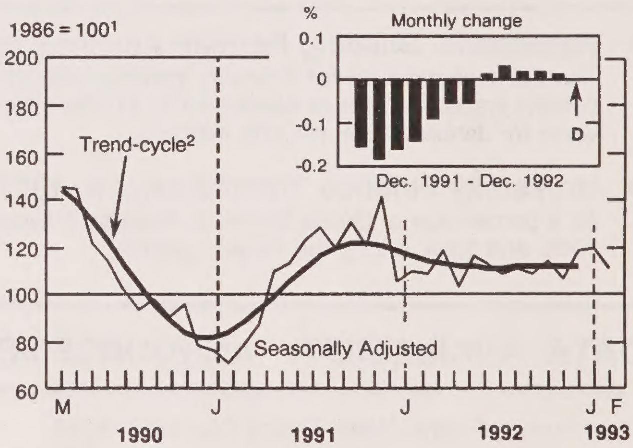
- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in February decreased by 14.7% to approximately 140,000 units at annual rates, down from some 165,000 (revised) units reported in January.

> **Note to Users**
>
> *To better serve you, the building permits advance estimate that used to be released with the preliminary estimate will now be the subject of a separate release. This measure will enable the Current Investment Indicators Section to release the preliminary estimate two weeks earlier.*

Residential Building Permits Index

- The residential building permits index short-term trend has been relatively stable since June 1992, increasing on average by 0.1% per month. In December, the residential sector index remained unchanged at 111.0.

Residential Building Permits Index



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

For further analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential Building Permits

February 1993, Advance Estimate

Region	Value		% Change	
	February[a] 1993	January[r] 1993	February[a]/ January[r] 1993	February 1993[a]/1992
	$ thousands		%	%
Canada				
Raw	832,992	663,003	25.6	-16.5
Seasonally Adjusted	1,295,691	1,407,512	-7.9	-11.3

[a] Advance figures.
[r] Revised figures.

Number of Dwelling Units Authorized

February 1993, Advance Estimate

Region	Annual Rate		% Change	
	February[a] 1993	January[r] 1993	February[a]/ January[r] 1993	February 1993[a]/1992
	units		%	%
Canada				
Raw	98,400	77,424	27.1	-24.9
Seasonally Adjusted	140,436	164,544	-14.7	-21.5

[a] Advance figures.
[r] Revised figures.

■

University Finance Trend Analysis

1981-82 to 1990-91

Highlights

- From 1981-82 to 1990-91, total gross university expenditures rose by 106% to $10 billion, representing an average annual increase of 8.4%.
- As a percentage of Gross Domestic Product, university expenditures hovered between 1.4% and 1.5% during the 10-year period.
- General operating expenditures per full-time equivalent student increased by an average 4.3% per year, reaching $10,676 in 1990-91. This compared to an average increase of 5.2% in the Consumer Price Index.
- Provincial funding for general operating funds increased more slowly than tuition fees. Over the 10-year period, tuition fees increased at an average annual rate of 10.8%, compared with 6.9% for provincial funding.
- As a percentage of university sponsored research income, federal funding fell 3.5 percentage points from its 1981-82 level to 54.8%, whereas provincial funding increased by 1.4 percentage points, rising from 17.7% to 19.1% for the same period.

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1981-82 to 1990-91 (81-260, $39) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668), Finance Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 27, 1993

Preliminary estimates of Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 27, 1993 totalled 282 826 tonnes, a 1.1% increase from the preceding week's 279 842 tonnes but down 1.0% from the year-earlier 285 791 tonnes. The cumulative total at March 27, 1993 was 3 333 510 tonnes, a 3.2% increase from 3 231 336 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.4% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of March 21, 1993 decreased 8.4% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

February 1993

Canadian chemical firms produced 125 193 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in February 1993, a 5.1% decrease from the 131 978^r (revised) tonnes produced in February 1992.

For January and February 1993, production totalled 261 856 tonnes, down 6.9% from the 281 403^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for February 1993 and February 1992

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The February 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

February 1993

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for February 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 56 248 tonnes in February 1993, an increase of 14.9% from the 48 960 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The February 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50; United States: US$15/US$60; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

University Finance Trend Analysis, 1981-82 to 1990-91.
Catalogue number 81-260
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

Heritage Institutions, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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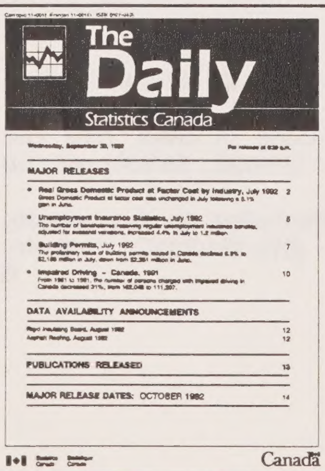

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

March 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Aboriginal Data: Age and Sex,	1991 Census	March 30, 1993
About Productivity		March 15, 1993
Age, Sex, Marital Status and Common-law Status	1991 Census Technical Reports	March 3, 1993
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics	Second Quarter 1992	March 15, 1993
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	January-March 1992	March 4, 1993
Annual Survey of Manufactures	1991	March 29, 1993
Area Profile Series	1991 Census	March 22, 1993
Asphalt Roofing	February 1993	March 29, 1993
Average Prices and Indexes of Selected Farm Inputs	February 1993	March 17, 1993
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	March 1993	March 15, 1993
Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 1, 1993
Basic Summary Tabulations	1991 Census	March 12, 1993
Births in Canada	1991	March 17, 1993
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 12, 1993
Building Permits	December 1992	March 3, 1993
	January 1993	March 25, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	January 1993	March 25, 1993
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	December 1992	March 11, 1993
	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 11, 1993
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	February 1993	March 17, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	March 1993	March 25, 1993
Canadian National Child Care Study	1988	March 29, 1993
Canadian Social Trends	Spring 1993	March 31, 1993
CANSIM Time Series Directory	1993	March 25, 1993
Cardiovascular Disease in Canada	1993	March 5, 1993

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Canada

Index to Data Releases, March 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Cement	January 1993	March 1, 1993
	February 1993	March 26, 1993
Coal and Coke Statistics	December 1992	March 16, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	January 1993	March 23, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	February 1993	March 18, 1993
Consumer Price Index	February 1993	March 19, 1993
Continuing Education in Canadian Universities	1988-89, 1989-1990 and 1990-91	March 3, 1993
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	February 1993	March 22, 1993
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1992	March 23, 1993
Dairy Review	January 1993	March 12, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	January 1993	March 10, 1993
Department Store Sales	February 1993	March 17, 1993
Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1993	March 22, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1993	March 10, 1993
Electric Lamps	February 1993	March 17, 1993
Electric Power Statistics	December 1992	March 3, 1993
	January 1993	March 23, 1993
Electric Storage Batteries	January 1993	March 8, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1993	March 29, 1993
Environmental Perspectives – Studies and Statistics	1993	March 25, 1993
Estimates of Labour Income	December 1992	March 9, 1993
Exploration, Development and Capital Expenditures of Mining and Petroleum and Natural Gas Wells	1993 Intentions	March 25, 1993
Export and Import Price Indexes	January 1993	March 18, 1993
Facing Retirement		March 4, 1993
Farm Product Price Index	January 1993	March 10, 1993
Farm Taxation Data	1991	March 23, 1993
Female Lone Parents in the Labour Market	1976-1991	March 8, 1993
Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 1, 1993
Fur Production	1991-92	March 23, 1993
Geographic Data	1991	March 31, 1993
Government Revenue and Expenditure	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 1, 1993
Gypsum Products	January 1993	March 3, 1993
	February 1993	March 31, 1993
Health Reports	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 26, 1993
Help-wanted Index	February 1993	March 10, 1993
Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada	1991	March 8, 1993
Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics	1992	March 5, 1993

Index to Data Releases, March 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 3, 1993
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	January 1993	March 3, 1993
Industrial Product Price Index	February 1993	March 26, 1993
International Air Passenger Origin and Destination	1991	March 15, 1993
Labour Force Activity, Occupation and Industry	1991 Census	March 2, 1993
Labour Force Survey	February 1993	March 12, 1993
Labour Market Activity Survey: Three-year Longitudinal Microdata Tape	1988-1990	March 4, 1993
Local Government Long-term Debt	February 1993	March 25, 1993
Marriages in Canada	1991	March 3, 1993
Milling and Crushing Statistics	January 1993	March 10, 1993
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	February 1993	March 23, 1993
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1993	March 16, 1993
Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 12, 1993
Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Manufactures	March 5, 1993
National Income and Expenditure Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 1, 1993
New Housing Price Index	January 1993	March 10, 1993
New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1993	March 9, 1993
Oil Pipeline Transport	December 1992	March 10, 1993
Oils and Fats	January 1993	March 8, 1993
Pack of Processed Carrots	1992	March 26, 1993
Part-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities	1990-91	March 5, 1993
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	January 1993	March 9, 1993
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	January 1993	March 12, 1993
Perspectives on Labour and Income	Spring 1993	March 4, 1993
Police Personnel in Canada	1992	March 9, 1993
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1993	March 18, 1993
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	January 1993	March 1, 1993
	February 1993	March 31, 1993
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	December 1992	March 1, 1993
	January I993	March 22, 1993
Producing the Goods – Employment Trends Since 1976	1976-1992	March 8, 1993
Production of Eggs	January 1993	March 10, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	January 1993	March 23, 1993

Index to Data Releases, March 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	January 1993	March 22, 1993
Provincial and Territorial Government Enterprises Finance	1990 Actual (Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31)	March 19, 1993
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	January 1993	March 9, 1993
Quarterly Demographic Statistics	October-December 1992	March 16, 1993
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1992	March 22, 1993
Quarterly Report on Energy Supply and Demand in Canada	Third Quarter 1992	March 22, 1993
Railway Carloadings	January 1993	March 4, 1993
	February 1993	March 31, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1993	March 4, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1993	March 11, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1993	March 17, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1993	March 25, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index	February 1993	March 26, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate	February 1993	March 10, 1993
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1992	March 1, 1993
	January 1993	March 31, 1993
Retail Trade	January 1993	March 22, 1993
Rigid Insulating Board	February 1993	March 29, 1993
Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities	1989-1990	March 3, 1993
Sales of Natural Gas	January 1993	March 18, 1993
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1993	March 26, 1993
Selected Financial Indexes	February 1993	March 18, 1993
Shipments of Rolled Steel	January 1993	March 15, 1993
Short-term Expectations Survey		March 9, 1993
Soft Drinks	February 1993	March 17, 1993
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	January 1993	March 5, 1993
StatCan: CANSIM Disc		March 18, 1993
Statistics Canada Catalogue	1993	March 11, 1993
Steel Pipe and Tubing	January 1993	March 12, 1993
Steel Primary Forms	January 1993	March 9, 1993
	Week Ending February 27, 1993	March 4, 1993
	Week Ending March 6, 1993	March 11, 1993
	Week Ending March 13, 1993	March 18, 1993
	Week Ending March 20, 1993	March 25, 1993

Index to Data Releases, March 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	January 1993	March 5, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	March 1, 1993	March 26, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	March 1, 1993	March 18, 1993
Sugar Sales	February 1993	March 5, 1993
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	December 1992	March 1, 1993
Telephone Statistics	January 1993	March 25, 1993
Tobacco Products	February 1993	March 17, 1993
Trade Patterns: Canada-United States – The Manufacturing Industries	1981-1991	March 3, 1993
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1993	March 12, 1993
Travel-log	Winter 1993	March 5, 1993
Traveller Accommodation Statistics	1988-1990	March 24, 1993
Trusteed Pension Funds	Third Quarter 1992	March 5, 1993
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1993	March 31, 1993
Wholesale Trade	January 1993	March 23, 1993
Women in Academia – A Growing Minority	1989	March 11, 1993
Women in the Workplace	Second Edition	March 19, 1993
Working Shift	1991	March 11, 1993

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

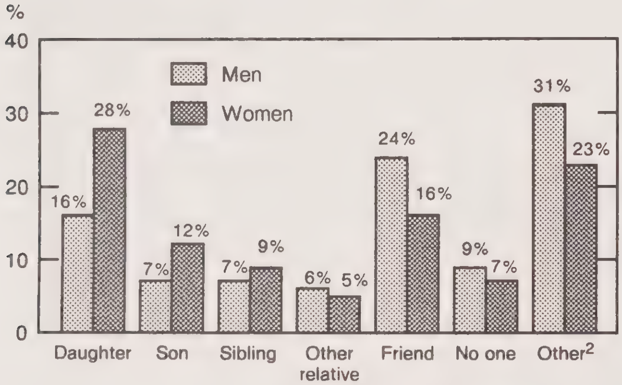
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Sources of Emotional Support for Older Canadians

When asked who they would turn to first when they were a bit down or depressed, older women tended to report a larger variety of sources of support than did older men.

Sources of emotional support for elderly men and women without spouses[1], 1990



1 Includes persons without sons, daughters, siblings, etc.
2 Includes neighbours, co-workers, clergy, doctors, professional counsellors, others, and "don't know". None of these specific sources exceeded 5%.
Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1990.

Highlights

- While a relatively large proportion of married seniors (including common-law) reported that they would turn to their spouse for support, it was more common for men this age (45%) to do so than it was for women (37%).

- Married women were more likely to seek support from one of their children (25%) or from a friend (10%) than were married men (15% and 4%, respectively).

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Elderly people can no longer expect to spend their senior years living with their families. This is particularly true for older women, who as widows in many cases are more and more likely to be living alone. With more seniors living on their own, emotional support from family may not be as easy to come by as in the past. It takes some effort by the individual, as well as by family and friends, to maintain the social contact they want.*
>
> *The Spring 1993 issue of* Canadian Social Trends *(released on March 31, 1993) features an article entitled "Emotional Support and Family Contacts of Older Canadians." The study analyzes data from the 1990 General Social Survey.*

- More than twice the proportion of married men (12%) as women (5%) reported they would not seek support from anyone.

- Women aged 65 and over not living with a spouse were most likely to say they would turn to a daughter for emotional support (28%), whereas only 16% of the men without spouses would do so.

- Both women and men not living with a spouse were less likely to turn to a son than to a daughter (12% and 7%, respectively).

- Men not living with a spouse would most likely turn to a friend (24%), whereas this was the case for only 16% of women not living with a spouse.

The Spring 1993 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) was released March 31. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this report, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-6894, Canadian Social Trends, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
January 1993

Highlights

- In January, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased by 3.0% from the same period last year to 15 697 049 cubic metres (m^3).
- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 0.8% compared to January 1992, but pipeline imports declined 1.7% for the same period.
- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in January rose 2.2% from 1992, but deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 4.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The January 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerald O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
January 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,397 million for January 1993, an increase of 5.6% from $1,324 million a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The January 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in about three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Courier Industry in Canada
1990

In 1990, an estimated 2,038 courier companies in Canada generated a total of $1.9 billion in annual sales and employed over 63,000 people across the country.

In 1992, Statistics Canada conducted a pilot study with the objective of measuring the economic activity of Canadian companies principally engaged in parcel delivery. The study did not include postal services. Analysis of a combination of administrative (tax) and survey data produced the following overall results:

Courier Industry in Canada
1990

Province	Number of Companies	Total Operating Revenue	Packages Delivered
		$'000	'000
Newfoundland	23	4,405	1,040
Prince Edward Island[1]	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	53	10,181	3,474
New Brunswick	28	1,749	1,142
Quebec	421	155,183	78,381
Ontario	550	1,341,269	371,098
Manitoba	155	28,493	10,196
Saskatchewan	120	12,019	5,215
Alberta	338	69,385	20,233
British Columbia	350	267,059	150,136
Yukon Territory[1]	x	x	x
Northwest Territories[1]	x	x	x
Canada	**2,038**	**1,889,743**	**640,915**

[1] *Confidential data for Prince Edward Island have been included with Newfoundland; those for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are combined with British Columbia.*
x *Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.*

A more detailed report will appear in the Vol. 9, No. 3 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), scheduled for release in April.

For further information, please contact Andrea Mathieson, Transportation Division (613-951-2493, fax: 613-951-0579). ■

Annual Survey of Construction
1988 and 1989

Results for the 1988 and 1989 Survey of Construction are now available. Principal statistics are provided by size groupings for seven industries and 10 provinces.

For more detailed information about this release, contact Mamady Kaba (613-951-3550), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Department Store Sales and Stocks,
December 1992.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$14.40/\$144; United States: US\$17.30/US\$173; Other Countries: US\$20.20/US\$202).

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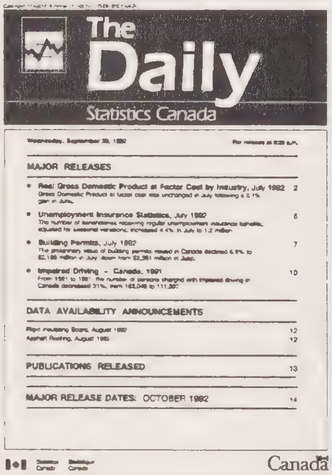

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

April 5-8

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
6	**Estimates of Labour Income**	January 1993
6	**Short-term Expectations Survey**	
7	**Help-wanted Index**	March 1993
8	**Labour Force Survey**	March 1993
8	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	February 1993
8	**New Motor Vehicle Sales**	February 1993

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75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment

1992-93 (Preliminary Data)

According to preliminary data for the fall of the 1992-93 academic year, full-time enrolment in post-secondary programs at community colleges and related institutions[1] increased to an all-time high of 367,100 students. Most students (259,600 or 71%) were enroled in career programs[2], while the rest (107,500 or 29%) were in university transfer programs[2].

These figures show that full-time postsecondary enrolment is continuing the upward trend that has prevailed since 1989-90. After a decline in the mid-1980s, postsecondary enrolment has risen to a new peak, increasing by 16% over the last three years.

Enrolment in career programs represented the strongest increase – up 18% since 1990-91. Enrolment in university transfer programs also increased, but not as rapidly – up 4% since 1990-91. In career programs, the most significant enrolment increases from 1990-91 occurred in Newfoundland (28%), Ontario (27%) and the Yukon Territory[3] (26%). In university transfer programs, the most significant increases from 1990-91 occurred in the Yukon Territory[3] (98%) and Alberta (43%).

Preliminary data on the number of students in community colleges and related institutions are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures usually represent a slight overestimate at the national level of final enrolment counts. According to the most recent final data (1990-91), this variation amounted to 1.8%.

For further information about this survey, contact Josée Normand (613-951-3181) or Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: (613-951-9040).

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1 *By definition, this population includes postsecondary non-degree-granting institutions such as colleges of applied arts and technology, technical institutes, the general and vocational colleges in Quebec (CEGEP) and other institutions that provide training in specialized fields (e.g., agriculture, arts and forestry). Schools of nursing and other training programs (postsecondary level) that are administered in hospitals, clinics or regional schools are also included.*

2 *A career program prepares a student, upon completion of the program, to enter an occupation at a level between that of the university-trained professional and the skilled tradesman. Secondary school completion is a normal prerequisite for entry to these programs, which require at least 24 weeks for completion. A university transfer program requires secondary school completion as a prerequisite and provides a standing equivalent to the first or second year of a university degree program.*

3 *Note that the increases in the Yukon Territory are based on a relatively small number of total enrolments.*

Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment at Community Colleges and Related Institutions

Fall 1992-93 (Preliminary Data)

Province/Territory	Enrolment in Career Programs	Enrolment in University Transfer Programs	Total Enrolment in Postsecondary Programs
Newfoundland	4,695	...	4,695
Prince Edward Island	1,091	...	1,091
Nova Scotia	2,609	36	2,645
New Brunswick	3,095	...	3,095
Quebec	77,857	86,663	164,520
Ontario	125,908	...	125,908
Manitoba	3,769	–	3,769
Saskatchewan	3,294	...	3,294
Alberta	22,371	6,204	28,575
British Columbia	14,527	14,402	28,929
Yukon Territory	112	172	284
Northwest Territories	296	–	296
Canada	**259,624**	**107,477**	**367,101**

– *Nil or zero.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

■

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates

1990-91 (Final Data)

Highlights

- There were 324,300 full-time students attending postsecondary programs at Canadian community colleges or related institutions in the fall of the 1990-91 academic year, a 2% increase from the previous year.

- Over two-thirds of the students (220,600) were enroled in career/technical programs (including programs of hospital schools), a 3% increase from 1989-1990. The remaining students were enroled in university transfer programs (103,700), almost the same number as the year before.

- The number of women enroled in postsecondary programs continued to grow, reaching an all-time high of 175,900 in 1990-91. The number of men enroled, however, peaked at an all-time high of 157,500 in 1984-85, and subsequently decreased to 148,500 in 1990-91. Nevertheless, the number of men enroled did increase by 2.7% from 1989-1990.

- Students are getting older. Since 1983-84, the percentage of students aged 25 and over has risen each year, increasing from 10.2% (31,900) in 1983-84 to 17.1% (55,100) in 1990-91.

- The number of students studying part-time in the fall of 1990-91 was 193,500, a 4.3% increase from the previous year.

- There were 57,300 graduates of postsecondary programs during the 1989-1990 academic year, an increase of less than 1% from the year before. Business and commerce (27.1% of all graduates) and engineering and applied sciences (20.3%) were the most popular fields.

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1990-91 (81-222, $27) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Josée Normand (613-951-3181) or Raynald Lortie (613-951-1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division (fax: 613-951-9040). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates by First Official Language Spoken

1991 Census

Population Estimates by First Official Language Spoken is now available. This publication presents estimates, from the 1991 Census of Canada, of first official language spoken.

First official language spoken is derived from information on knowledge of official languages, mother tongue and home language. Data are shown for Canada, the provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas, census divisions and census subdivisions.

To purchase a copy of *Population Estimates by First Official Language Spoken* (94-320, $50), see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

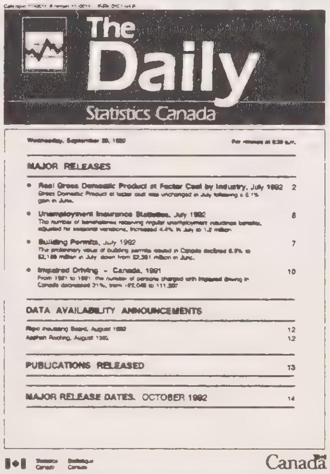
February 1993

Canadian electrical appliances manufacturers produced 59,598 kitchen appliances in February 1993, down 12.2% from 67,917 appliances produced a year earlier. Data on the manufacture of home comfort products for February 1993 are confidential.

For January and February 1993, year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 104,078 units. For the same period in 1992, production amounted to 127,830 units.

The February 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 14

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Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January-March 1992.
Catalogue number 51-002
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Touriscope - International Travel, October-December 1992.
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(Canada: $38.50/$154; United States: US$46.25/US$185; Other Countries: US$54/US$216).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, December 1992.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 81-222
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Population Estimates by First Official Language Spoken, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 94-320
(Canada: $50; United States: US$60; Other Countries: US$70).

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MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

January 1993

Highlights

The January 1993 preliminary estimate of labour income[1] was $31.9 billion, an increase of 2.5% from January 1992. This growth was slightly less than the 2.8% attained in December 1992 because supplementary labour income rose by 3.6% in January 1993 compared with 6.8% in December.

Seasonally Adjusted – Wages and Salaries

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for January 1993 dipped slightly (-0.1%) from December 1992.

- Growth in wages and salaries in January occurred in local administration (+1.6%), construction (+1.2%), finance, insurance and real estate (+1.0%), provincial administration (+0.9%), and in education and related services (+0.7%). These increases were moderated by wage and salary declines in forestry (-4.1%), mines, quarries and oil wells (-2.7%), trade (-0.9%), health and welfare services (-0.8%), transportation, communications and other utilities (-0.7%), commercial and personal services (-0.5%) and manufacturing (-0.4%).

- In January, wages and salaries increased in Nova Scotia (+1.9%), New Brunswick (+0.8%) and Prince Edward Island (+0.5%). Wages and salaries declined in Newfoundland (-1.9%), Alberta (-1.4%), the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (-1.1%) and British Columbia (-0.6%). In the remaining provinces, wages and salaries were little changed from December.

Unadjusted

- In January, wages and salaries grew by 2.3% from a year earlier. This change was the same as that recorded in December and in November 1992.

- The strongest year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries were in finance, insurance and real estate (+6.3%), education and related services (+4.0%), health and welfare services (+3.9%), local administration (+3.9%), commercial and personal service (+3.6%), forestry (+3.3%) and federal administration (+3.2%). By contrast, year-to-year declines in wages and salaries were recorded in mines, quarries and oil wells (-8.9%) and construction (-3.3%).

- Wages and salaries in manufacturing rose by 1.3% on a year-to-year basis, following increases of 1.2% in December 1992 and 0.7% in November 1992.

- In Prince Edward Island (+6.1%), British Columbia (+3.9%) and New Brunswick (+3.2%), year-to-year increases in wages and salaries were larger than the national growth rate of 2.3%. This growth was moderated by smaller increases in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland (-0.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, contact Labour Division (613-951-4058, fax: 613-951-4087). □

[1] *Labour income is wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for about 90% of labour income and supplementary labour income accounts for about 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for about 57% of Gross Domestic Product.*

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	January 1993p	December 1992r	November 1992f	January 1992
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	128.0	188.3	216.2	127.3
Forestry	195.5	201.0	229.9	189.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	602.4	607.9	603.3	661.0
Manufacturing industries	4,955.9	5,032.0	5,023.2	4,893.6
Construction industry	1,345.9	1,434.2	1,670.9	1,391.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,802.4	2,820.6	2,826.8	2,758.5
Trade	3,927.3	4,098.1	4,064.6	3,860.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,588.6	2,589.6	2,577.1	2,435.1
Commercial and personal services	3,968.6	4,032.5	4,048.8	3,829.3
Education and related services	2,782.2	2,716.6	2,792.3	2,674.6
Health and welfare services	2,609.9	2,631.2	2,667.7	2,512.0
Federal administration and other government offices	977.5	990.9	980.4	947.5
Provincial administration	675.3	677.9	684.4	657.6
Local administration	669.2	678.9	673.7	643.8
Total wages and salaries	**28,228.6**	**28,699.6**	**29,059.3**	**27,582.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,679.7	3,648.0	3,693.0	3,552.7
Labour income	**31,908.3**	**32,347.6**	**32,752.3**	**31,134.9**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	225.2	226.1	223.8	232.2
Forestry	217.2	226.6	226.4	211.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	603.1	619.8	613.6	659.2
Manufacturing industries	5,097.9	5,116.3	5,078.2	5,006.2
Construction industry	1,631.5	1,612.2	1,619.3	1,676.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,870.4	2,889.8	2,846.1	2,808.6
Trade	4,010.5	4,044.9	4,047.2	3,905.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,633.3	2,607.3	2,609.4	2,477.2
Commercial and personal services	4,077.2	4,098.4	4,050.3	3,936.1
Education and related services	2,709.8	2,691.4	2,687.9	2,598.4
Health and welfare services	2,650.9	2,673.6	2,685.6	2,535.2
Federal administration and other government offices	1,016.5	1,017.0	1,002.7	984.4
Provincial administration	696.6	690.5	691.4	678.6
Local administration	677.9	667.4	672.4	658.5
Total wages and salaries	**29,169.7**	**29,204.7**	**29,084.9**	**28,375.0**
Supplementary labour income	3,803.1	3,712.1	3,697.3	3,655.4
Labour income	**32,972.7**	**32,916.8**	**32,782.2**	**32,030.4**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for March is forecast at 2.2%, with minimum and maximum values of 2.0% and 2.6%, respectively. In February, the mean forecast (2.1%) underestimated the outcome (2.3%).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for March is 10.8% (minimum 10.4%, maximum 11.1%). For February, the mean forecast (11.1%) overestimated the outcome by 0.3 percentage points.

February merchandise exports are forecast to be $14.4 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $13.9 billion and $14.9 billion, respectively. For January, the mean forecast ($14.2 billion) underestimated the actual level of $14.6 billion. The forecast of imports for February is $12.9 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $12.5 billion and $13.3 billion, respectively. For January, a mean forecast of $13.1 billion overestimated the actual imports by $0.4 billion.

Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants), requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

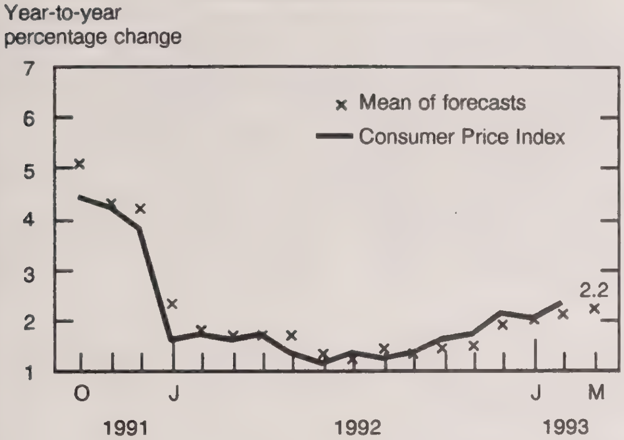
This month, participants were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for March 1993, the level of merchandise exports and imports for February 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for February 1993.

Gross Domestic Product is forecast to have changed by 0.3% between January and February 1993, with minimum and maximum changes of -0.1% and 0.5%. Between December and January 1993, the mean forecast (0.2%) matched the outcome.

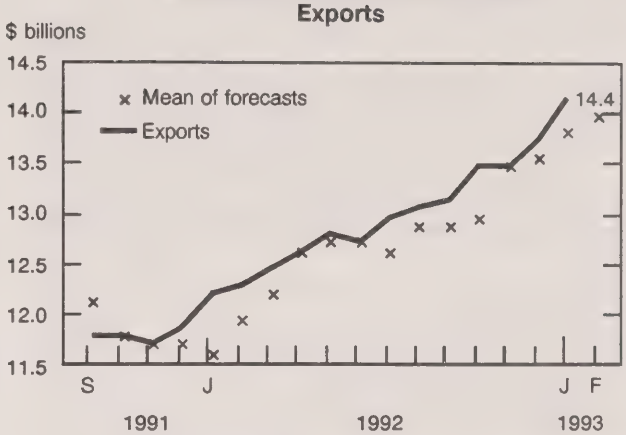
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

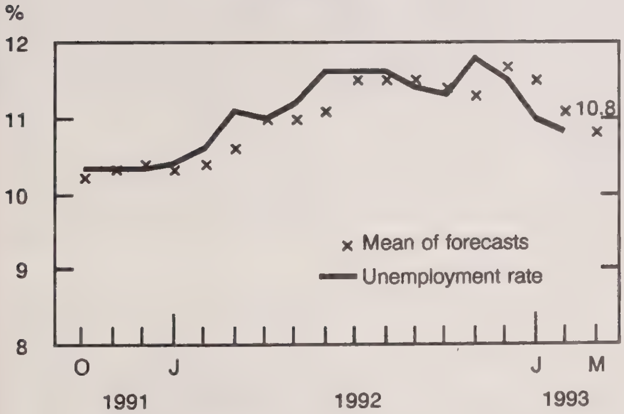
Consumer Price Index



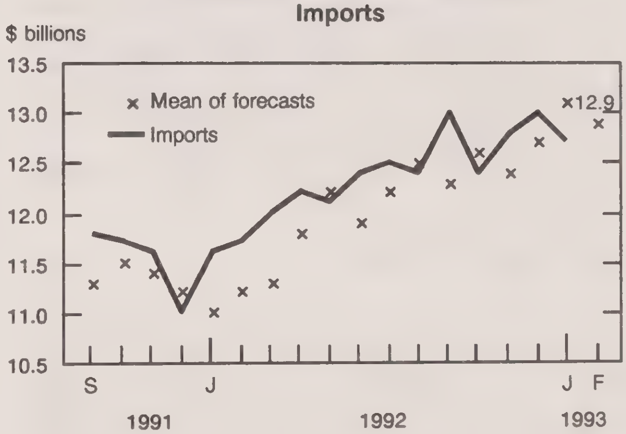
Canadian International Trade Exports



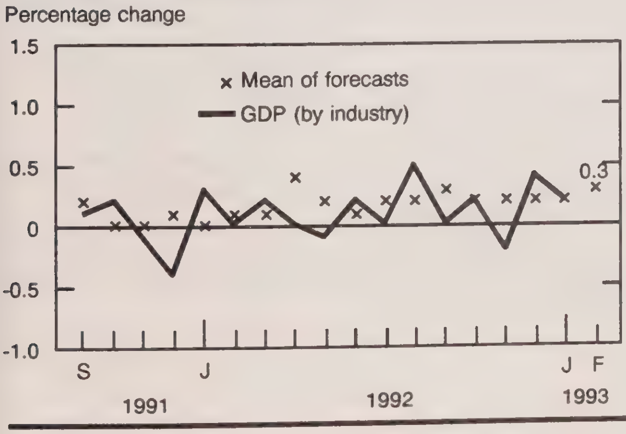
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (by Industry)



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

GEOREF (Electronic Product)

1991 Census

GEOREF is now available from the 1991 Census product and service line. This powerful software package allows users to explore selected census data for a range of geographic units. While GEOREF is not a Microsoft Windows application, it operates in a windows-based environment (FOXPRO) that is easy to use.

Selected data can be retrieved for the following geographic areas:

- Provinces and Territories
- Subprovincial Regions (SPRs)
- Census Divisions (CDs)
- Census Consolidated Subdivisions (CCSs)
- Census Subdivisions (CSDs)
- Federal Electoral Districts (FEDs)
- Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs)
- Primary Census Metropolitan Areas (PCMAs) and Primary Census Agglomerations (PCAs)
- Census Tracts (CTs) and Provincial Census Tracts (PCTs)
- Urban Areas (UAs)
- Enumeration Areas (EAs)

Users can explore the links between geographic units and determine the geographic codes, names, population and dwelling counts, and land areas (except FEDs and EAs) that may apply to the units. With GEOREF, users can browse through or make tailored searches of the data or create customized databases for further investigation.

For more information on GEOREF, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Sugar Sales

March I993

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 92 581 tonnes for all types of sugar in March 1993, comprising 82 213 tonnes in domestic sales and 10 368 tonnes in export sales. At the end of March 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 249 070 tonnes: 214 072 tonnes in domestic sales and 34 998 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 85 565 tonnes in March 1992, of which 75 435 tonnes were domestic sales and 10 130 tonnes were export sales. At the end of March 1992, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 237 205 tonnes: 204 947 tonnes in domestic sales and 32 258 tonnes in export sales.

The March 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

February 1993

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 797 786 cubic metres in February 1993, a decrease of 6.0% from 4 040 012r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 506 392 cubic metres, up 10.2% from 4 995 830r cubic metres in February 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 315 113 cubic metres in February, a decrease of 1.0% from 8 400 772r cubic metres the previous year. The February 1993 closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 17.7% to 14 729 403 cubic metres, down from 17 895 485r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of February 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 7 374 382r cubic metres, a decrease of 4.9% from 7 751 480r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 12.4% to 10 825 511r cubic metres from the year-earlier 9 629 826r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 17 344 866r cubic metres, was up 1.1% from 17 156 855r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The February 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

February 1993

Canadian firms produced 169 934 cubic metres of waferboard in February 1993, an increase of 13.8% from the 149 365 cubic metres produced in February 1992. Particleboard production reached 102 230 cubic metres, up 22.7% from 83 284 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for February 1993 was 7 875 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 0.4% from the 7 905 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in February 1992.

Cumulative production of waferboard during 1993 totalled 362 507 cubic metres, up 28.1% from the 282 910 cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production totalled 192 000 cubic metres, up 15.1% from the 166 870 cubic metres produced in January and February 1992. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 15 177 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 3.6% from the 14 649 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The February 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

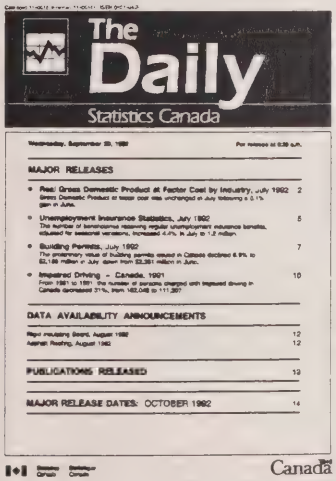
February 1993

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 119,319 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in February 1993.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The February 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, February 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Pack of Processed Carrots, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-239
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

Rigid Insulating Board, February 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, February 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, February 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, February 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, February 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Building Permits, January 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221;
United States: US$26.50/US$265;
Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Imports by Commodity, January 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551;
United States: US$66.10/US$661;
Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Wednesday, April 7, 1993
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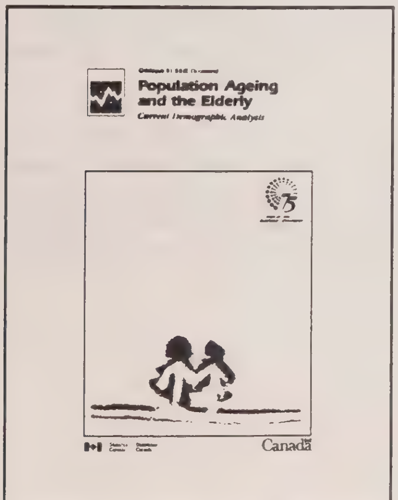
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Population Ageing and the Elderly

Today, Statistics Canada is releasing *Population Ageing and the Elderly* from the *Current Demographic Analysis Series*. The ageing of the population is a slow and unobtrusive process, the consequences of which can be formidable for those taken unaware and for those who only recognize the seriousness of events after they have come to pass. This report presents what is known in terms of ageing – its rate of progress, its implications, and the deadlines it imposes – in the Canadian context. In recent years, few phenomena have captured the interest of Canadians more frequently than the ageing of the population. Many have expressed concerns and proposed solutions to this problem – no one seems indifferent to it.

Population Ageing and the Elderly (91-533E, $40) is now available. It contains over 100 pages of analysis, 66 tables and 21 charts. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Population Ageing and the Elderly

Highlights

- By 2036, persons aged 75 years and over will unquestionably constitute more than half of the group aged 65 and over, whereas in 1950 they only accounted for 30% of it. The proportion considered as very old (85+) will triple over the same period. This ageing of the ageing will only exacerbate the socio-economic consequences of the phenomenon itself.

- The continuation of present trends in mortality will increase the female to male ratio among the elderly population.

- Women aged 65 can still expect to live an average of 19 more years (an increase of 27% compared with 1951); men can expect to live another 15 years (only a 12% improvement). However, there is an important difference between life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy. For women aged 65, disability-free life expectancy is nine years, while for men it is eight years.

- In 1951, half of the 126,000 deaths in Canada occurred among persons over 66 years of age, but the average age of those who died was below 57. Forty years later, the 200,000 deaths that occurred in 1991 involved persons who were on average 13 years older, and the median age at death had risen by more than seven years.

- At the time of the 1991 Census, among the elderly, more than three males in four had a spouse, but less than one in two females had a spouse. One elderly male in 10 was a widower; one elderly female in two was a widow.

- Overall, 22% of Canada's private households in 1991 contained at least one elderly person. Of these, 43% were non-family households, almost all of which consisted of one elderly person living alone.

- As a whole, 63% of the elderly living in private households in 1991 owned their homes, but the proportion decreased with age (from 71% for those aged 65-69 to 42% for those over 85).

- Nowadays, for the average female, it is financially less advantageous to be in her fifties than to be a member of the elderly population.

- Recent socio-economic changes have caused the female labour force participation rate to evolve counter to the century-old male trend that, in industrial countries, shows a decline after age 50.

- The elderly are frequently hospitalized. For example, in the course of the 12-month period preceding the General Social Survey of 1986, 18% of the elderly had spent some time in hospital. This percentage underestimated reality, since residents of institutions, who are usually very old and more frequently hospitalized, were not interviewed.

Population Ageing and the Elderly (91-533E, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Research and Analysis Section, Demography Division. ■

Help-wanted Index

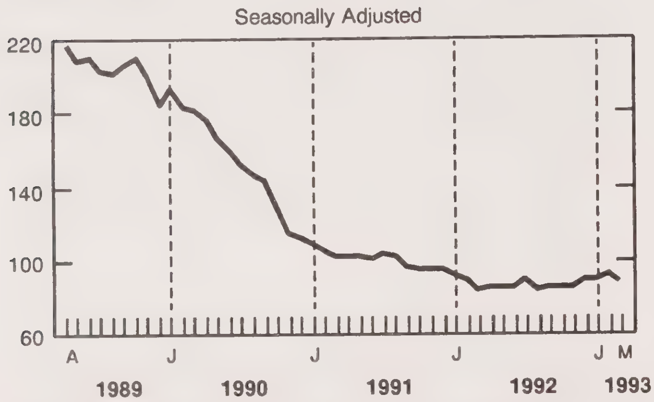
March 1993

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- In March, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) decreased 5% to 87 – practically unchanged from the January level. After falling to a low of 83 in March 1992, the index hovered around this level until November. Then it rose to 88 in December and reached 92 in February 1993.

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1991 = 100)



Note to Users

In January 1993, the Help-wanted Index was rebased to 1991 (1991 = 100). The revised estimates (starting in January 1981) are available on CANSIM and will be published in April in an occasional report, Help-wanted Index (71-540). On request, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained for $30 by fax or on diskette. Please contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) for more information.

Changes by Region

- Between February and March 1993, all of the regional Help-wanted Indexes decreased, except for the Atlantic provinces, where the index remained unchanged at 93. The regional index decreased 8% in British Columbia (from 88 to 81), 7% in Ontario (from 91 to 85), 5% in Quebec (from 93 to 88) and 3% in the Prairie provinces (from 87 to 84).
- Compared with March 1992, the Help-wanted Index rose 15% in the Atlantic provinces, 9% in Ontario, and 2% in Quebec. Year-over-year, the index decreased 8% in the Prairie provinces and 5% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for census metropolitan areas and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1992						
March	83	81	86	78	91	85
April	**85**	80	90	83	82	83
May	**84**	87	83	87	81	87
June	**84**	85	85	85	80	86
July	**89**	83	94	91	78	87
August	**83**	84	82	85	81	86
September	**84**	84	84	88	77	85
October	**85**	93	86	86	79	91
November	**84**	87	81	88	81	87
December	**88**	91	87	91	83	89
1993						
January	**88**	93	89	84	82	88
February	**92**	93	93	91	87	88
March	**87**	93	88	85	84	81

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

February 1993

Steel primary forms production for February 1993 totalled 1 089 127 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from 1 106 651 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of February reached 2 222 672r (revised) tonnes, up 2.5% from 2 169 127 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The February 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

February 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for February 1993 totalled 155 628 tonnes, an increase of 25.1% from the 124 437 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of February totalled 300 910r (revised) tonnes, up 22.5% from the 245 591 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The February 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

January 1993

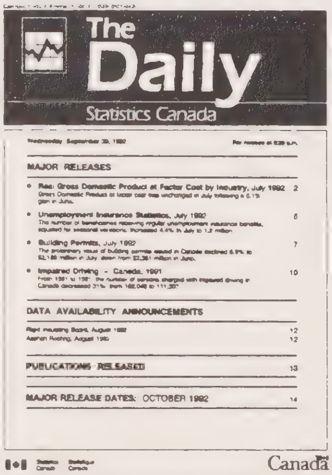
Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 587 kilotonnes in January 1993, down 15.5% from January 1992.
- Exports in January fell to 1 580 kilotonnes, down 29.8% from January 1992.
- Coke production increased to 312 kilotonnes, up 11.3% from January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The January 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■



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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, February 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$60/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipeline Transport, January 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Retail Trade, January 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182;
United States: US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Labour Force Information, March 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63;
United States: US$7.60/US$76;
Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Thursday, April 8, 1993

International Student Participation in Canadian Education, 1991.
Catalogue number 81-261
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Population Ageing and the Elderly.
Catalogue number 91-533E
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, April 8, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Selected Income Statistics and Employment Income by Occupation

1991 Census

The next issue of *The Daily,* to be released on April 13, will be dedicated to a presentation of income data from the 1991 Census of Canada.

As part of the data release, two publications will be available: *Selected Income Statistics* and *Employment Income by Occupation*. The first publication presents selected income statistics for individuals, families and households for 1985 and 1990 in constant (1990) dollars. The second presents information on the average employment income of the population 15 years of age and over in 1985 and 1990 by sex, work activity and detailed occupation.

Both publications contain data for Canada, the provinces and territories. Data for census metropolitan areas are included in *Selected Income Statistics*.

To purchase a copy of *Selected Income Statistics* (93-331, $40) and *Employment Income by Occupation* (93-332, $40), please see "How to Order Publications" or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Note to Users

The Daily will not be published tomorrow and Monday. We will resume publishing on Tuesday, when the entire issue will be dedicated to income data from the 1991 Census of Canada.

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey
March 1993

Overview

According to seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, employment growth continued in March 1993 (+48,000). Unemployment rose by 37,000 because of a large increase in the number of persons in the labour force (+85,000). The unemployment rate rose to 11.0 (+0.2).

Employment and Employment/population Ratio
(seasonally adjusted estimates)

For the week ending March 20, 1993, seasonally adjusted employment rose to 12,376,000 (+48,000). Employment has trended upward since April 1992 (+203,000).

- Full-time employment increased by 46,000 in March – all among women. Full-time employment has increased by 163,000 since April 1992.

- Employment increased in service-producing industries with gains in community, business and personal services (+25,000), finance, insurance and real estate (+14,000) and public administration (+13,000). Employment in trade edged down, continuing the trend of small decreases that totalled 61,000 over the last five months.

- Employment increased by 11,000 in agriculture, but declined by 18,000 in construction. Employment in manufacturing edged up, continuing the trend of small increases that totalled 42,000 over the last five months.

- Employment increased by 20,000 in Ontario, the seventh consecutive monthly increase, bringing the gain since August to 111,000. Employment also rose in Newfoundland (+6,000) and New Brunswick (+6,000), but it declined in Alberta (-7,000). No significant changes were noted in the remaining provinces.

Note to Users

1. *Labour Force Annual Averages 1992 (71-220, $39) is available. Featured is an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends in the goods-producing industries. This publication presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in The Labour Force (71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.*

2. *Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201, $61) contains revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series and is now available. The data in this publication are also available on diskette in a menu-driven format. These data are presently available on CANSIM.*

3. *Upcoming release dates for 1993-94 are as follows:*

   May 7
   June 4
   July 9
   August 6
   September 10
   October 8
   November 5
   December 3
   January 7, 1994

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Mike Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Alain Baril	*(613) 951-3325*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

- The employment/population ratio was 58.1 (+0.1) in March.

Unemployment and Participation Rate
(seasonally adjusted estimates)

In March 1993, the participation rate increased by 0.3 to 65.3, putting upward pressure on the unemployment rate, which rose 0.2 to 11.0.

- The participation rate jumped 1.1 to 64.2 for youths and it increased 0.2 to 65.6 for adults.

- Unemployment rose by 37,000 to 1,537,000 in March. It increased by 20,000 among adult men, 17,000 among young women and 11,000 among young men. Unemployment declined slightly among adult women (-11,000).

- The unemployment rate rose 1.1 to 15.1 for young women and rose 0.7 to 19.8 for young men. The unemployment rate was unchanged among adults.

- By province, the levels and rates of unemployment for March and the monthly changes were as follows:

	Level '000	Change	Rate %	Change
Newfoundland	46	0	19.6	-0.5
Prince Edward Island	11	0	16.5	-0.1
Nova Scotia	58	+1	13.9	+0.2
New Brunswick	40	+2	11.9	+0.3
Quebec	442	+1	13.0	0.0
Ontario	551	+19	10.3	+0.3
Manitoba	46	+1	8.6	+0.2
Saskatchewan	40	-2	8.4	-0.4
Alberta	138	+14	10.1	+1.0
British Columbia	162	-4	9.5	-0.2

Year-over-year Changes
(Unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by 154,000 (+1.3%) from the year before. The increase was mainly in full-time employment, up 122,000 (+1.3%).

- Among youths, full-time employment fell by 71,000 (-7.2%) in March, however, part-time employment rose by 24,000 (+2.7%).

- For adults, full-time employment increased by 193,000 (+2.2%), while part-time employment was little changed.

- Compared to last March, unemployment was virtually unchanged and the unemployment rate declined to 12.3 (-0.2).

Other Highlights

Since 1979, Statistics Canada has added supplementary questions to the Labour Force Survey in March to provide a measure of discouraged workers. These are persons not in the labour force who want a job, but who have not looked because they believe no suitable work is available.

The monthly survey provides a complementary measure of discouraged workers, but requires persons to have looked for work sometime in the last six months (see Table 35 in *The Labour Force* (71-001)). Estimates from the March supplementary survey refer to a broader group by removing the requirement of having looked for a job sometime in the last six months.

- An estimated 122,000 persons were identified as discouraged workers in March 1993, up 23,000 from a year earlier. The increase was primarily among adults.

- Women slightly outnumbered men among discouraged workers (64,000 versus 58,000).

- Of the 122,000 discouraged workers, 57,000 were aged 25 to 44 years, 46,000 were 45 and older and 20,000 were youths.

- Discouraged workers were concentrated in Quebec (45,000) and the Atlantic provinces (32,000). Discouraged workers numbered 22,000 in Ontario and 23,000 in the four Western provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications".

The March 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of April. For information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For further information on the Survey of Job Opportunities, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	March 1993	February 1993	March 1992
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,913	13,828	13,761
Employment ('000)	12,376	12,328	12,223
Unemployment ('000)	1,537	1,500	1,538
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.0	10.8	11.2
Participation Rate (%)	65.3	65.0	65.6
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.1	58.0	58.3
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,750	13,567	13,595
Employment ('000)	12,054	11,977	11,899
Unemployment ('000)	1,696	1,591	1,695
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.3	11.7	12.5
Participation Rate (%)	64.6	63.8	64.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	56.6	56.3	56.8

■

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1993

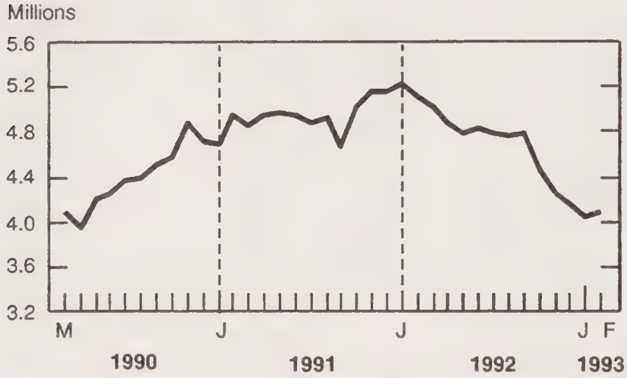
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show that the overall volume of non-resident travel to Canada decreased in February 1993, but that outbound Canadian travel increased.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted



- The number of same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 1.2% to 4.1 million, though it was substantially below the February 1992 level and the trend remained downward. A downtrend in same-day cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents has been evident since February 1992.

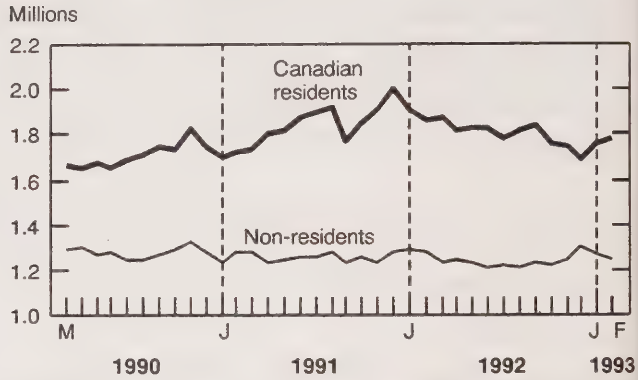
- The number of automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States increased 2.7% to 1.0 million.

- The number of trips of one or more nights by all modes of travel (including automobile) to the United States rose 1.8% to 1.5 million, while the volume of trips to all other countries remained stable at 268,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States slipped 0.9% to 989,000. At the same time, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 4.5% to 245,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted Data

- In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States totalled 3.3 million, a 23.1% drop from February 1992.

- The number of automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States also fell, down 15.8% to 551,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel dropped 9.3% from February 1992 to 998,000. At the same time, similar trips to all other countries decreased 0.7% to 288,000.

- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States totalled 472,000, a 4.6% decrease from February 1992. Meanwhile, the number of comparable trips by residents of all other countries dropped 7.8% to 107,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The February 1993 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

February 1993

	November 1992[r]	December 1992[r]	January 1993[r]	February 1993[p]
	Seasonally Adjusted			
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	988	1,042	997	989
Other Countries[2]	247	250	257	245
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,473	1,428	1,485	1,512
Other Countries	265	259	268	268
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,716	2,756	2,699	2,690
Other Countries	278	279	282	276
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,829	5,715	5,568	5,677
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,235	4,143	4,023	4,073
One or More Nights	1,043	968	1,020	1,048

	February 1993[p]	% Change 1993/1992	Jan.-Feb. 1993[p]	% Change 1993/1992
	Unadjusted			
	('000)		('000)	
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	472	-4.6	899	-2.9
Other Countries [2]	107	-7.8	220	-0.9
Residents of Canada:				
United States	998	-9.3	2,113	-8.6
Other Countries	288	-0.7	680	7.1
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	3,369	-22.9	6,862	-22.8
Auto Re-entries	3,279	-23.1	6,689	-23.1

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

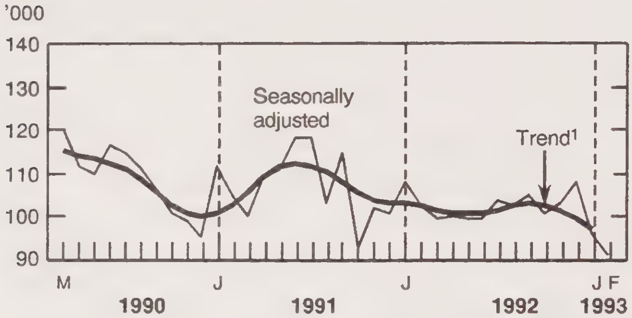
February 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 91,000 units in February 1993, a decrease of 5.3% from the revised January total. This decrease was due to weaker car sales (-9.0%). Truck sales rose slightly (1.5%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1990-93



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles for February 1993 totalled 69,000 units, down 16.4% from February 1992. Sales of passenger cars declined 20.6% and truck sales declined 8.7%.

- The February decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a 22.8% drop for North American passenger cars and an 18.9% drop for cars manufactured in Japan.

- The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market fell to 62.4% from 64.1% a year earlier; the Japanese share rose from 29.2% to 29.8% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The February 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division.

□

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

February 1993

	Seasonally Adjusted Sales			
	November 1992[r]	December 1992[r]	January 1993[r]	February 1993[p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**102,692** **+2.3**	**107,923** **+5.1**	**95,559** **-11.5**	**90,512** **-5.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	41,808 +1.2	45,514 +8.9	40,722 -10.5	35,036 -14.0
Overseas	22,915 -2.3	21,212 -7.4	20,984 -1.1	21,119 +0.6
Total	**64,723** **-0.1**	**66,726** **+3.1**	**61,706** **-7.5**	**56,155** **-9.0**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**37,969** **+6.7**	**41,196** **+8.5**	**33,853** **-17.8**	**34,356** **+1.5**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	February 1993	Change 1993/1992	January-February 1993	Change 1993/1992
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**68,765**	**-16.4**	**137,055**	**-15.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	26,475	-22.8	56,378	-18.5
Japan	12,670	-18.9	22,547	-21.5
Other Countries	3,303	-6.8	6,505	-9.6
Total	**42,448**	**-20.6**	**85,430**	**-18.7**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	22,648	-9.2	45,179	-8.2
Overseas	3,669	-5.2	6,446	-12.9
Total	**26,317**	**-8.7**	**51,625**	**-8.8**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, Provinces and Territories – Part A

1991 Census

Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, Provinces and Territories – Part A is now available. This publication profiles urban and rural areas in Canada based on 1991 Census data.

Each profile shows population counts by age, sex, marital status and mother tongue, as well as dwelling counts by type and tenure, households by size, and families by size, structure and presence of never-married sons and daughters.

Data on farm characteristics from the Census of Agriculture have also been included.

To purchase a copy of *Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, Provinces and Territories – Part A* (93-339, $40), see "How to Order Publications." For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Focus on Culture

Spring 1993

The Spring issue of *Focus on Culture* features articles on book buying and borrowing, consumer periodicals, federal cultural spending and the performing arts.

Highlights

- Canadians' book buying habits changed little from 1978 to 1990. In 1990, 52.5% of Canadian families purchased books, compared with 51.8% in 1978. The real value of sales by publishers and exclusive agents increased by 0.2% over the same time period, while public libraries reported an increase of 53% in their loans.

- In 1990-91, Canadian consumer periodicals performed better than expected in the face of the recession, but their performance was mixed. In 1990-91, 46% of consumer periodicals made some profit – averaging 11% of their total revenues in profit; but 5% broke even, and 49% reported losses – averaging 20% of their total revenues.

- The rate of growth in federal spending on culture was slower in the second half of the last decade than in the first half. Federal spending on culture totalled $2.9 billion in 1990-91. Net of inflation, this actually represented a 5% decline from the previous year.

- Performing arts attendance increased from 2.7 million to 13.5 million between 1967 and 1990-91. Box office and other earned revenues made up 55% of total revenues of performing arts companies in 1967. In 1990-91, they totalled $189 million, 51% of total revenues.

The Spring 1993 (Vol. 5, No. 1) issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Claire McCaughey (613-951-1562), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 3, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 3, 1993 totalled 287 729 tonnes, a 1.7% increase from the preceding week's total of 282 826 tonnes and up 2.5% from the year-earlier 280 473 tonnes. The cumulative total at April 3, 1993 was 3 621 239 tonnes, a 3.1% increase from 3 511 809 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending March 31, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 6.6 million tonnes, an increase of 0.4% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic increased 11.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 7.3% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of March 31, 1993 decreased 7.5% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

February 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for February 1993 are now available. For Canadian Level I air carriers, domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 10% from February 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for February 1993 will be published in the May issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

January 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for January 1993 are now available. For Canadian Level I air carriers, domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by nearly 8% from January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for January 1993 will be published in the April issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Sound Recording Survey

1991-92

Preliminary data from the 1991-92 annual Sound Recording Survey are now available.

Revenue from the sale of recordings was up 13% in 1991-92 over 1990-91. The number of units sold rose by 16%. The popularity of vinyl albums and singles declined, while revenue from the sale of compact discs continued significant growth, up from $70.5 million in 1987-88 to $322 million in 1991-92.

The publication covering these data will be released in June 1993, and will also provide information on the number of new releases by language of lyrics, music category, Canadian content, and origin of master tapes. Financial indicators, as well as industry profiles by Canadian and foreign control, revenue size, and some regional data, will also be available.

For further information or to inquire about special tabulations, please contact Judy Reid (613-951-1544), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Cancer in Canada

1989 (Preliminary Data)

Preliminary cancer incidence data for 1989 are now available. The information relates to the number of new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1989 as reported by nine provincial and two territorial cancer registries in Canada (data for New Brunswick will be forthcoming).

The provincial and territorial cancer registries (excluding New Brunswick) reported a preliminary total of 98,133 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1989, an increase of 1.2% over the 96,948 cancers diagnosed in 1988.

For additional information, please contact Judy Lee (613-951-1775), or the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, February 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1992-III.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127; United States: US$38/US$152; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, January 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Focus on Culture, Spring 1993. Vol. 5, No. 1.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

Selected Income Statistics - The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-331
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available on Tuesday, April 13 at 8:30 a.m.

Employment Income by Occupation - The Nation, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-332
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available on Tuesday, April 13 at 8:30 a.m.

Profile of Urban and Rural Areas - Part A, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-339
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Fax: 1-613-951-0581

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

April 13-16

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
13	Census of Population: Income	1991
14	New Housing Price Index	February 1993
14	Farm Product Price Index	February 1993
14	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1993
15	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Ans
Excellence d'excellence

Tuesday, April 13, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

1991 CENSUS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Real family incomes increased in every province and territory during 1985-90, largely offsetting losses which occurred during the recession of the early 1980s.
- Women represented 20 per cent of the earners in the 10 highest paying occupations in 1990, up from 14 per cent in 1985. Women also accounted for three out of four earners in the 10 lowest paying occupations.
- Nearly half of all earners in the 10 highest paying occupations were general or senior managers, of whom eight out of 10 were men.
- The lowest average employment income in 1990 was for child care occupations at $13,518.
- After adjustment for inflation, women's average wage grew 11 per cent between 1985 and 1990, while men's average wage grew by only 3%.

Selected Income Statistics
Employment Income by Occupation
The Nation
1991 Census

Selected Income Statistics presents information on the 1985 and 1990 total income and employment income of individuals 15 years and over by sex, age, work activity and marital status; 1985 and 1990 family and household income by structure, combination of earners, household type and size and the incidence of low income among families, unattached individuals and the population in 1985 and 1990.

Employment Income by Occupation presents information on the average employment income of the population 15 years of age and over in 1985 and 1990, and for the population working full year, full time by sex and detailed occupation.

Both publications provide 20% sample data from the 1991 Census for Canada, provinces and territories. Census metropolitan area data are included in **Selected Income Statistics**.

For a copy of **Selected Income Statistics** (93-331, $40) and **Employment Income by Occupation** (93-332, $40), please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics Canada conducted the 17th Census of Population since Confederation on June 4, 1991. Information from 26,994,045 people in over 10 million households was collected. Today's edition of *The Daily* describes some of the changes in income distributions and income levels for individuals, families, and households across the country. Because the 1991 Census was conducted half way through the year, it measured income levels for 1990. Similarly, the 1986 Census measured income for 1985.

Although more recent survey data for 1991 incomes at the national and provincial levels have been published by Statistics Canada, the national census is the only source of data which permits analysis of incomes of all kinds for smaller geographic areas (such as the metropolitan area information presented today) and for specific sub-groups of the population (such as lone-parent families, recent immigrants, seniors, or persons with disabilities). Equally importantly, census data enable detailed analysis of incomes in relation to a wide range of factors – such as education, occupation or language knowledge – which influence income levels. The data released today, dealing with major trends since the last census, provide benchmark figures for the 1990s and set the stage for many comprehensive studies to be carried out and published in the months to come.

Impact of inflation

All income data in today's edition of *The Daily* are presented in constant 1990 dollars. Incomes from previous censuses have been adjusted for changes in the prices of goods and services using the Consumer Price Index.

For example, the average income of a census family in 1990 was $51,300 compared with $37,800 in 1985. This is an increase of 36% before adjustment. When changes in prices are taken into account, real (constant-dollar) family income was higher by only 9% compared with 1985.

Incomes heading into the '90s

In 1990, there were 19.4 million income recipients, 49 per cent of whom were women. The aggregate income of individuals from various sources amounted to $466 billion in 1990. The average income of men from all sources was $30,205, up 4.3 per cent from 1985, and $17,577 for women, up 11.9 per cent. Average total income of all income recipients was $24,001 in 1990.

The recession of the early 1980s had a significant impact on Canadian incomes. The 1986 Census showed that, on average, real incomes of individuals and families in 1985 were lower than in 1980. By 1990, average incomes of families and households had mostly recovered to, or surpassed, pre-recession levels although more recent survey data show a recession-induced decline again in 1991.

Most family incomes grew during the last half of the 1980s

Average family income was $51,342 in 1990. After accounting for a 1 per cent decline from 1980-85, and then a 9 per cent increase in the second part of the decade, average family income had climbed 8 per cent between 1980 and 1990. The largest percentage increase in family incomes in the last half of the 1980s occurred among female lone-parent families (about 788,000 families). After close to a 3 per cent decline during 1980-85, their average income increased 11 per cent during 1985-90. At $26,550, it was still only 52 per cent of the overall average family income. Male lone-parent families (165,000) had the largest decline in average family income during 1980-85, and their 1990 average income at $40,792 was 1.5 per cent below the 1980 peak.

By far the largest proportion of Canadians live in husband-wife census families (6.4 million). Overall, average family income ($54,667) for this group was close to 9 per cent above the 1980 level, again after a decline and recovery cycle during the first and second halves of the 1980s. The incomes of husband-wife families varied substantially depending on whether the wife had employment income. The 4.2 million husband-wife families where the wife had

employment income were the only families that maintained their income levels during 1980-85, and they subsequently had an increase of 9 per cent, to an average of $61,950 in 1990. However, the average family income of the 2.2 million families where the wife had no employment had yet to recover from the 1980-85 decline in their average income. In 1990, their average family income at $40,568 was 1.6 per cent below the 1980 level.

Census Family

A census family is a now-married couple (with or without never-married sons or daughters of either or both spouses), a couple living common-law (again with or without never-married sons or daughters of either or both partners), or a lone parent of any marital status, with at least one never-married son or daughter living in the same dwelling.

Number and Average Income in Constant (1990) Dollars of Census Families by Family Type, Canada, 1980, 1985, and 1990

	Number of Census Families				
	1980	1985	1990	% change 1980-85	% change 1985-90
All Families	6,325,315	6,733,845	7,355,730	6.5	9.2
Husband-wife Families	5,611,495	5,880,550	6,402,090	4.8	8.9
Wife with employment income	3,101,375	3,464,815	4,221,510	11.7	21.8
Wife without employment income	2,510,125	2,415,735	2,180,575	-3.8	-9.7
Lone-parent Families	713,815	853,300	953,645	19.5	11.8
Male lone parent	124,380	151,485	165,245	21.8	9.1
Female lone parent	589,435	701,815	788,400	19.1	12.3
	Average Family Income				
	1980 $	1985 $	1990 $	% change 1980-85	% change 1985-90
All Families	47,646	47,087	51,342	-1.2	9.0
Husband-wife Families	50,209	50,068	54,667	-0.3	9.2
Wife with employment income	57,494	57,536	61,950	0.1	7.7
Wife without employment income	41,208	39,358	40,568	-4.5	3.1
Lone-parent Families	27,498	26,540	29,018	-3.5	9.3
Male lone parent	41,403	38,903	40,792	-6.0	4.9
Female lone parent	24,563	23,871	26,550	-2.8	11.2

Income increases varied by region

Between 1980 and 1985, average family incomes declined in the Yukon and five provinces. In the other provinces and the Northwest Territories, family incomes stayed the same or had modest increases.

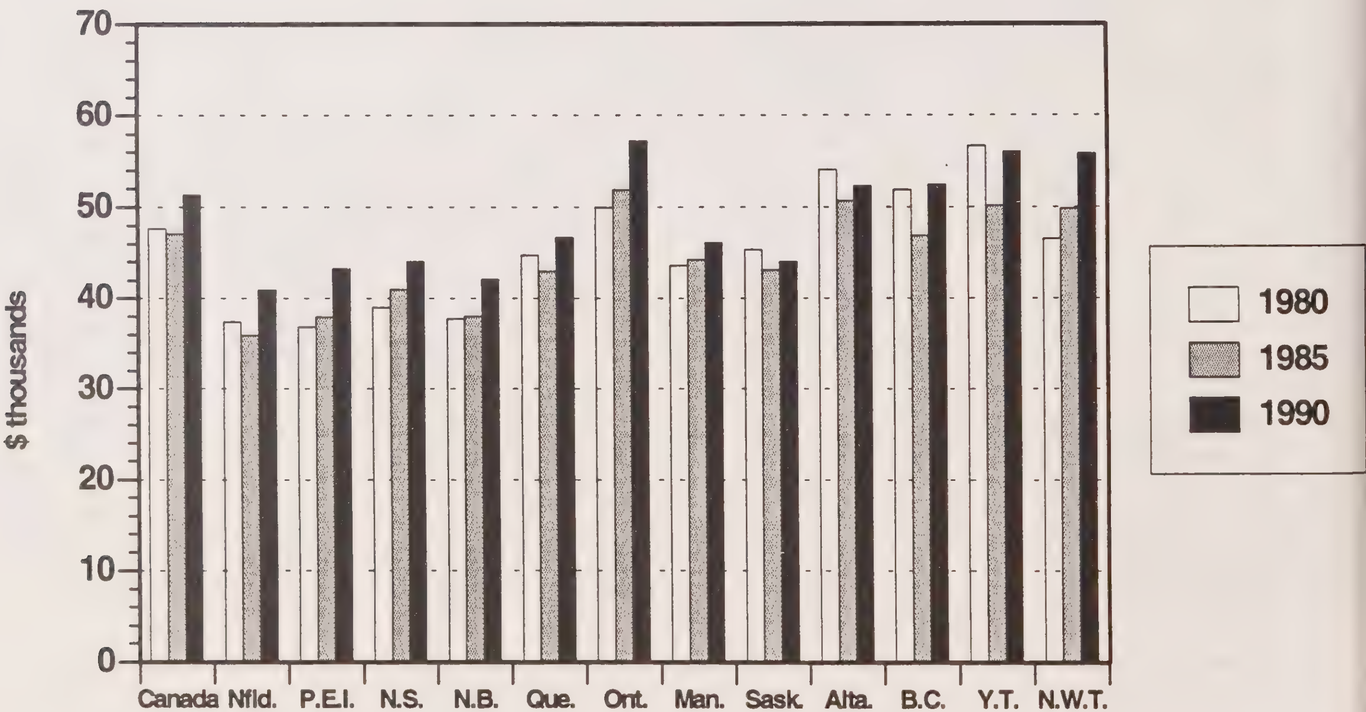
Family incomes subsequently increased in every province and territory between 1985 and 1990. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta experienced the smallest increase in family income – between 2 per cent and 4 per cent – while families in Nova Scotia and Quebec gained 7 per cent to 8 per cent. In all other provinces and territories, average family income increased between 10 per cent and 14 per cent.

When the effect of these increases is combined with the declines of the early 1980s, changes in family incomes in the provinces and territories between 1980 and 1990 varied substantially. Over the decade (1980 to 1990) the largest gains were recorded by families in the Northwest Territories (20 per cent), Prince Edward Island (18 per cent), Ontario (15 per cent) and Nova Scotia (13 per cent). The 1990 family incomes in the Yukon, Alberta and Saskatchewan were still lower than the 1980 level.

Regional disparities continued to decline

Historically, family incomes have ranged widely among the provinces and territories. In 1970, the Yukon had the highest average family income and Newfoundland had the lowest: the two averages differed by 68 per cent. By 1980, the disparity had decreased to 54 per cent between the regions with the highest (the Yukon) and lowest (Prince Edward Island) average family incomes. In 1990, the spread between the highest (Ontario) and the lowest (Newfoundland) had decreased to 40 per cent.

Average Income of Census Families in Constant (1990) Dollars, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1980, 1985 and 1990



More families had higher incomes

The distribution of families by income size changed between 1985 and 1990 with more families falling into higher income groups. The proportion of families with a total income of $80,000 or more increased to 14.6 per cent (representing 1.1 million families) in 1990, up from 11.3 per cent in 1985. In contrast, the proportion of families with a total income of less than $20,000 declined to 15.8 per cent (representing 1.2 million families) in 1990 from 18.6 per cent in 1985.

This trend occurred for all family types between 1985 and 1990. For example, among male lone-parent families, the proportion with an income of less than $20,000 decreased to 23.7 per cent in 1990 from 27.6 per cent in 1985 and it decreased to 47 per cent from 52.8 per cent for female lone-parents over the same period.

Distribution of Census Families by Family Structure and Combination of Employment Income Recipients Showing 1990 Family Income Size Groups, Canada, 1990

Combination of employment income recipients	Number	1990 Family Income Group						
		Under $20,000	$20,000-$39,999	$40,000-$59,999	$60,000-$79,999	$80,000-$99,999	$100,000 +	Average income
	(000s)	per cent						$
Husband-wife Families								
Husband-wife and child	899	1.9	9.6	23.4	27.1	18.2	19.7	78,372
Husband and wife	3,063	5.3	22.3	33.4	21.8	9.2	7.9	59,069
Husband and child	257	3.8	19.8	32.3	22.3	10.6	11.3	64,925
Husband only	958	13.9	39.2	29.3	9.7	3.3	4.5	44,894
Wife and child	58	7.8	28.9	32.0	17.5	8.0	5.8	52,681
Wife only	201	25.5	43.4	20.4	6.6	2.2	2.0	35,031
Child only	111	13.9	34.5	28.1	13.6	5.8	4.2	46,185
No recipient	855	42.0	40.6	11.3	3.6	1.3	1.2	27,665
Lone-parent Families								
Male								
with employment income	147	16.8	36.1	27.9	11.2	4.0	3.9	44,089
without employment income	18	80.0	15.5	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	14,109
Female								
Female lone parent and child	187	14.1	41.2	28.6	10.7	3.3	2.1	41,298
Female lone parent only	287	47.0	41.2	9.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	23,689
Child only	122	28.9	39.3	20.3	7.1	2.6	1.9	34,748
No recipient	193	90.7	7.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	11,319
All Families	**7,356**	**15.8**	**27.2**	**26.3**	**16.1**	**7.5**	**7.2**	**51,342**

Impact of number of earners on family income

Family incomes vary widely depending on the number and combination of employment income recipients in the family. In 1985, 55 per cent of all husband-wife families reported employment income for both spouses. By 1990, this proportion had increased to 62 per cent. Their average family income in 1990 at $63,451 was 57 per cent higher than that for all other husband-wife families.

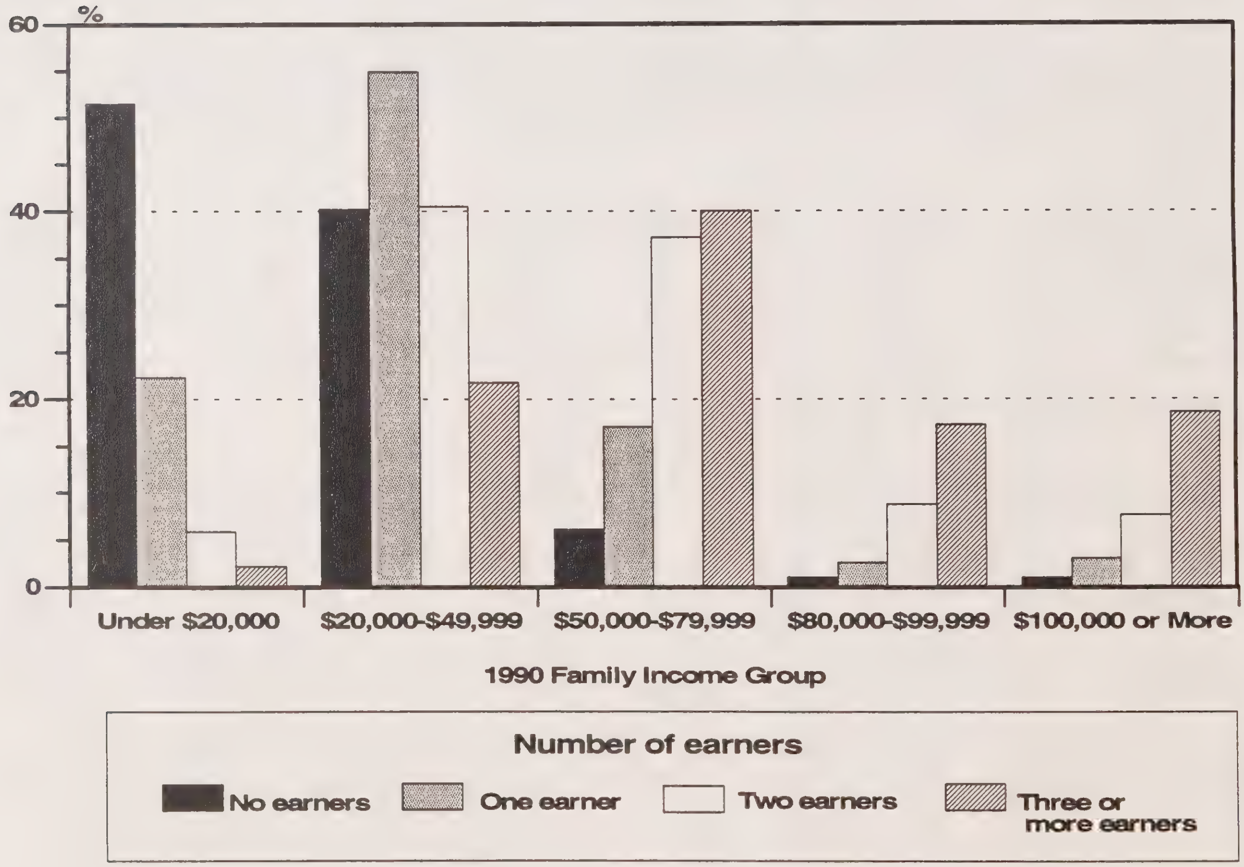
Husband-wife families where no family member reported employment income had an average income of $27,665, and four out of 10 had incomes under $20,000. At the other end of the spectrum were families where husbands, wives and at least one child had employment income in 1990. Their average income was $78,372, and two out of 10 had an income of at least $100,000.

In 1990, average incomes were $11, 319 for female lone-parent families and $14,109 for male lone-parent families with no earners. With an earner in the family, these average incomes increased to $31,474 for female lone-parent families and to $44,089 for male lone-parent families.

Household incomes rose in major metropolitan areas

Average household income rose in almost all metropolitan areas between 1985 and 1990. The increases ranged from 1 per cent in Regina to almost

Percentage Distribution of Families by Income Size Groups and Number of Earners, Canada, 1990



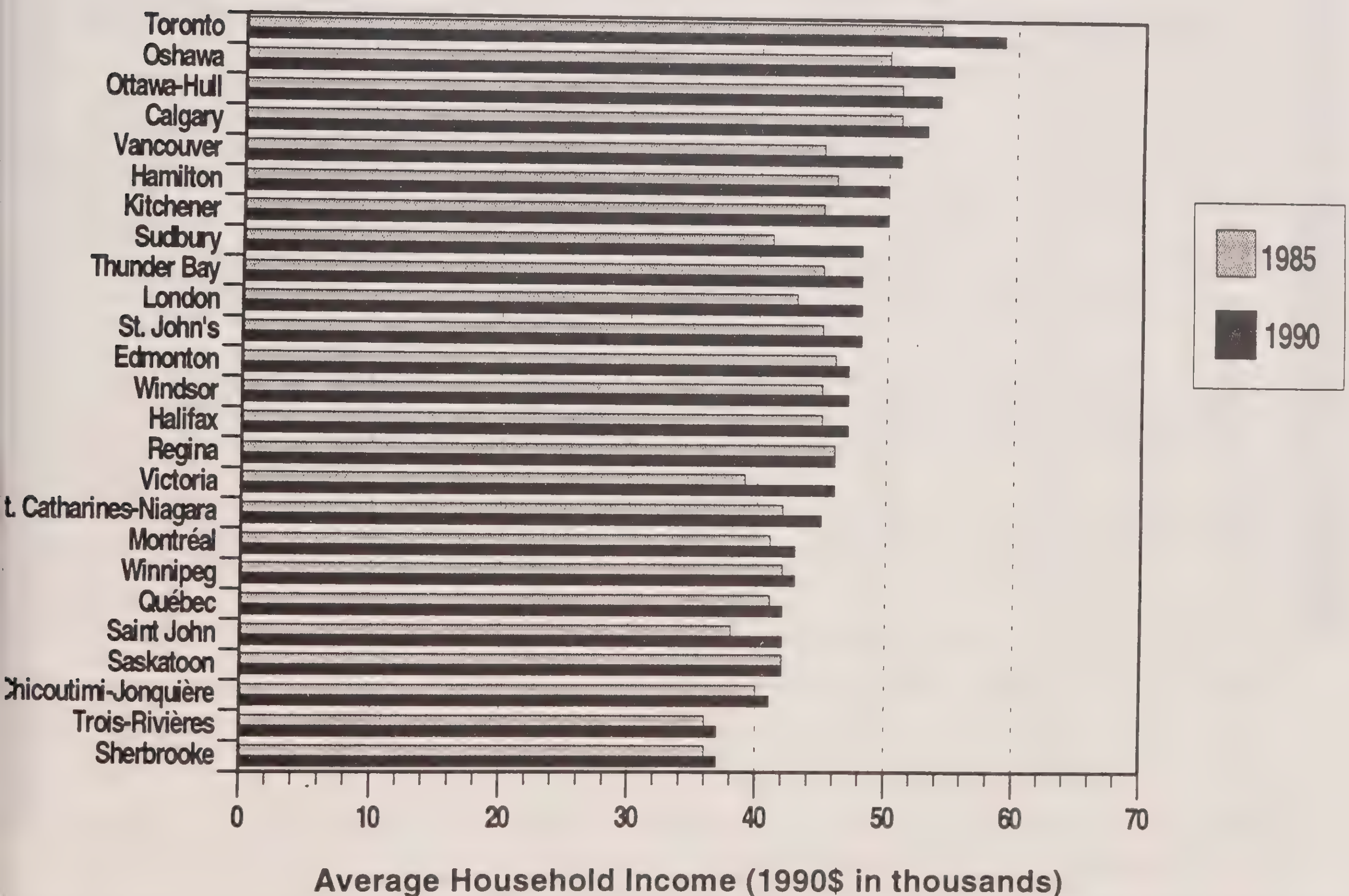
18 per cent in Sudbury. Saskatoon was the only metropolitan area where average household income declined slightly (-0.4 per cent) compared to 1985. Nine areas registered increases above the national rate of 8.2 per cent (Sudbury, Victoria, Vancouver, Kitchener, Saint John, Toronto, Hamilton, Oshawa and London).

Ranked by size of average household income, households in Toronto had the highest income ($59,450), followed by Oshawa, Ottawa-Hull and Calgary. Although these four areas were also at the top in 1985, Oshawa moved up from fourth to second highest in 1990. At the other end of the scale, the areas with the lowest average household income in 1990 were Sherbrooke ($36,611), followed by Trois-Rivières, Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Saskatoon.

One-person households shared in the increase

Almost one-quarter (22.8 per cent) of all households in 1990 consisted of only one person. Their average income of $23,716 was just over half of the $46,137 average for all households (which averaged 2.7 persons per household). Among metropolitan areas, increases in the average income of one-person households between 1985 and 1990 ranged from 3 per cent in Calgary to 15 per cent in St. Catharines-Niagara. Saskatoon was the only area where the average income of one person households declined (-1 per cent). In 1990, average income for one-person households was lowest ($18,650) in Trois-Rivières and highest ($30,527) in Toronto.

Average Household Income for Census Metropolitan Areas, 1985 and 1990



More Canadians reported employment income

Close to 15 million Canadians reported employment income (wages and salaries, and net income from farm and non-farm self-employment) in 1990, up 2 million from 1985. Of these, 52 per cent or 7.7 million worked full year, full time. About 61 per cent of full-year, full-time workers were men, down from 65 per cent in 1985, and 39 per cent were women, up from 35 per cent in 1985.

Women fared better than men

Women's average earnings increased 11 per cent while men's increased 3 per cent between 1985 and 1990. As a result, average employment income of women as a percentage of average employment income of men increased slightly, for full-year, full-time workers as well as for all workers. This continued the trend of increasing the ratio of female to male earnings seen since 1970.

Average Employment Income in 1985 and 1990 by Sex and Work Activity, in Constant (1990) Dollars, Canada, 1985 and 1990

Population 15 years and over with employment income	Number			Average Employment Income		
	1985	1990	% change	1985	1990	% change
Both Sexes	13,074,460	14,905,395	14.0	23,319	24,329	4.3
Worked full year, full time(1)	6,580,875	7,718,780	17.3	33,337	33,714	1.1
Worked part year or part time	6,493,580	7,186,610	10.7	13,166	14,248	8.2
Male	7,386,820	8,105,020	9.7	28,918	29,847	3.2
Worked full year, full time(1)	4,249,365	4,699,895	10.6	37,972	38,648	1.8
Worked part year or part time	3,137,455	3,405,125	8.5	16,655	17,701	6.3
Female	5,687,640	6,800,370	19.6	16,047	17,751	10.6
Worked full year, full time(1)	2,331,515	3,018,885	29.5	24,890	26,033	4.6
Worked part year or part time	3,356,125	3,781,485	12.7	9,904	11,139	12.5

(1) Worked 49-52 weeks in the reference year, mostly full time.

Employment income increased in most metropolitan areas

Average employment income increased between 1985 and 1990 in 17 metropolitan areas across the country, from 0.3 per cent in Quebec City to 13 per cent in Sudbury. Areas experiencing declines included all five Prairie metropolitan areas (Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton), two in Quebec (Chicoutimi-Jonquière and Sherbrooke), and one in Ontario (Windsor).

Toronto, Ottawa-Hull and Oshawa metropolitan areas recorded the highest average employment incomes in 1990 while Sherbrooke and Saskatoon recorded the lowest.

For women, earnings increased in all metropolitan areas, between 15 per cent to 20 per cent in six areas, and by 21 per cent in Hamilton and 23 per cent in Oshawa. For men, average earnings fell in 8 metropolitan areas, notably in all Prairie metropolitan areas. Earnings for men increased in metropolitan areas in British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces, while Windsor, Ontario, posted the largest decline (-3.6 per cent).

Average Employment Income of Earners, in Constant (1990) Dollars, by Sex, Canada and Census Metropolitan Areas, 1990

Census Metropolitan Area	Both Sexes		Men		Women	
	1990	% change from 1985	1990	% change from 1985	1990	% change from 1985
Sudbury	25,990	13.0	33,574	13.4	17,119	16.9
Toronto	29,133	10.0	35,451	7.0	22,082	17.9
Kitchener	24,872	9.7	31,309	7.6	17,437	17.9
London	24,961	8.1	30,942	5.9	18,499	15.6
Saint John	22,944	8.0	29,337	9.7	15,352	8.3
Hamilton	26,306	7.6	33,029	4.0	18,494	21.2
Oshawa	27,971	6.9	35,180	3.4	19,342	23.4
Victoria	23,727	6.8	29,119	4.6	17,788	14.0
Ottawa-Hull	28,248	3.8	33,870	1.7	21,954	10.1
Vancouver	26,217	3.5	32,335	2.1	19,180	8.8
Thunder Bay	25,085	3.2	31,478	0.4	17,511	15.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	23,379	2.9	30,129	0.9	15,416	15.4
St. John's	22,496	2.8	27,779	3.5	16,650	5.4
Halifax	24,155	2.1	29,866	1.0	17,603	8.0
Montréal	24,969	1.8	30,153	0.7	18,865	7.4
Trois-Rivières	23,035	0.7	28,949	1.0	15,299	6.0
Québec	24,314	0.3	29,417	-0.4	18,267	5.8
Sherbrooke	21,605	-0.2	26,340	-0.8	16,182	4.2
Winnipeg	22,773	-0.6	27,818	-3.3	17,147	7.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	24,576	-1.2	30,588	0.4	15,934	2.4
Edmonton	24,285	-1.2	30,022	-1.8	17,643	2.1
Windsor	25,139	-1.3	31,335	-3.6	17,690	9.4
Calgary	26,595	-1.4	33,142	-2.0	19,027	2.1
Saskatoon	22,147	-2.8	27,722	-3.6	15,961	2.2
Regina	23,794	-2.9	29,395	-3.6	17,668	0.5
Canada	**24,329**	**4.3**	**29,847**	**3.2**	**17,751**	**10.6**

Highest and lowest paying occupations

Over a quarter of a million (268,200) full-year, full-time workers were in the 10 occupations with highest earnings, while 235,500 were engaged in the 10 lowest paying occupations. (Employment income data are available for 514 occupational categories).

Judges and magistrates recorded the highest average earnings ($102,646) in 1990, followed by physicians and surgeons ($102,370) and dentists ($95,776). General managers and other senior officials, with an average employment income of $67,997, accounted for 48 per cent of all persons in the top 10 occupations.

Women made strong inroads in high paying occupations

Women made up 20 per cent of all earners in the 10 highest paying occupations. This was a significant increase from 1985 when the proportion of women in these occupations was 14 per cent.

Between 1985 and 1990, the number of men in these occupations dropped by a percentage point, due to a decrease of 13 per cent in male general managers and senior officials. The number of women, on the other hand, increased by 53 per cent. This increase was spread across the 10 occupations.

While the largest relative increase occurred among osteopaths and chiropractors, the largest numeric increase occurred among general managers and other senior officials, where the number of women rose by 44 per cent from 17,100 in 1985 to 24,600 in 1990.

In 1985, overall earnings of women in these occupations amounted to 60.2 per cent of men's earnings. This ratio increased to 61.2 per cent in 1990, with average employment income of women at $48,609 compared to $79,463 for men.

In the lowest paying occupations, three out of four workers were women

In 1990, overall average earnings of full-year, full-time workers in the 10 lowest paying occupations were $15,092. The average earnings for each of the 10 occupations in this group did not vary much from the overall average. The lowest average employment income ($13,518) was for child-care occupations, while the highest at $16,600 was for livestock farm workers.

The average earnings of women ($13,673) in these occupations amounted to 72.8 per cent of the average for men ($18,794). Nearly three-quarters of full-year, full-time workers in the 10 lowest paying occupations in 1990 were women.

Women's wages rose much faster than men's

About 13.5 million people reported wages and salaries in 1990. The number of wage earners increased three times faster in the second half of the 1980s than in the first half. Compared with an addition of only 520,000 persons between 1980 and 1985, the number of wage earners increased by 1.5 million between 1985 and 1990. In both periods, the rate of increase was much faster for women than for men. Over the past decade, the number of male wage earners increased by 10.5 per cent while that of women increased by about 28 per cent.

Even more noteworthy were the changes in the average wages of men and women during the period. The recession of the early 1980s was much more severe on male wage earners than on female wage earners. Between 1980 and 1985, the average wage of women grew by 3 per cent but that of men declined by 3 per cent. While the average wage of men grew by 3 per cent to $29,757 between 1985 and 1990, that of women increased by 11 per cent to $17,933. Thus, over the decade, the real wages of female wage earners increased by 14 per cent; male wage earners, on average, were no better off in 1990 than in 1980.

Average Earnings of Full-Year, Full-Time(1) Working Men and Women in Ten Highest and Ten Lowest Paying Occupations, Canada, 1990

Occupation*	Number of Earners			Average earnings		
	Total	Men	Women	Total $	Men $	Women $
Ten highest paying occupations	**268,220**	**214,755**	**53,460**	**73,313**	**79,463**	**48,609**
Judges and magistrates	2,135	1,660	475	102,646	109,313	79,204
Physicians and surgeons	31,435	24,120	7,320	102,370	111,261	73,071
Dentists	6,775	6,015	760	95,776	99,280	67,997
Lawyers and notaries	41,180	30,755	10,430	76,966	86,108	50,012
General managers and other senior officials	129,225	104,645	24,580	67,997	74,425	40,633
Other managers and administrators mines,quarries and oil wells	3,870	2,915	950	64,893	73,281	39,151
Air pilots, navigators and flight engineers	7,490	7,110	375	64,316	66,087	31,026
Osteopaths and chiropractors	2,470	2,030	440	64,299	68,404	45,368
Management occupations, natural sciences and engineering	14,305	12,520	1,785	63,566	66,668	41,800
University teachers	29,335	22,985	6,350	62,064	65,671	49,000
Ten lowest paying occupations	**235,455**	**65,225**	**170,230**	**15,092**	**18,794**	**13,673**
Livestock farm workers	16,215	10,415	5,795	16,600	19,279	11,788
Sewing machine operators, textile and similar material	32,130	2,765	29,370	16,540	22,991	15,933
Other farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	25,180	13,860	11,320	16,227	19,537	12,174
Crop farm workers	11,790	6,015	5,780	16,191	19,814	12,421
Bartenders	13,765	6,320	7,440	16,067	18,558	13,952
Lodging cleaners, except private households	7,965	1,060	6,910	15,718	19,238	15,178
Service station attendants	10,435	8,370	2,065	15,586	16,135	13,359
Housekeepers, servants and related occupations	13,825	1,145	12,680	14,479	19,210	14,053
Food and beverage serving occupations	62,350	13,845	48,505	14,100	17,822	13,037
Child-care occupations	41,800	1,440	40,365	13,518	20,987	13,252
All other occupations	**7,215,105**	**4,419,915**	**2,795,195**	**32,850**	**36,957**	**26,354**
TOTAL	**7,718,780**	**4,699,895**	**3,018,885**	**33,714**	**38,648**	**26,033**

* *Although athletes were in the top ten occupations, and trapping and hat-making were in the bottom ten occupations, their very small numbers rendered their income statistics unreliable. Hence, the individuals in these three occupations were excluded from the high and low groups and included in all other occupations.*

(1) *Worked 49-52 weeks in 1990, mostly full time.*

Low Income

Low income refers to families and unattached individuals who, in 1990, had incomes below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs for that year. The income limits were selected on the basis that families and unattached individuals with incomes below these limits spent, on average, 56.2% or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing. Low income cut-offs are relative levels determined from income expenditure patterns for various categories of families. These limits vary by size of area of residence and by size of the family. They are not intended as measures of "poverty".

As the survey from which low income cut-offs were determined excluded the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Indian Reserves, all estimates given in the low income section exclude those areas.

Incidence of low income declined

Between 1985 and 1990, the incidence of low income declined among unattached individuals and families in every province and metropolitan area in the country. Although the number of husband-wife families increased by 492,000 during the period, the number of low income families actually dropped by 96,000, resulting in a decline in the incidence of low income from 11.7 per cent in 1985 to 9.3 per cent in 1990.

Among non-husband-wife families, the incidence of low income also declined although the rate for female lone parent families remained very high (45 per cent in1990 compared to 51 per cent in 1985). Unattached individuals saw the incidence of low income among them decline from 41 per cent to 36.5 per cent in 1990.

The incidence of children living in low income situations declined for children younger than six to about 20 per cent in 1990, a decrease of 2.1 percentage points compared to 1985. The number of children younger than 15 living in low income situations also declined by 83,000, to about 1 million in 1990.

At the other end of the age scale, the proportion of people aged 70 and older living below the low income cut-offs declined even more – from 26 per cent to 21 per cent in 1990. Still, one in five seniors had an income below Statistics Canada's low income cut-offs.

Among metropolitan areas, Montréal recorded the highest low income proportion – at two out of every 10 people living below the low income cut-offs in 1990. Oshawa had the lowest proportion, with less than one out of every 10 people living below the cut-offs. The greatest inroads in reducing the proportion of people in low income situations occurred in Victoria where the rate declined from 18.5 per cent in 1985 to 13.6 per cent in 1990.

Incidence of Low Income Among Economic Families, Unattached Individuals and Population, Canada, 1985 and 1990

	1985 %	1990 %
Economic Families	15.9	13.2
Husband-wife families	11.7	9.3
Non-husband-wife families	39.7	35.5
Male lone parent families	21.6	18.8
Female lone parent families	50.6	44.7
All other non husband-wife families	24.1	21.4
Unattached Individuals	41.3	36.5
Male	35.5	31.8
Female	46.1	40.6
Population	18.3	15.8
under 6 years	21.9	19.8
6-14 years	19.8	16.9
15-17 years	19.0	16.2
18-24 years	22.0	20.5
25-34 years	16.5	15.0
35-44 years	13.7	12.0
45-54 years	13.3	10.9
55-64 years	18.6	15.7
65-69 years	19.1	15.6
70 years and over	26.2	20.8

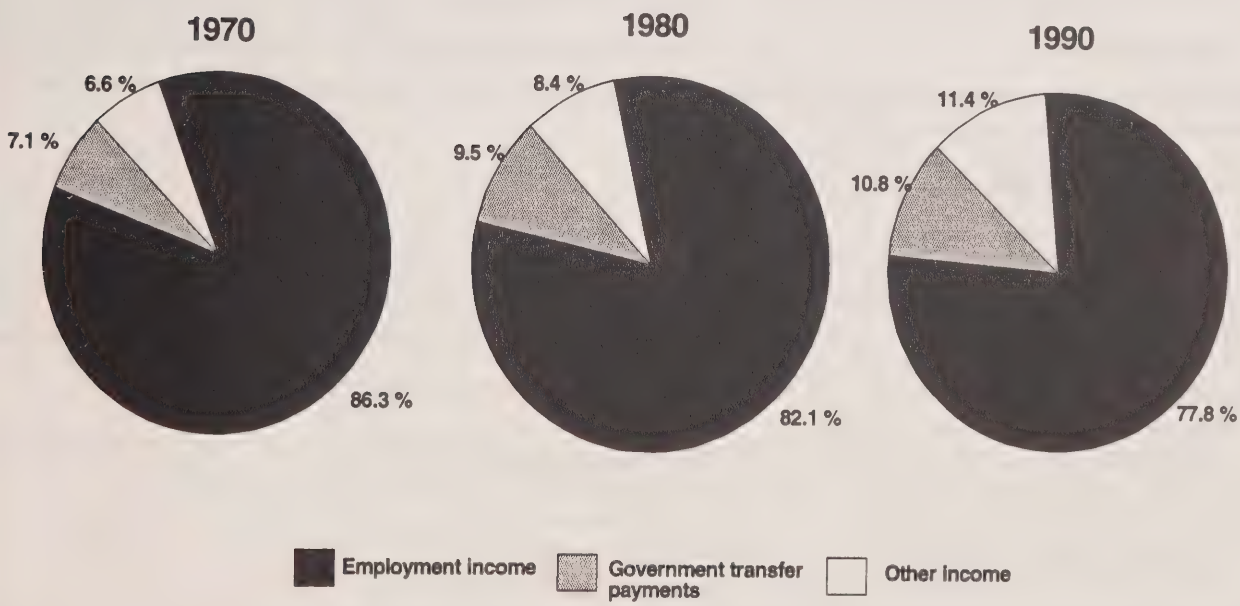
Composition of income continued to change

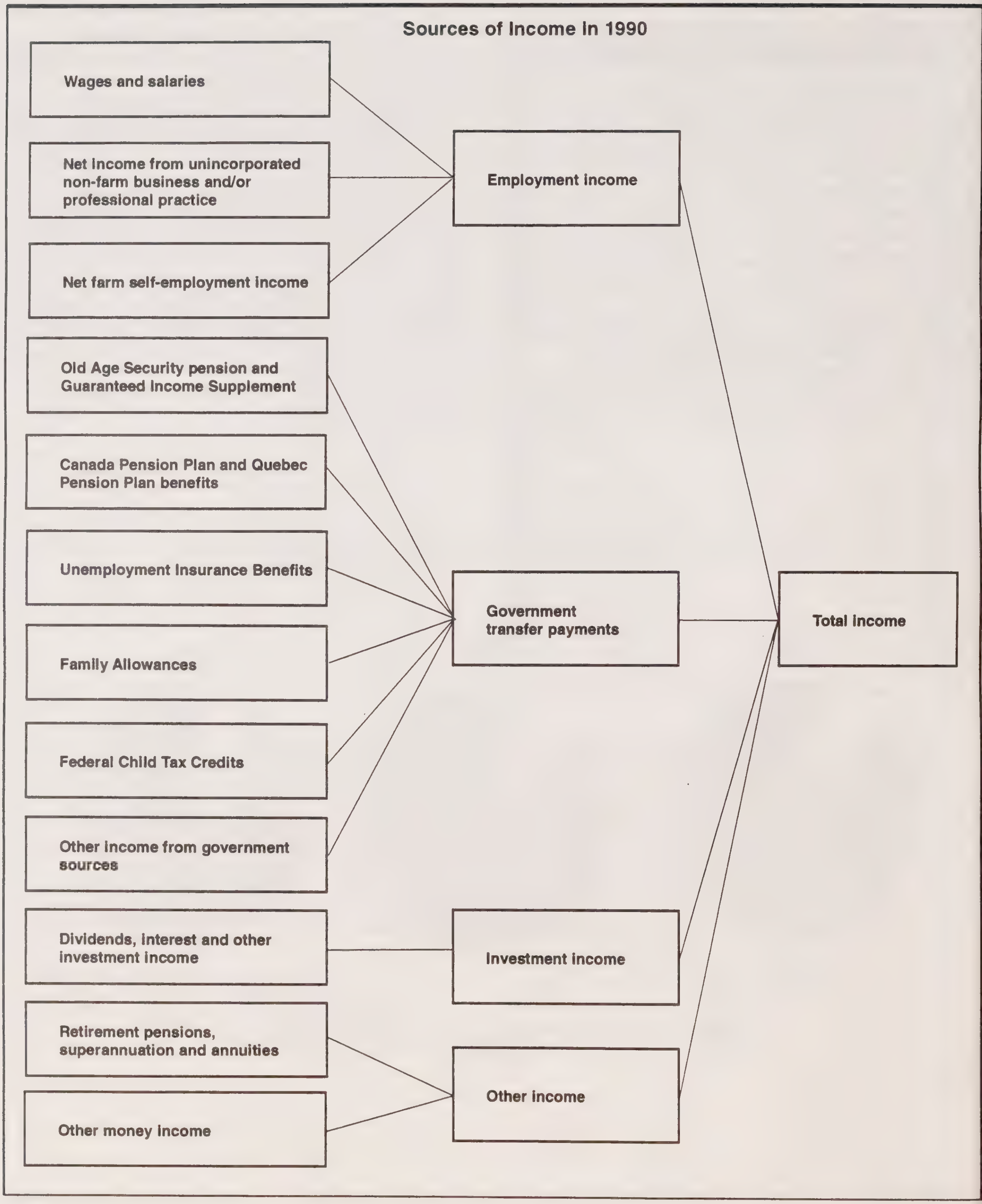
Since 1970, sources of income have changed significantly. In 1990, the contribution of employment income to total income accounted, on average, for 78 cents of every dollar of income, down from 82 cents in 1980 and 86 cents in 1970. The contribution of employment income to total income varied substantially among the provinces and territories as well in 1990, with the highest being reported in the Northwest Territories (90 per cent), the Yukon (87 per cent), and Alberta (81 per cent).

Government transfer payments, such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance and family allowances, contributed 11.4 cents to the average dollar of income in 1990, having risen from less than 7 cents in 1970. During this period, the population aged 65 and older (who received Old Age Security payments) increased in number and as a proportion of the total population. The share of government transfer payments in total income was highest in Newfoundland at 21 per cent and it was lowest in the Northwest Territories at 7.5 per cent.

Other income sources, such as investment income and retirement pensions, contributed just under 11 cents to the average dollar of income in 1990, up from 10 cents in 1980 and 7 cents in 1970. During this period, the proportion of the elderly has increased and payments from pension plans have also increased. Among the provinces and territories, Saskatchewan (13.5 per cent), British Columbia (13 per cent) and Manitoba (11.6 per cent) recorded the highest proportion of income from other sources, while the Northwest Territories (2.4 per cent) and the Yukon (5.3 per cent) recorded the lowest in 1990.

Sources of Income, Canada, 1970, 1980 and 1990




Sources of Income in 1990
Wages and salaries
Net income from unincorporated non-farm business and/or professional practice
Net farm self-employment income
Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits
Unemployment Insurance Benefits
Family Allowances
Federal Child Tax Credits
Other income from government sources
Dividends, interest and other investment income
Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities
Other money income
Employment income
Government transfer payments
Investment income
Other income
Total income

Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. The data released today are affected by this change in the Census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

World Trade Database on CD-ROM
1980-1991

The *World Trade Database* has been updated to include 1991 data and, for the first time, is available on CD-ROM diskette.

The *World Trade Database* is a comprehensive source of statistical information about Canada's presence in world markets, as well as that of its trading partners and its competitors.

Constructed from data reported to the United Nations, the database provides annual trade flows between some 160 countries for more than 600 commodities. Adjustments have been made to the United Nations data to alleviate inconsistencies and to estimate the trade of late-reporting and non-reporting countries.

This new CD-ROM product incorporates user-friendly software by Dataware Technologies that facilitates easy access and retrieval of the data. The *World Trade Database CD-ROM* is priced at $3,500 (subject to Statistics Canada's limited-use licence agreements), with a 50% discount available to educational institutions. For a limited time only, this CD-ROM diskette is being offered on a two-week trial basis. For more information, please contact Client Services (613-951-9647), International Trade Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

February 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 134.9 in February, up 0.3% from January 1993. The estimated House Only index increased 0.4% and the Land Only index increased 0.2%.

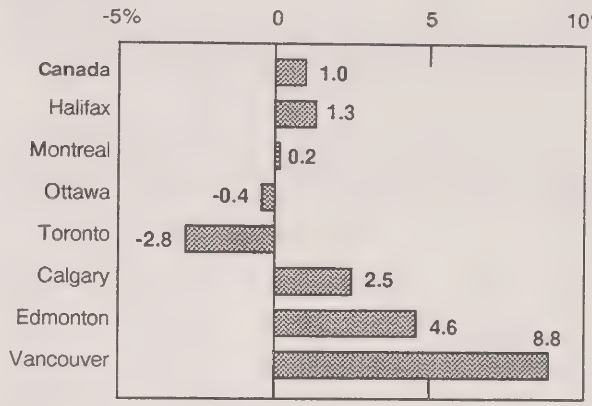
The largest monthly increases in new housing prices were in Edmonton (1.8%), Vancouver (1.6%) and Regina (1.5%), while the largest monthly decreases were in Hamilton (-1.0%) and Toronto (-0.6%).

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 1.0% from its year-earlier level. The movement was influenced by year-over-year increases in Vancouver (8.8%), Regina (8.0%) and Victoria (5.9%). However, these increases were partially offset by decreases in Hamilton (-4.8%), Toronto (-2.8%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (-2.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, February 1993



For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	February 1993	January 1993	February 1992	% change February 1993/ January 1993	% change February 1993/ February 1992
Canada Total	**134.9**	**134.5**	**133.5**	**0.3**	**1.0**
Canada (House Only)	124.7	124.2	124.4	0.4	0.2
Canada (Land Only)	166.5	166.1	160.6	0.2	3.7
St. John's	127.0	127.0	126.5	–	0.4
Halifax	111.0	111.0	109.6	–	1.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.3	114.9	114.8	0.3	0.4
Quebec City	134.1	134.1	134.9	–	-0.6
Montreal	134.8	134.6	134.5	0.1	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	122.5	123.0	–	-0.4
Toronto	137.8	138.6	141.7	-0.6	-2.8
Hamilton	126.8	128.1	133.2	-1.0	-4.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	129.0	129.4	132.1	-0.3	-2.3
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.5	125.0	127.0	1.2	-0.4
London	145.5	145.6	146.0	-0.1	-0.3
Windsor	126.4	126.4	128.3	–	-1.5
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.9	133.3	133.2	0.5	0.5
Winnipeg	110.8	109.5	107.6	1.2	3.0
Regina	121.9	120.1	112.9	1.5	8.0
Saskatoon	108.2	108.2	106.7	–	1.4
Calgary	135.5	135.0	132.2	0.4	2.5
Edmonton	145.6	143.0	139.2	1.8	4.6
Vancouver	142.2	139.9	130.7	1.6	8.8
Victoria	130.5	130.3	123.2	0.2	5.9

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

February 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 100.2 in February, up 0.6% from the revised January level of 99.6. The crops index slipped 0.1% to 86.9; the potatoes index increased, the cereals index was unchanged, and the oilseeds index decreased. The livestock and animal products index rose 1.0% to 108.4, with an increase of 1.5% in the cattle and calves index.

Percentage Change in the Farm Product Price Index between January and February 1993, by Province

Newfoundland	+0.8%
Prince Edward Island	+0.8%
Nova Scotia	-0.6%
New Brunswick	-1.1%
Quebec	+1.2%
Ontario	+1.4%
Manitoba	-1.1%
Saskatchewan	-0.8%
Alberta	+0.9%
British Columbia	+0.3%
Canada	**+0.6%**

Crops

The crops index slipped 0.1% to 86.9 in February, as the oilseeds index decreased. The index stood 12.3% below its year-earlier level.

- The cereals index was unchanged at 71.4 in February. Designated barley prices in Western Canada rose in response to increases in initial prices, but oats prices dropped. The index stood 22.1% below its year-earlier level.
- The oilseeds index decreased by 1.4% to 117.8. In general, soybean, flax and canola prices fell. The index has increased in 10 of the last 14 months. The oilseeds index stood 21.4% above its February 1992 level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 1.0% to 108.4 in February on the strength of a 1.5% rise in the cattle and calves index. The index stood 9.3% above its year-earlier level.

- The cattle and calves index increased 1.5%. At 118.0, the index reached a record high, standing 14.6% above its year-earlier level. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices rose 0.7% following a 3.6% increase in January. Canadian cattle and calves slaughter to the end of February was down 3.5% from the same period last year.
- The hogs index rose 2.9% to 82.3 in February, the fifth increase in the last six months. Prices in the U.S. rose 6.7% during the same period. Canadian slaughter for February was up 0.5% from February 1992, while U.S. slaughter was down 3.6%. The index stood 21.2% above its year-earlier level, which was one of the lowest in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The February issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on April 20. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

February 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $690.6 million in February 1993, down 7.4% from February 1992. Concessions sales totalled $40.3 million, 5.8% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change

	Sales ($ millions)	% Change
Province		
Newfoundland	8.7	-9.6
Prince Edward Island	2.6	-6.2
Nova Scotia	21.6	-0.3
New Brunswick	14.2	-6.1
Quebec	120.5	-11.0
Ontario	290.6	-6.8
Manitoba	29.4	-7.3
Saskatchewan	20.1	-6.4
Alberta	76.2	-8.4
British Columbia	106.6	-5.4
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	27.8	-8.5
Edmonton	33.3	-7.4
Halifax-Dartmouth	11.1	-3.8
Hamilton	21.0	-5.9
Montreal	66.4	-8.4
Ottawa-Hull	30.6	-12.2
Quebec City	15.7	-15.4
Toronto	115.9	-6.8
Vancouver	57.8	-5.6
Winnipeg	26.1	-6.8

Note: Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on April 22.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10 to 12).

The February 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in May.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian Domestic Travel

Third Quarter 1992

Bad weather during the summer of 1992 dissuaded more than one Canadian from travelling. Canadians made 45.4 million person-trips during the third quarter of 1992, of which 26.9 million were overnight trips. This was the lowest summer volume since 1986.

Pleasure trips – most popular during summer – were more affected by the inclement weather, as Canadians made just under 20 million person-trips for pleasure. Trips to visit friends and relatives remained in second place at 14 million. Intra-provincial trips of one or more nights totalled 22 million during the spring of 1992, while travel between provinces stood at 5 million trips.

Given significant changes in data collection methods, which were introduced in April 1992, the Canadian Travel Survey estimates for the second and third quarters of 1992 are not comparable with previous quarters.

The microdata file of the third quarter of 1992 will be available in May 1993. More detailed information will be published in the Spring 1993 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42), which will be released soon.

For more information, please contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate

March 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 1.1% in March 1993 from February 1993. The wood index led the upward movement with an increase of 7.3%, followed by animal and vegetable products (0.3%). Decreases for metals (-1.7%) and mineral fuels (-0.3%) moderated the overall upward movement. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 1.8% in March.

This early estimate of the Raw Materials Price Index for March is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

February 1993

In February 1993, a total of 82 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 115.1 million fare passengers, down 3.9% compared to February 1992. Operating revenues totalled $117.1 million, up 9.7% from February 1992.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 7.0% compared to February 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $18.7 million, a 1.3% decrease from February 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The February 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of April.

For further information on this release, contact Morteza Doroudian (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

February 1993

Rolled steel shipments for February 1993 totalled 1 076 573 tonnes, an increase of 2.5% from January's total of 1 050 170r (revised) tonnes and an increase of 25.5% from the year-earlier 857 962 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February totalled 2 126 743 tonnes, an increase of 20.8% compared to 1 760 695 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The February 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

February 1993

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in February 1993 totalled 62 084 tonnes, a decrease of 2.9% from the 63 931r (revised) tonnes produced in January 1993. Year-to-date production to the end of February totalled 126 015r tonnes, an increase of 6.4% from 118 482r tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 526 tonnes in February 1993, down from 10 337 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales totalled 19 863 tonnes at the end of February, compared to 17 931 tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 879 tonnes in February 1993, up from 4 517r tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales in 1993 totalled 11 396r tonnes, compared to 10 081r tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The February 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Dairy Review

February 1993

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 200 tonnes in February, a 13.3% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 7 900 tonnes, a decrease of 13.2% from February 1992.

An estimated 562 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in January 1993, a decrease of 7.0% from January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The February 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on April 27. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

February 1993

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a decrease from February 1992, except for oats – where marketings increased.

Deliveries of Major Grains
(in thousand tonnes)

	February 1992	February 1993
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 333.8	1 300.7
Durum wheat	332.6	143.1
Total wheat	**1 666.4**	**1 443.8**
Oats	57.5	65.4
Barley	419.4	392.8
Rye	27.3	17.3
Flaxseed	55.5	21.3
Canola	246.8	227.6
Total	**2 472.9**	**2 168.2**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The February 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs

February 1993

Canadian egg production in February 1993 totalled 35.8 million dozen, a 4.3% decrease from February 1992. The average number of layers remained the same between February 1992 and 1993, but the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased from 2,130 to 2,038.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

February 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for February 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, February 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, February 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, February 1993.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, February 1993. Vol. 9, No. 2.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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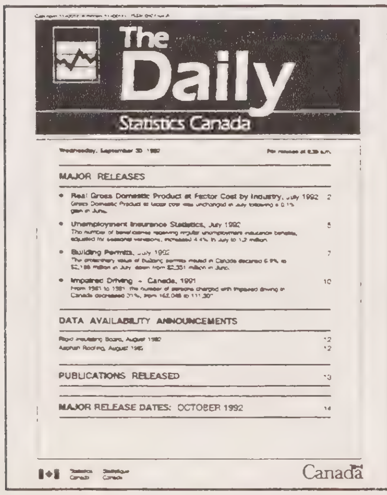

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Statistics Canada

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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics
1926 to 1992

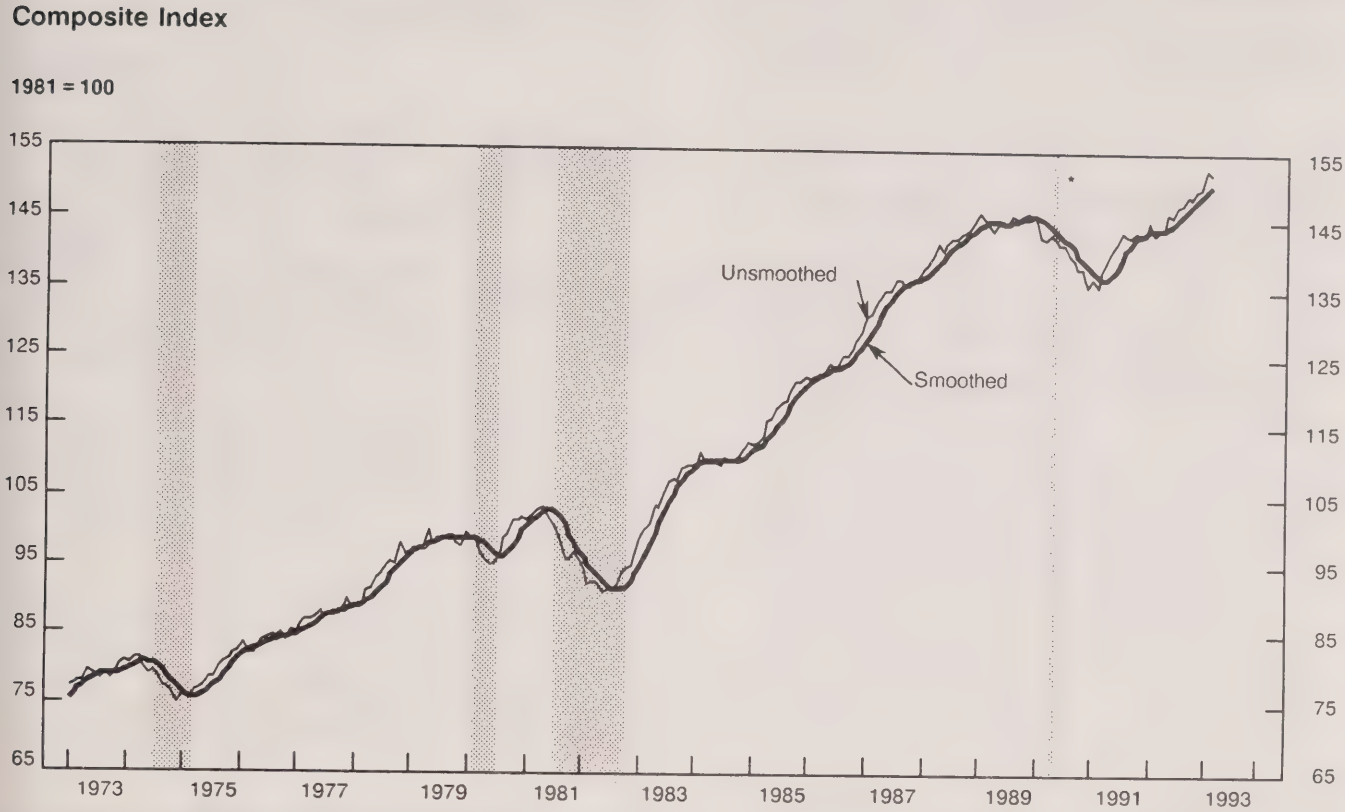
Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1992 contains, for the first time, a major overhaul of historical series back to 1926, when official data began. It gives users easy and consistent access to a full array of information on the various components of Canada's international investment position, a key component of the Canadian economy. This edition can also be used as a complement to the historical publication on international transactions, *Canada's Balance of International Payments – Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1990* (67-508, $50), published in 1991.

Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1992 (67-202, $60), containing detailed data on Canada's external assets and liabilities, is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Some of the highlights for 1992 are presented on page 5 of today's *Daily*.

For further information, contact Frank Chow (613-951-1871), Balance of Payments Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has yet been proposed.*

Canadian Composite Leading Indicator

March 1993

The composite index grew by 0.5% in March, after a downward revised gain of 0.6% in February and 0.4% growth in January. This steady growth was led by an acceleration in the financial market indicators and in manufacturing demand. Only one component – the housing index – fell in March, the same as in February. The unsmoothed index fell by 0.5% in March, after a 1.7% jump in February.

Household demand showed some improvement, after several months of rising employment and falling interest rates. Furniture and appliance sales rose 1%, while personal services replaced business services as the source of growth in the employment component. Spending on durable goods rose only 0.2%, reflecting consumer caution towards buying big-ticket items such as cars. Housing demand also remained weak.

New orders for durable goods continued to increase steadily in response to the surge of export demand at the turn of the year. The ratio of shipments to inventories rose again, as it has in virtually every month since last August. In February, these gains in demand led to the first lengthening of the workweek since August 1992, and in March the workweek remained at its February level. Employment in manufacturing has been growing slowly but steadily since last October.

The growth of the United States leading indicator was steady at 0.5% in the first two months of the year. Housing demand in the U.S. continued to slow, but consumer spending has grown steadily. Employment dipped slightly in March, after an exceptionally large increase in February.

The financial market indicators in Canada improved markedly again in March. The money supply rose 0.8%, after growing by a six-year high of 0.9% in February. The stock market rose 1.3%, its second straight sharp gain – at a time of declining interest rates.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release or on upcoming release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

For more information on the economy, order the April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of April 19-23. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Composite Leading Indicators

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	1992			1993			% change, last month of data available
	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Composite Leading Indicator							
(1981 = 100)	146.8	147.5	148.2	148.8	149.7	150.5	0.5
Unsmoothed	149.0	148.5	149.6	149.9	152.5	151.8	-0.5
Housing index[1]	135.4	135.6	134.5	131.1	126.9	123.0	-3.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,750	1,758	1,769	1,776	1,781	1,784	0.2
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	204.6	204.7	205.0	205.9	206.9	208.0*	0.5
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,369	3,345	3,333	3,321	3,332	3,375	1.3
Money supply (M1) ($1981)[2]	25,040	25,228	25,371	25,502	25,735	25,941[4]	0.8
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4	0.0
New orders – durables	8,983.5	9,032.5	9,059.0	9,132.7	9,307.0	9,460.5[4,**]	1.6
Shipment to inventory ratio[3]	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.42	1.43**	0.01
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales	1,032.3	1,035.9	1,043.2	1,051.0	1,057.8	1,068.6[4,**]	1.0
Other durable goods sales	3,548.3	3,562.2	3,573.7	3,588.4	3,601.8	3,610.0[4,**]	0.2

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *Difference from previous month.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*
* *This is the February value as published in March.*
** *This is the January value as published in March.*

■

Canada's International Investment Position

1992

Highlights

- At the end of 1992, Canada's net liability position stood at a record $301 billion – up $25 billion over 1991. This continues the strong rate of growth (9%) over the last three years.

- The United States continued to be the largest foreign net investor in Canada ($128 billion), followed by Japan ($59 billion) and the United Kingdom ($40 billion).

- At the end of 1992, Canada's liabilities to non-residents totalled $541 billion, against external assets of $239 billion. The $41 billion increase in liabilities was more than twice that of the assets ($16 billion).

- Among external liabilities, foreign investors continued to purchase sizeable amounts of Canadian bonds in 1992, though less than the record 1991 investment, bringing their holdings to $231 billion by the end of the year. This represents more than one-third of all Canadian bonds outstanding.

- United States investors were by far the major foreign investors in the Canadian bond market in 1992; their holdings increased to 38% of all externally-held Canadian bonds from 31% at the end of 1991.

- In 1992, for a second consecutive year, the Canadian provinces and their enterprises extensively tapped the foreign bond market, accounting for 44% of foreign holdings of all Canadian bonds at the end of 1992.

- Non-resident holdings of Government of Canada bonds, at $63 billion, represented 27% of foreign holdings of Canadian bonds, down from the high of 30% reached at 1990 year-end.

- For the fourth consecutive year, the share of Canadian bonds held by non-residents and denominated in Canadian dollars was larger than the share denominated in U.S. dollars. The share of Canadian dollar bonds decreased, however, to 43% from a peak of 47% at 1991 year-end. Conversely, the share of U.S. dollar bonds increased from 36% to 42%.

- In total, all levels of Canadian governments, including their enterprises, had $223 billion in liabilities that were held by non-residents at the end of 1992. The bulk of these external liabilities took the form of bonds ($177 billion).

- Foreign direct investment in Canada, at $137 billion, constituted the second largest form of investment in Canada after bonds. This represented a net $5 billion addition over 1991, largely financed by capital from abroad.

- External assets were led by Canadian direct investment abroad ($99 billion or 41% of all external assets at the end of 1992). Direct investment was largely in the United States (58%), although its share has been decreasing in recent years in favour of European Community countries (22%), especially the United Kingdom.

- Canadian portfolio investment in foreign securities (especially stocks) increased sharply in recent years, accounting for almost 20% of all external assets – up from 15% five years ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2356, 2700-2705.

Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1992 (67-202, $60) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Frank Chow (613-951-1871), Balance of Payments Division. ■

National Balance Sheet Accounts

1992 (Preliminary Estimates)

National Wealth

Total assets on the **national balance sheet** – the sum of all domestic sectors' balance sheets – amounted to just over $6 trillion at the end of 1992, about nine times GDP (see Chart 1). The 4% increase in total assets was the same as in 1991, and down from 6% in 1990. Financial assets grew more rapidly than tangible assets, as the ratio of the former to the latter (the financial interrelations ratio) continued its upward trend.

National wealth, defined as the value of the economy's tangible assets, was $2.4 trillion at the end of 1992 (see Chart 2). Reproducible assets (such as buildings, roads, dams, machinery and equipment) totalled $1.9 trillion and land surrounding structures accounted for the remainder. National wealth as currently defined excludes natural resources such as subsoil assets, timber and public land. Of the $2.4 trillion of national wealth, $0.3 trillion was accounted for by non-resident claims and the remainder, $2.1 trillion, represented Canada's net worth.

Wealth Per Capita

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
			Dollars			
National wealth	72,900	78,500	83,400	86,400	87,000	87,200
National net worth	65,000	70,300	74,600	77,000	77,000	76,300

National net worth – total assets less liabilities – grew a modest 1% in 1992 (see Chart 3). This amounted to $76,300 on a per capita basis, down from $77,000 at the end of 1991. The increase in net worth was $22 billion, consisting of national saving of $11 billion combined with net revaluations of assets and liabilities of a similar amount. The growth in net worth was much slower in 1991 and 1992 than in the previous few years, due mainly to weak growth in tangible assets.

Note to Users

The National Balance Sheet Accounts preliminary release includes estimates for 1992 with no revisions to data for prior years.

Financial Developments and Credit Market Summary

The pronounced drop in nominal interest rates and the expansion of the monetary aggregates that was evident through 1991 extended into 1992. By January 1992, interest rates were down substantially right across the maturity spectrum. This easing of monetary conditions was partly due to the relatively strong performance of the Canadian dollar in 1991. Yields continued their prolonged decline for three quarters of 1992, with the rate on prime business loans reaching a low of 6.25% in September, more than seven percentage points lower than it had been 24 months earlier. However, the long-term slide in interest rates that had begun in the closing months of 1990 was reversed in the fourth quarter of 1992.

A substantial narrowing of interest rate differentials between Canadian and U.S. short-term securities left the dollar in a more vulnerable position by September. The spread between the Bank Rate and the U.S. Federal Funds Rate narrowed to 174 basis points early in the month, as Canada's official rate was under 5% in this period – a lower level than at any time since 1973. And while the Bank Rate reacted with a lag to the drop in the dollar's value over the month of September (a depreciation of almost three cents), Canadian money market rates reacted immediately and sharply to pronounced increases in interest rates in Europe near the end of the month, rising by three full percentage points at the short end of the market. Interest rates rose for the balance of October and November (the prime rate rose from 6.25% on September 30th to a high of 9.75% by the end of November) before monetary conditions eased somewhat in December as the dollar stabilized at about 78.5 cents to the U.S. dollar. The Bank Rate ended the year at about 7.25%, roughly the same level as at the beginning of the year. However, the depreciation of the domestic currency accounted for some of the increase in indebtedness of Canadian sectors, with a significant impact on foreign currency denominated issues.

For 1992 as a whole, there was a further softening in the demand for funds which reflected the very slow pace of economic recovery during the year. Total funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors amounted to about 80% of the 1991 level, their lowest since 1986. Governments accounted for the largest share of net new borrowings during the year, while demand by non-financial corporations continued to weaken as in the previous two years. Much of the activity on credit markets in 1992 involved refinancing existing debt.

Credit market debt (consumer credit, mortgages, loans, short-term paper and bonds) of domestic non-financial sectors totalled $1.5 trillion by year-end 1992. The ratio of such debt to GDP rose to 215% (see Chart 4). Debt outstanding of domestic non-financial sectors grew by 6%; this was close to the rise of about 7% registered in both 1990 and 1991 but down significantly from 11% for 1989 (see Chart 5).

Credit Market Debt (Annual Percentage Change)

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total non-financial of which:	10.6	7.5	7.2	6.4
Personal sector	12.2	7.6	5.0	5.8
Non-financial private corporations	14.1	6.9	2.6	1.5
Governments	8.9	7.3	12.0	10.1

Balance Sheet Results for the Major Sectors

Credit market debt of the **personal sector** reached $455 billion at the end of 1992, as it grew 6%. This was a slightly faster pace than in 1991, but still relatively weak when compared to the 12% growth of 1989 (see Chart 6). Interest-sensitive mortgage demand was up somewhat, although the long-term decline in mortgage rates did not appear to have had a major impact on the demand for mortgage credit. There was a marginal increase in consumer indebtedness as net funds raised through consumer credit were up slightly from 1991. Household debt (consumer credit plus mortgage credit) continued to grow more rapidly than disposable income as the ratio of the former to the latter reached a record 86% of personal disposable income at the end of 1992 – 21% representing consumer debt and 65% being mortgage debt (see Chart 7). The elevated debt-to-income ratio was one reason for the slowness of the recovery in consumer demand during the year. On the other hand, interest payments declined substantially relative to income over this same period, as mortgages were refinanced at lower rates, and this may have had an offsetting effect.

Household Debt Per Capita

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	(dollars)							
Consumer credit	2,300	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,500	3,700	3,600	3,600
Mortgages	5,800	6,600	7,500	8,400	9,400	10,000	10,600	11,300
Total	8,100	9,200	10,400	11,600	12,900	13,700	14,200	14,900

Total assets of the personal sector grew at a slightly slower pace than in 1991. Mutual fund shares and, to a lesser extent, life insurance and pension fund claims accounted for most of the increase in financial assets.

Non-financial private corporations accounted for $349 billion of credit market debt by year-end 1992, an increase of less than 2% over the previous year (see Chart 8). This was the smallest percentage increase since 1983, when corporations moved to reduce their debt as they emerged from the 1981-82 recession. The sector experienced sharp declines in capital expenditure, falling inventory levels and continued low profits picture for the year. Share issues remained relatively strong in 1992, as in the previous year, acting to further reduce the debt-to-equity ratio (see Chart 9). The composition of corporate debt also changed over the year (see Chart 10); the level of short-term paper liabilities was reduced again in 1992 by nearly $15 billion (by about one-third), as funds raised through bonds and loans showed strength.

The **federal government's** credit market debt rose to $372 billion by the end of 1992; debt grew 7%, compared to 10% for 1991 (see Chart 11). Total funds raised in 1992 were about 75% of what had been raised in 1991. On a national accounts basis, total liabilities of the federal government, which include credit market borrowings as well as other liabilities (such as coin in circulation, accounts payable, interest due and accrued as well as matured debt) were $400 billion at the end of 1992. Net debt, which equals total liabilities less financial assets, stood at $337 billion. In the face of the lowest bond

yields in well over a decade, the Government of Canada raised over 55% of its funds through issues of marketable bonds, with longer terms to maturity than had been typical in recent years. The balance of the financing took place through issues of Treasury and Canada bills. Marketable bonds and short-term paper rose 9%. Debt continued to increase more rapidly than revenue in 1992, with interest on the public debt running in excess of 29% of current revenue.

Public Debt Per Capita

	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989	1991	1992
				(dollars)			
Government							
Federal	3,800	5,600	7,900	9,500	11,100	12,700	13,400
Provincial	1,700	2,400	3,100	3,800	4,400	5,500	6,400
Local	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
Total	6,500	9,100	12,200	14,600	16,800	19,600	21,200

Other levels of government – provincial and local governments and hospitals – accounted for $218 billion of credit market debt at year-end 1992. This represented annual growth of 15% compared to 16% in 1991. Borrowing was down from the previous year, despite higher provincial government deficits. Instead of raising additional borrowed funds, provincial governments drew down financial assets that had been built up in earlier periods through the year. About 80% of the funds the provincial government sector did raise came through issues of long-term debt. For provincial governments as a whole, the ratio of debt to revenue posted an increase in 1992, reflecting widening deficits in most provinces.

The proportion of the economy's financial assets held by **financial institutions** (the financial intermediation ratio) rose marginally in 1992. In aggregate, financial institutions increased financial assets by 7%, as in 1991. The growth of mutual funds was considerably above this average, in excess of 40%. The assets of life insurance and segregated funds of life insurance (largely longer-term, retirement-oriented investment assets) rose by 10%, while trusteed pension plans growth slowed somewhat. The growth of the assets of chartered banks was up from 1991 as the market for negotiated loans showed some strengthening, while that of near-banks weakened, largely the result of difficulties in the trust companies sector.

Non-residents' investment in Canadian debt securities continued to outstrip increases in foreign direct investment in Canada. Liabilities of domestic sectors held as assets by non-residents totalled $595 billion by year-end 1992. Of this amount, $101 billion was in the form of provincial government direct plus guaranteed bonds, as foreigners acquired $13 billion of such bonds in the year; this pushed the sector's share of provincial government plus enterprise long-term debt up about 3% over the 43% level attained at the end of 1991. Non-residents also held a significant proportion of federal government securities at the end of 1992; the sector's share of federal short-term paper and bonds combined has grown steadily over the last seven years and at year-end 1992 stood at 25%, roughly double what it registered at year-end 1985.

The growth of mutual funds and, to a lesser extent, pension funds in recent years was reflected in the rise in Canadian investment in foreign securities. Despite this development, the ratio of foreign securities held by residents to Canadian securities held by non-residents remains at less than 20%, and has not changed much since 1989.

With Canada's external liabilities at $595 billion and Canada's external assets at $294 billion, Canada's net indebtedness (net investment position) with non-residents was $301 billion. Relative to both GDP and national wealth, the nation's net debt to the rest of the world has trended upward since the mid-1970s. At the end of 1992, Canada's net indebtedness position stood at 32% of U.S. net foreign indebtedness, compared to 36% for 1991 and 40% for 1990.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3789), National Accounts and Environment Division.

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Preliminary Estimates 1992 (uncatalogued, $25), which contains an overview of the year plus tables covering the sectors and subsectors of the economy, is scheduled for release in May.

A computer printout containing the detailed national balance sheet matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division for $50. Users can purchase the balance sheet data on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $300. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $60 per year.

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call and ask for the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

Table 1
National Balance Sheet Accounts: Summary of Major Sectors, Year-End 1992
(Billions of Dollars)

	Persons and Un-incorp'd Business (1)	Non-financial Corpo-rations (2)	Finan-cial Insti-tutions (3)	Govern-ments (4)	Non-residents (5)	Total, all Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
Total Assets	2,454	1,420	1,713	599	595	6,781	6,185
Tangible Assets	1,139	920	61	291	–	2,411	2,411
Financial Assets	1,315	499	1,652	308	595	4,369	3,774
Liabilities, Net Worth	2,448	1,400	1,713	597	595	6,759	5,946
Liabilities	464	1,225	1,694	693	294	4,369	4,075
Net Worth	1,984	201	19	-96	301	2,390	2,089

* *The National Balance Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the non-resident sector with the sign reversed).*
Note: *Figures may not balance in this table due to rounding.*
– *Nil or zero.*

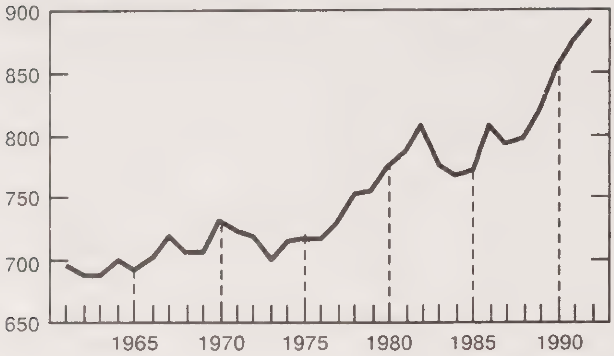
Table 2
National Balance Sheet Accounts: Credit Market Debt
(Millions of Dollars)*

	1989	1990	1991	1992
1. **Persons and Unincorporated Business**	381,271	410,102	430,524	455,425
2. **Non-financial Private Corporations**	313,099	334,772	343,526	348,794
3. **Non-financial Government Enterprises**	73,658	81,832	89,405	95,010
4. **Federal Government**	293,706	315,494	346,650	372,143
5. **Other Levels of Government**	152,838	163,467	189,590	218,423
6. **Total: Credit Market Debt of Domestic Non-financial Sectors**	**1,214,572**	**1,305,667**	**1,399,695**	**1,489,795**
Consumer credit	92,827	98,075	99,120	99,226
Bank loans	112,881	122,363	121,950	127,491
Other loans	83,019	89,158	88,552	92,454
Canada short-term paper	121,340	136,522	147,644	160,396
Other short-term paper	66,075	69,368	63,491	52,854
Mortgages	312,234	341,715	368,870	398,890
Bonds	426,196	448,466	510,068	558,484

* *The Credit Market Summary Table compresses the detail in the sector balance sheets by aggregating sectors and by excluding non-market instruments.*

Chart 1
National Assets

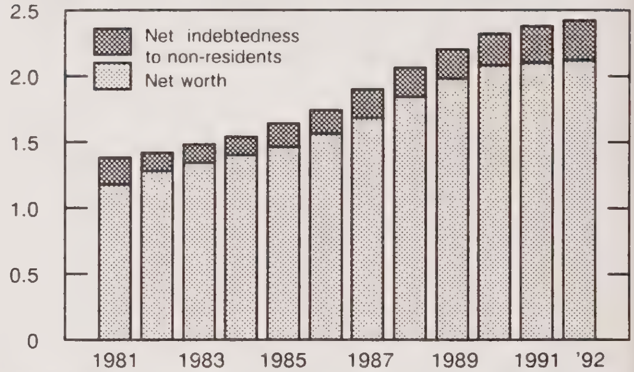
Percentage of GDP



Note: Total assets on the national balance sheet

Chart 2
Composition of National Wealth

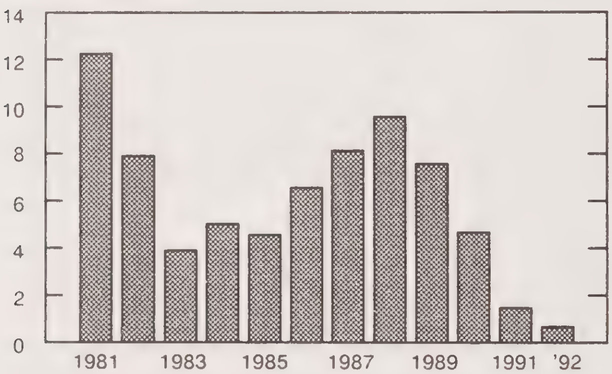
Trillions $



Note: National balance sheet

Chart 3
National Net Worth

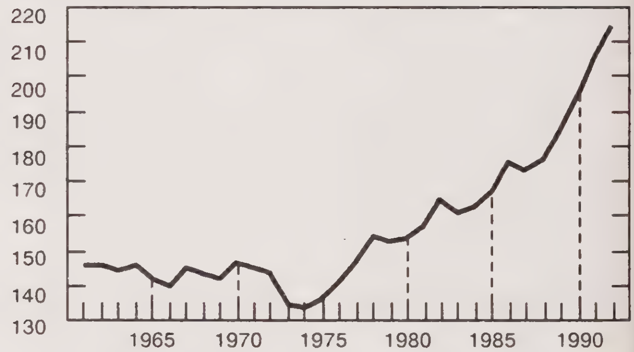
Percentage change



Note: National balance sheet

Chart 4
Non-financial Sector Debt

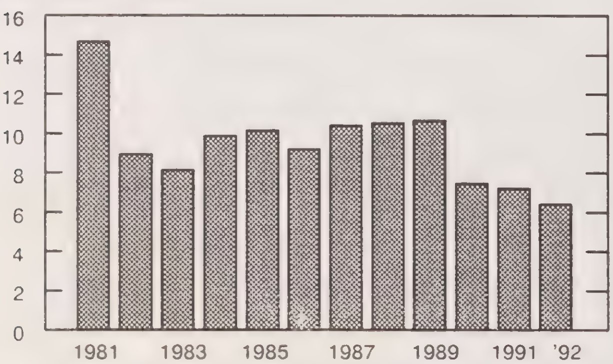
Percentage of GDP



Note: National balance sheet

Chart 5
Non-financial Sector Debt

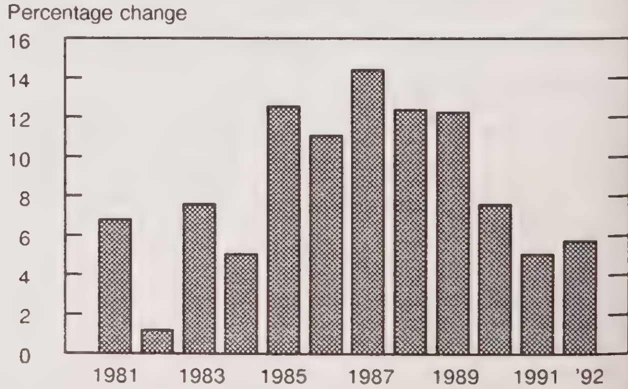
Percentage change



Note: Credit market debt

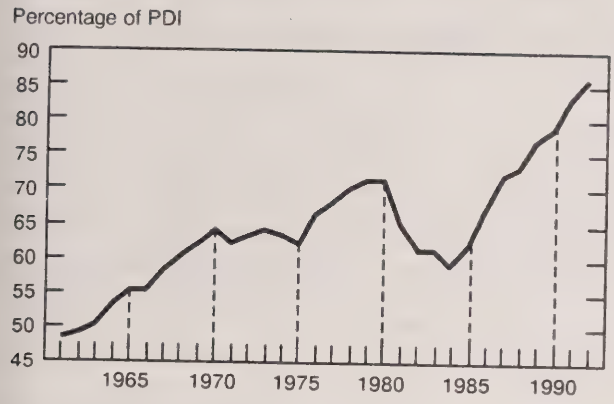
Chart 6
Personal Sector Debt

Percentage change



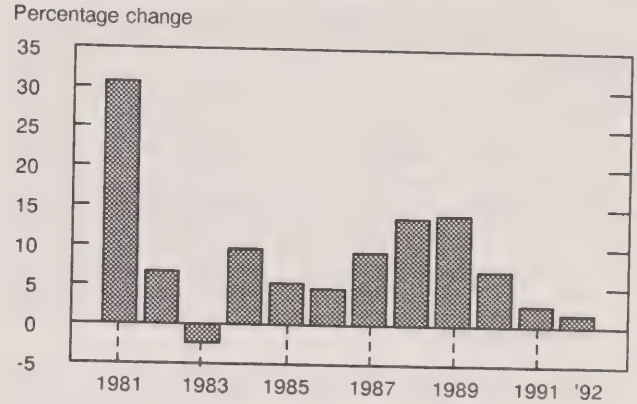
Note: Credit market debt

Chart 7
Personal Debt



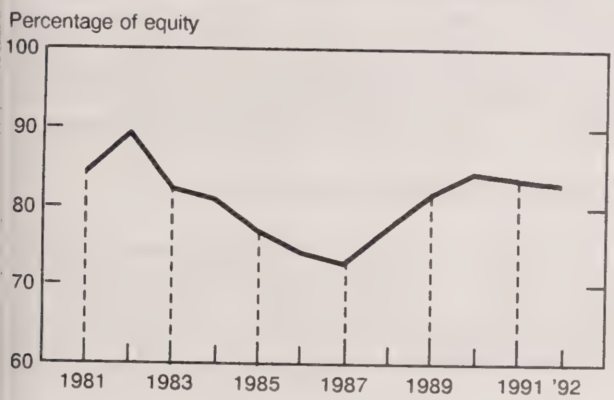
Note: Consumer credit and mortgage debt

Chart 8
Debt of Non-financial Private Corporations



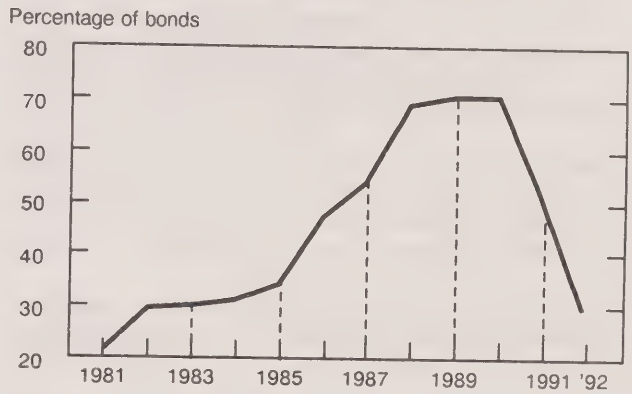
Note: Credit market debt

Chart 9
Debt of Non-financial Private Corporations



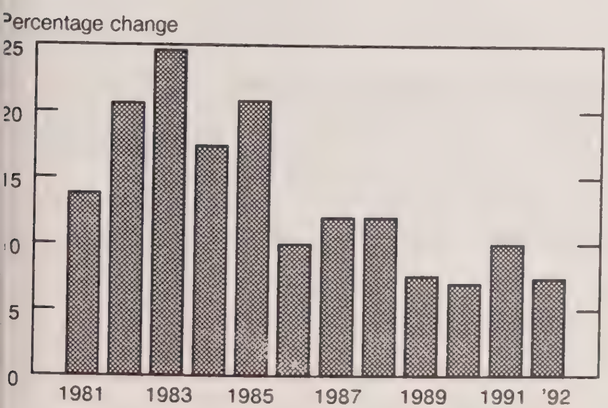
Note: Credit market debt

Chart 10
Corporate Short-term Paper



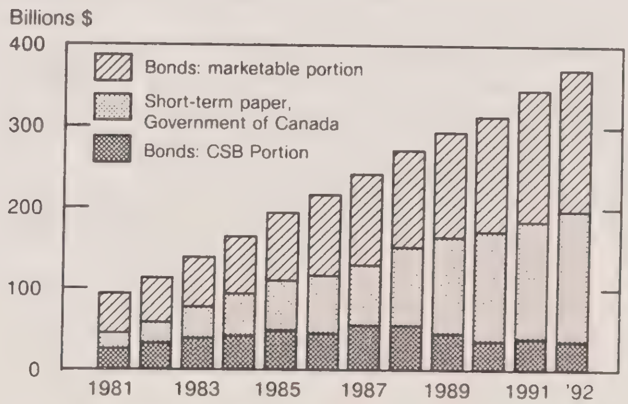
Note: Non-financial private corporations

Chart 11
Federal Government Debt



Note: Credit market debt

Chart 12
Composition of the Debt of the Federal Government



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
April 1993

- Passengers carried and passenger-kilometres flown by Canadian Level I air carriers on international scheduled operations continued to increase in January 1993. The number of passengers carried in this market increased by 8% for January 1993, following a 6% annual increase for 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- According to preliminary third quarter 1992 data, the top three transborder city-pairs were Toronto-New York, Montreal-New York and Toronto-Chicago. The Toronto-New York and Toronto-Chicago city-pairs reported increases of less than 1%, whereas Montreal-New York reported a decrease of 3% from the third quarter of 1991.

- According to preliminary data from Level I air carriers, 66% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services during the first half of 1992 travelled on discount fares, up from 63% in 1991.

- In 1991, the number of international scheduled air passengers was estimated at nearly 14 million, down more than 6% compared to a year earlier.

The January-March 1992 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) is now available. The Vol. 25, No. 4 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
February 1993

Milling

Wheat milled in February 1993 totalled 191 427 tonnes, up 11% from the 173 030 tonnes milled in February 1992.

The resulting wheat flour production increased by 5% to 145 199 tonnes in February 1993, up from 138 476 tonnes in February 1992.

Crushing

Canola crushings for February 1993 amounted to 159 795 tonnes, up 3% from the 154 972 tonnes crushed in February 1992. The resulting oil production increased by 5% to 65 786 tonnes, up from 62 780 tonnes in February 1992. Meal production increased by 6% to 98 662 tonnes, up from 93 177 tonnes in February 1992.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The February 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks
March 1993

Data on soft drinks for March 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, January 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Oils and Fats, February 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, February 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, October-December 1992.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Canada's International Investment Position, Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1992.
Catalogue number 67-202
(Canada: $60; United States: US$72; Other Countries: US$84).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, October-December 1992.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30; United States: US$9/US$36; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Statistics Canada

Friday, April 16, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

February 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports declined by $225 million in February to $14.4 billion. Exports of most commodity groups decreased, the most notable being industrial goods (-$258 million), forestry products (-$73 million) and aircraft and other transportation equipment (-$50 million).

Seasonally adjusted imports more than recovered from January's decline, climbing by $626 million to $13.3 billion. Virtually all of the increase in imports came from machinery and equipment ($296 million) and automotive products ($264 million).

The decline in exports combined with the large increase in imports caused the merchandise trade surplus to fall by $850 million to $1.1 billion in February from $2.0 billion in January.

Trends

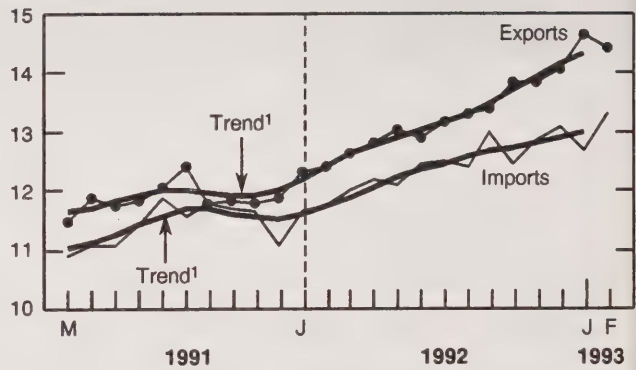
Seasonally adjusted series have been further smoothed using moving averages, in order to give a clearer picture of the underlying trends in trade.

The export trend increased for the 15th consecutive month, rising by over 1% during the latest period to some 18% above its level of 12 months ago. Continuing the pattern recorded in the last several months, exports of the more stable commodities increased. Forestry products exports rose for the eighth month in a row, this time by close to 2%. A slight increase in exports of industrial goods other than precious metals was due to offsetting movements: increased exports of metals and alloys (1.5%) and chemicals and plastics (close to 2%) were moderated by decreased exports of metal ores (-4%) and other industrial goods, which fell marginally for the second month in a row. Within the machinery and equipment sector (excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment), continued increases generated levels much higher than a year before. Miscellaneous consumer goods continued to grow, with this month's increase of almost 2% contributing to an increase of 28% over the last year.

Movements were more varied among the more volatile commodity groupings. Automotive products grew by a further 3.5% this month. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment, which have been increasing since last August, grew an additional 4% this month. Precious metals were down for the second consecutive month, but still stood 21% higher than in January 1992. Exports of agricultural products declined for the sixth month in a row, again as a result of falling wheat exports, which dropped by a further 15% to almost half their level of last January. Energy exports fell for the third straight month, but were still more than 11% higher than a year earlier.

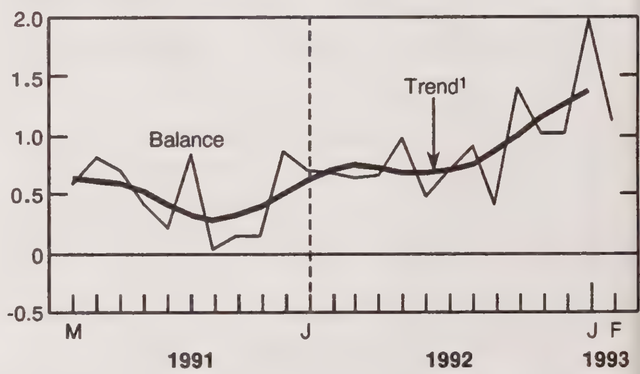
Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

Billions of dollars



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

On a trend basis, imports increased for the 13th consecutive month and stood 12% higher than in January 1992. Within the stable component, steady increases throughout all of 1992 for agricultural products, industrial goods other than precious metals and forestry products have contributed to an overall growth in each category of around 15% since January 1992. After sustained increases beginning in January 1991, imports of consumer goods declined for the third consecutive month, but current levels were still about 10% higher than they were last January.

As with last month, most commodities within the more volatile import component continued to show upward movement. Imports of automotive products have been increasing for over a year, and the latest increase of 1.5% brought them to 16% above their January 1992 level. Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment increased by just under 2% in the latest month. Energy imports were up over 3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data that incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), which is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the February 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of May, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

Merchandise Trade of Canada

(Seasonally Adjusted, Balance of Payments Basis)
($ millions)

	Exports				Imports			
	February 1993	January 1993	December 1992	February 1992	February 1993	January 1993	December 1992	February 1992
United States	11,742	11,440	11,307	9,532	9,536	9,193	9,345	8,224
Other Trading Areas	2,657	3,183	2,739	2,852	3,746	3,464	3,698	3,490
Total	**14,399**	**14,624**	**14,046**	**12,384**	**13,282**	**12,657**	**13,043**	**11,714**
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,206	1,148	1,133	1,338	860	862	912	754
Energy Products	1,336	1,339	1,348	1,172	620	633	490	459
Forestry Products	2,022	2,094	1,981	1,685	132	127	114	111
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,465	2,724	2,559	2,226	2,440	2,411	2,391	2,098
Machinery and Equipment	2,952	2,989	2,841	2,446	4,054	3,758	3,988	3,615
Automotive Products	3,818	3,679	3,582	2,997	3,147	2,883	3,151	2,705
Other Consumer Goods	361	368	372	304	1,635	1,602	1,602	1,534
Special Transactions Trade	271	319	268	247	345	328	334	362

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

(percentage change)

	Exports				Imports			
	January 1993	December 1992	November 1992	January 1992	January 1993	December 1992	November 1992	January 1992
Agricultural and Fishing Products	-1.3	-2.3	-3.7	3.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4
Energy Products	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6	3.3	2.6	0.9	-3.6
Forestry Products	1.8	2.5	3.6	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.2
Machinery and Equipment	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2
Automotive Products	3.5	3.7	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0
Other Consumer Goods	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.0	1.2
Special Transactions Trade	-1.5	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	2.1

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
February 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986 = 100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to February 1993 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The February 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of May 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending April 10, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 10, 1993 totalled 290 208 tonnes, a 0.9% increase from the preceding week's total of 287 729 tonnes and up 3.5% from the year-earlier 280 273 tonnes. The cumulative total at April 10, 1993 was 3 886 192 tonnes, a 2.3% increase from 3 799 278 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Number of Contributors and their Contributions
1991

Data on the number who made unemployment insurance contributions and the amount of their contributions are now available for 1991. Data are also available on insurable earnings and work earnings.

Highlights

- In 1991, 13.1 million persons contributed to unemployment insurance, down 2.2% from 1990. Between 1990 and 1991, the number of male contributors decreased 2.6% to 7.0 million and the number of female contributors decreased 1.6% to 6.1 million.

- Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1991 amounted to $6,300 million, an increase of 15.6% from 1990 – the result of a premium increase in July 1991 to $2.80 for each $100 of insurable earnings (up from $2.25/$100 in 1990). In 1991, males contributed $3,801 million and females contributed $2,499 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5718-5719 and 5729-5730.

The data will be published in the 1993 edition of *Annual Supplement to Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-202S, $38), which will be available in June.

For more information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Electric Lamps
First Quarter 1993

Data on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps for the first quarter of 1993 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly, February 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, February 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, January 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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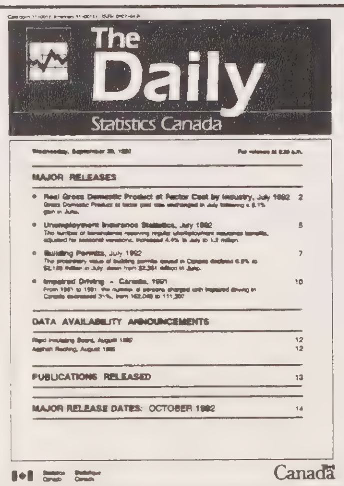
Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 20-23

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
19	**Department Store Sales – Advance Release**	March 1993
19	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	February 1993
19	**Sales of Natural Gas**	February 1993
20	**Building Permits**	February 1993
21	**Consumer Price Index**	March 1993
22	**Retail Trade**	February 1993
22	**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**	February 1993
23	**Wholesale Trade**	February 1993



Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 19, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

February 1993

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments advanced 1.6% in February, the fourth increase in five months. Twelve of the 22 major groups recorded higher shipment levels, notably the transportation equipment and the wood industries.

Unfilled orders rose 5.0% in February, the second increase in the last three months and the largest monthly increase in five years. New orders increased 6.4%, largely from a jump in demand in the transportation equipment industries. These increases in shipments and in orders were similar to those experienced in the United States for February.

The **short-term trend** smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. Recent signals from the trend have been mixed. The trend for shipments increased for the 11th consecutive period, but at a slower rate over the three most recent periods. The shipments trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries has increased strongly over the last five periods. The trend for the rest of manufacturing also showed some strength with 11 consecutive monthly increases; the pace, however, slowed from an increase of 0.7% per month in August 1992 to 0.2% per month in the most recent period. The trend for 16 of the major groups rose in August 1992, whereas the trend for only 10 major groups rose in the most recent period.

The trend for unfilled orders, after falling since April 1989, increased in the three most recent periods. The inventories trend began to decline again in November 1992 after remaining relatively stable for three periods.

Highlights

Shipments: +1.6%

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments increased 1.6% to $24.7 billion in February. Twelve of the 22 major groups (accounting for 58% of shipment values) increased, seven decreased and three remained unchanged. The largest increases in dollar terms were in the transportation equipment (6.0%) and wood (4.4%) industries. Decreases were small in the seven major groups that declined.

Trend for Shipments: +0.7%

The trend for shipments rose for the 11th month in a row, but at a slower pace for the last three periods. The trend for 10 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 57% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period. The most significant increases in dollar terms were in the transportation equipment, wood and primary metal industries.

Inventories (owned): -0.2%

Inventories (owned) decreased 0.2% in February to $33.6 billion with 14 of the 22 major groups decreasing. The largest decreases were in the electrical and electronic products (-1.5%), chemicals (-1.3%) and primary metal (-1.2%) industries. The clothing (3.3%) and wood (1.5%) industries recorded the largest increases. The **trend** for inventories (owned), which increased slightly in September 1992, declined for the last three periods.

Inventories to shipments ratio: 1.36

The inventories to shipments ratio declined from 1.39 in January to 1.36 in February – an historical low. The **trend** declined from a peak of 1.52 in January 1992 to 1.38 in the most recent period – also an historical low.

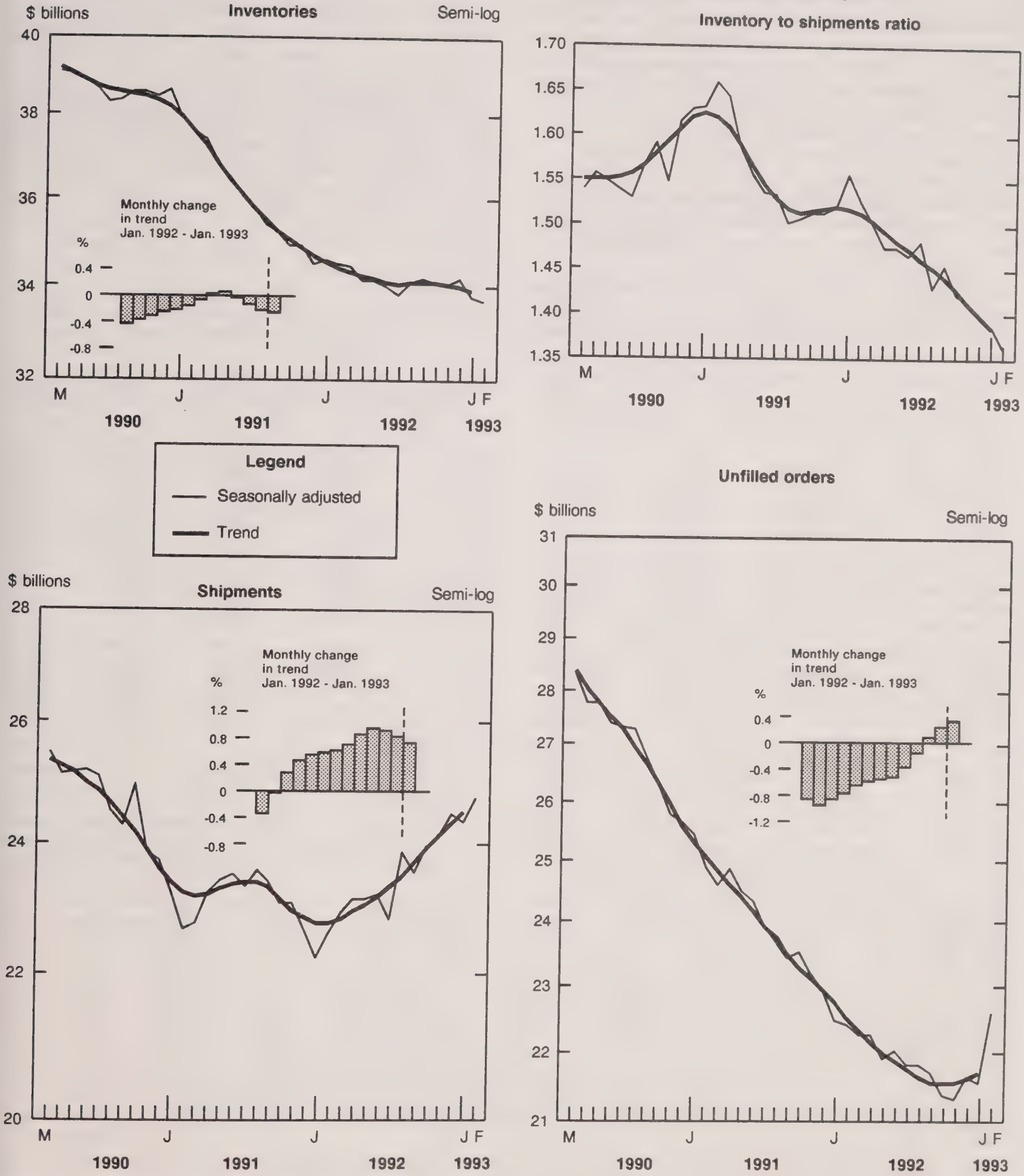
Unfilled Orders: +5.0%

Unfilled orders grew 5.0% to $22.6 billion in February, the largest monthly increase since March 1988. Large increases in transportation equipment (9.3%) industries accounted for most of the jump in the backlog of orders. The **trend**, which had been falling since April 1989, increased over the three most recent periods.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, February 1993



New Orders: +6.4%

New orders rose 6.4% to $25.8 billion in February, mainly due to large increases in the transportation equipment industries. The **trend** for new orders has continued to rise since March 1992, but at a slower pace over the last three periods.

Year-to-date: +9.6%

Manufacturers' shipments for the first two months of 1993 were estimated at $49.1 billion, 9.6% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the February 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), which will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries
February 1993

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
February 1992	21,479	35,177	22,463	21,491	22,577	34,481	22,441	22,499
March 1992	23,839	35,163	22,377	23,753	22,904	34,405	22,289	22,752
April 1992	23,458	34,648	22,397	23,478	23,122	34,092	22,291	23,123
May 1992	24,105	34,374	22,105	23,813	23,121	34,089	21,926	22,756
June 1992	25,290	33,704	22,011	25,196	23,165	33,945	22,049	23,288
July 1992	21,130	33,347	21,835	20,954	22,813	33,793	21,817	22,581
August 1992	23,203	33,772	22,038	23,405	23,844	34,052	21,850	23,877
September 1992	24,826	33,750	21,778	24,566	23,516	34,169	21,721	23,387
October 1992	25,478	33,713	21,242	24,942	23,939	34,036	21,395	23,612
November 1992	24,205	33,807	21,143	24,106	24,114	34,032	21,349	24,068
December 1992	22,938	33,558	21,276	23,071	24,452	34,108	21,663	24,767
January 1993	21,368	33,961	21,552	21,644	24,345	33,729	21,564	24,246
February 1993	22,887	34,386	22,666	24,001	24,737	33,646	22,633	25,807

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
February 1992	1.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	1.53	1.51	-0.3	-1.0	3.3	-0.1
March 1992	1.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	1.50	1.50	-0.7	-0.9	1.1	0.4
April 1992	0.9	0.5	-0.9	-0.3	1.47	1.49	0.0	-0.8	1.6	0.6
May 1992	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.47	1.48	-1.6	-0.6	-1.6	0.7
June 1992	0.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.2	1.47	1.47	0.6	-0.6	2.3	0.6
July 1992	-1.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	1.48	1.46	-1.0	-0.6	-3.0	0.6
August 1992	4.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.43	1.45	0.1	-0.5	5.7	0.8
September 1992	-1.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	1.45	1.44	-0.6	-0.4	-2.0	1.0
October 1992	1.8	1.0	-0.4	0.0	1.42	1.42	-1.5	-0.1	1.0	1.2
November 1992	0.7	0.9	0.0	-0.1	1.41	1.41	-0.2	0.1	1.9	1.1
December 1992	1.4	0.8	0.2	-0.2	1.39	1.40	1.5	0.3	2.9	1.0
January 1993	-0.4	0.7	-1.1	-0.2	1.39	1.38	-0.5	0.3	-2.1	0.8
February 1993	1.6	*	-0.2	*	1.36	*	5.0	*	6.4	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Sales of Natural Gas

February 1993 (Preliminary Data)

Highlights

- Sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada during February 1993 totalled 6 751 million cubic metres, a 7.4% increase over February 1992.
- On the basis of rate structure information, sales in February 1993 were as follows (the percentage changes from February 1992 are in brackets): residential sales, 2 232 million cubic metres (+12.6%); commercial sales, 1 721 million cubic metres (+7.8%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 797 million cubic metres (+3.5%).
- Weather has a significant impact on residential sales of natural gas. The increase in sales in February 1993 was primarily due to colder than normal weather conditions throughout Canada.
- Year-to-date figures at the end of February 1993 indicate sales of natural gas amounted to 14 076 million cubic metres, a 7.6% increase over the same period in 1992.
- On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales at the end of February 1993 were as follows (the percentage changes from 1992 are in brackets): residential sales, 4 672 million cubic metres (+14.0%); commercial sales, 3 586 million cubic metres (+9.1%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 5 817 million cubic metres (+2.2%).

The February 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
February 1993

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct[1]	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
Quebec	110 931	250 263	344 896	3 558	709 648
Ontario	1 176 685	762 850	875 007	221 646	3 036 188
Manitoba	100 514	94 656	48 348	550	244 068
Saskatchewan	140 252	85 482	3 313	240 162	469 209
Alberta	455 475	351 993	812 990	–	1 620 458
British Columbia	247 951	176 216	106 659	140 344	671 170
February 1993 – Canada	**2 231 808**	**1 721 460**	**2 191 213**	**606 260**	**6 750 741**
February 1992 – Canada	1 982 039	1 596 693	2 205 361	498 783	6 282 876
% change	**12.6**	**7.8**	**3.5**		**7.4**
Year-to-date Canada 1993	**4 671 711**	**3 586 356**	**4 514 266**	**1 303 203**	**14 075 536**
Year-to-date Canada 1992	4 096 448	3 285 996	4 684 202	1 010 755	13 077 401
% change	14.0	9.1	2.2		7.6

Degree Days[2]	**Que.**	**Ont.**	**Man.**	**Sask.**	**Alta.**	**B.C.**
February 1993	900	678	920	893	721	405
February 1992	658	525	784	685	501	306

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
– *Nil or zero.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales

March 1993 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for March totalled $866 million, up 1.7% from March 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $463 million and sales for the junior category were $403 million.

Note: The department store sales advance release is a very preliminary indication of department store sales in Canada. Data from this release are not a component of the Monthly Retail Trade Survey. This release is an advance indicator of the Monthly Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 11.3% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 1.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.3% during the same period.
- Tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of April 7, 1993 decreased 7.8% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

March 1993

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,770,588 light bulbs and tubes in March 1993, a decrease of 1.3% from the 22,046,995 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of March 1993 amounted to 68,098,700 light bulbs and tubes, down 11.5% from the 76,958,907^r (revised) units sold during the same period in 1992.

The March 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pack of Apples and Apple Products

1991

Data on the pack of processed apples for 1991 are now available.

Pack of Apples and Apple Products, 1991 (32-241, $13) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, March 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Refined Petroleum Products, January 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, February 1993.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Energy Statistics Handbook, April 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

Performing Arts, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 87-209
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36; Other Countries: US$42).

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, April 20, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

- **Building Permits,** February 1993 — 2
  Despite more favourable interest rates, the value of building permits continued to drift downward, falling 1.4% between January and February 1993. Weakness in residential construction continued but non-residential permits picked up after a sharp drop in the preceding month.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 7

MAJOR RELEASE

Building Permits

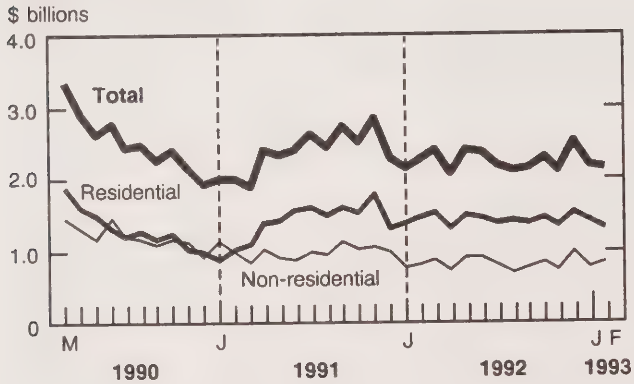
February 1993
(Seasonally Adjusted Data)

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada decreased to $2,138 million in February 1993, down 1.4% from the January revised level of $2,169 million. The residential sector (-7.6%) was entirely responsible for the decrease in the value of building permits issued in February, whereas the non-residential sector showed an increase of 9.9%. The Quebec (-19.4%) and Atlantic (-0.8%) regions reported decreases in the total value of building permits issued in February.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits declined 7.6% to $1,303 million in February, down from January's revised $1,409 million.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *The building permits advance estimate that used to be released with the preliminary estimate now is a separate release. This change enables the Current Investment Indicators Section to release the preliminary estimate two weeks earlier.*

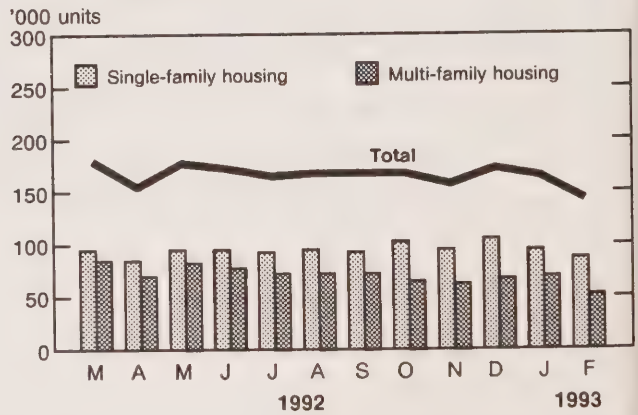
- The Ontario (-14.8%), Quebec (-10.0%), Atlantic (-10.0%) and Prairie (-6.1%) regions showed decreases in the value of residential building permits issued during February. Only the British Columbia region (which includes the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories) reported an increase (+6.2%) in February.

- Decreases were recorded in both sectors of residential construction in February. The value of building permits dropped 14.1% in the multi-family dwelling sector to $300 million and slipped 5.4% in the single-family dwelling sector to $1,003 million.

- The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in February fell 14.6% to 141,000 units at an annual rate. The number of units decreased for both multi-family housing (-25.6% to 52,000 units) and single-family housing (-6.6% to 89,000 units).

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



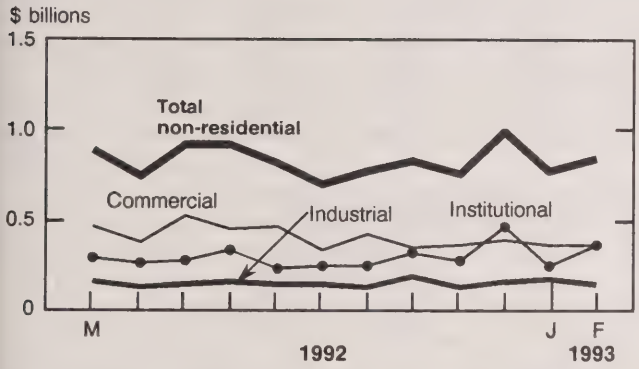
Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits for February increased by 9.9% to $835 million, up from $760 million in January.

- Increases in the value of non-residential building permits occurred in the Prairie (+50.6%), Ontario (+43.2%) and Atlantic (+26.5%) regions. The Quebec (-31.8%) and British Columbia (-7.9%) regions reported decreases in February.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for January, preliminary data for February.

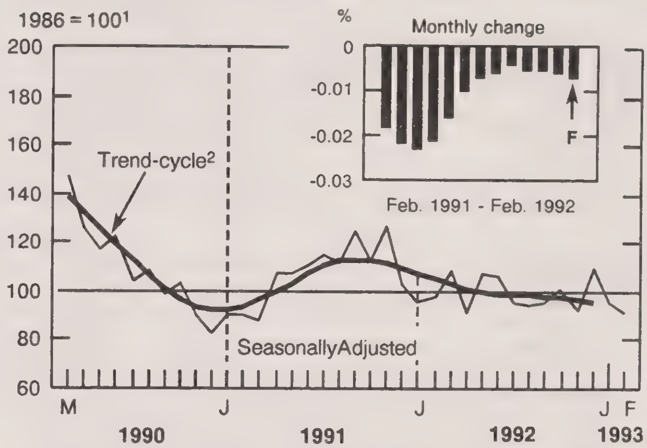
- The value of building permits for institutional projects jumped 44.0% to $349 million in February; the Ontario (+121.6%) and Prairie (+75.7%) regions contributed most to this jump in value. The value of building permits also increased for commercial projects (+0.9%), but it dropped for industrial projects (-21.1%).

Building Permits Indices

- The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) stood at 90.8 in February 1993, down 3.7% – the second consecutive monthly decrease. Compared to its level in December 1992 (108.6), the building permits index declined by 16.4%.

- The building permits index **short-term trend** (excluding engineering projects) continued its downward drift evident since October 1991, decreasing 0.7% in December 1992 to 95.2.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

- The residential building permits index **short-term trend** continued its downtrend evident since November 1991, decreasing a further 1.0% in December 1992 to 106.0. However, an increase of 0.1% to 80.6 was observed in the non-residential sector building permits index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The February 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) will be released the last week of April. The Residential Building Permits Advance Estimate for March 1993 will be released April 30th.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

February 1993

Regions and Type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	February 1993p	January 1993r	February/ January 1993	February 1993/ 1992	February 1993p	January 1993r	February/ January 1993	February 1993/ 1992
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,137,964**	**2,169,273**	**-1.4**	**-5.5**	**1,424,114**	**1,146,080**	**24.3**	**-9.8**
Residential	1,302,781	1,409,457	-7.6	-10.8	838,617	663,423	26.4	-15.9
Non-residential	835,183	759,816	9.9	4.1	585,497	482,657	21.3	0.6
Industrial	128,775	163,153	-21.1	-9.3	87,345	103,573	-15.7	-26.1
Commercial	357,522	354,349	0.9	-17.3	249,757	238,088	4.9	-19.6
Institutional	348,886	242,314	44.0	53.0	248,395	140,996	76.2	62.5
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**106,805**	**107,613**	**-0.8**	**22.5**	**40,211**	**35,658**	**12.8**	**24.6**
Residential	72,226	80,281	-10.0	19.9	18,963	17,889	6.0	15.0
Non-residential	34,579	27,332	26.5	28.2	21,248	17,769	19.6	34.7
Industrial	1,203	970	24.0	-78.1	455	1,544	-70.5	-78.1
Commercial	26,293	17,063	54.1	88.5	16,247	9,902	64.1	102.0
Institutional	7,083	9,299	-23.8	-6.0	4,546	6,323	-28.1	-19.7
Quebec								
Total Construction	**398,812**	**495,107**	**-19.4**	**-7.7**	**246,140**	**211,220**	**16.5**	**-14.1**
Residential	252,578	280,750	-10.0	-9.4	167,975	85,206	97.1	-10.2
Non-residential	146,234	214,357	-31.8	-4.8	78,165	126,014	-38.0	-21.5
Industrial	24,567	62,362	-60.6	66.0	14,916	38,737	-61.5	-11.4
Commercial	77,110	95,565	-19.3	-10.7	36,982	58,948	-37.3	-24.7
Institutional	44,557	56,430	-21.0	-15.0	26,267	28,329	-7.3	-21.8
Ontario								
Total Construction	**755,544**	**742,196**	**1.8**	**-17.7**	**458,826**	**401,958**	**14.1**	**-26.4**
Residential	451,533	529,833	-14.8	-28.4	252,653	247,762	2.0	-38.2
Non-residential	304,011	212,363	43.2	5.8	206,173	154,196	33.7	-4.0
Industrial	31,289	45,591	-31.4	-58.4	20,740	34,557	-40.0	-68.6
Commercial	96,239	87,138	10.4	-30.3	72,694	72,554	0.2	-28.8
Institutional	176,483	79,634	121.6	138.3	112,739	47,085	139.4	142.1
Prairies								
Total Construction	**361,570**	**314,096**	**15.1**	**-5.4**	**259,318**	**169,002**	**53.4**	**-1.9**
Residential	184,601	196,557	-6.1	-6.5	133,623	101,127	32.1	-7.7
Non-residential	176,969	117,539	50.6	-4.2	125,695	67,875	85.2	5.1
Industrial	63,337	43,415	45.9	120.4	44,541	19,332	130.4	133.9
Commercial	68,172	48,256	41.3	-22.2	53,920	34,952	54.3	-15.1
Institutional	45,460	25,868	75.7	-33.6	27,234	13,591	100.4	-26.3
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**515,233**	**510,261**	**1.0**	**16.1**	**419,619**	**322,436**	**30.1**	**12.6**
Residential	341,843	322,036	6.2	16.3	265,403	211,439	25.5	10.3
Non-residential	173,390	188,225	-7.9	15.8	154,216	116,803	32.0	16.8
Industrial	8,379	10,815	-22.5	-52.8	6,693	9,403	-28.8	-52.7
Commercial	89,708	106,327	-15.6	-15.7	69,914	61,732	13.3	-20.4
Institutional	75,303	71,083	5.9	194.1	77,609	45,668	69.9	158.0

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Transition Home Supplement to the Residential Care Facilities Survey

1991-92

The Transition Home Supplement was a first effort to gather detailed information on clients and services provided in transition homes. A total of 376 facilities defined as transition homes – including transition homes/shelters, second-stage housing, family resource centres, safe-home networks, satellites and emergency shelters – were surveyed.

The number of transition homes grew significantly since the early 1980s. Approximately 80% of the homes began their service to family violence victims after 1980.

The largest percentage of adult female victims (40%) were between the ages of 25 and 34. The largest percentage of dependent children were those under five years of age (48%).

Almost 25% of the residents in transition homes on March 31, 1992 requested police intervention for the most recent violent incident and, in almost 50% of these cases, charges were laid.

Size of transition homes ranged from 2 to 74 beds, with a large majority (77%) having between 10 and 20 beds. The average cost per year of operating a transition home was approximately $364,000 and the average cost per stay was almost $1,300.

For more information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746 or fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Errata – National Balance Sheet Accounts

1992 (Preliminary Estimates)

Some data presented in the National Balance Sheet Accounts release in *The Daily* on April 15, 1993 were incorrect. The data in Table 1 on page 9 should have read as follows:

National Balance Sheet Accounts: Summary of Major Sectors, Year-End 1992

	Persons and Un-incorp'd Business (1)	Non-financial Corpo-rations (2)	Finan-cial Insti-tutions (3)	Govern-ments (4)	Non-resi-dents (5)	Total, all Sectors (1 to 5)	National Balance Sheet* (1 to 4)
	(Billions of Dollars)						
Total Assets	2,459	1,420	1,713	599	595	6,785	6,190
Tangible Assets	1,139	920	61	291	–	2,411	2,411
Financial Assets	1,319	499	1,652	308	595	4,374	3,779
Liabilities, Net Worth	2,459	1,420	1,713	599	595	6,785	6,190
Liabilities	464	1,225	1,699	693	294	4,374	4,080
Net Worth	1,995	195	14	-94	301	2,411	2,110

* *The National Sheet (NBS) is the sum of the balance sheets of the domestic sectors. The tangible assets on the NBS are the National Wealth. The difference between financial assets and liabilities on the NBS is net foreign assets/liabilities (which is also the net worth of the non-resident sector with the sign reversed).*

– *Nil or zero.*

Note: *Data may not add due to rounding.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 751-795.

For further information, please contact Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-1798), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey – All Carriers

Fourth Quarter 1992

The results of the Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more, are now available for the fourth quarter of 1992.

Highlights

- During the fourth quarter of 1992, an estimated 1,208 carriers earning $1 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $2.1 billion, a 6.1% increase from the fourth quarter of 1991.

- Total operating expenses for the fourth quarter of 1992 amounted to $2.0 billion, a 3.9% increase from the fourth quarter of 1991. The major expense was salaries and wages, which accounted for 32.1% of total operating expenses.

- The operating ratio (total operating expenses divided by total operating revenues) was 0.97 for the fourth quarter of 1992, a slight improvement from 0.99 in 1991.

Detailed data for the fourth quarter of 1992 will appear in the June issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-2493), Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

February 1993

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,104.5 million in February 1993, up 1.7% from February 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $908.4 million, an increase of 13.8% from February 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $196.0 million, a 31.7% drop from February 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The February 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), March 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 25, No 4. April 1993.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Consumer Price Index, March 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on April 21, 1993.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Exports by Commodity, January 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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∞

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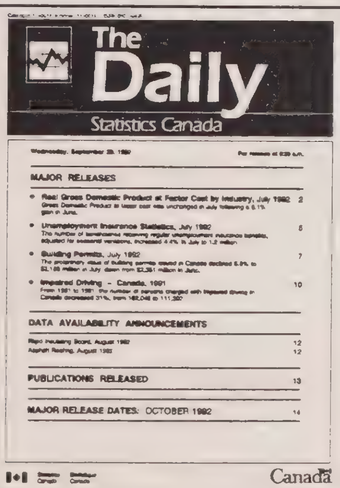
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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

March 1993

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986 = 100) for Canada inched down 0.1% in March to reach 129.9. A major source of the decline was the outbreak of a grocery-chain price war in Western Canada that contributed to a 0.4% decrease in the Food component. The Clothing component, which rose by 0.3%, provided the largest upward pressure. The five other major components showed price movements varying from -0.1 to 0.1%.

Between March 1992 and March 1993, the All-items index rose by 1.9%. This followed larger year-over-year increases in December (2.1%), January (2.0%) and February (2.3%). The All-items excluding Food index also rose by 1.9%, again less than the annual increases in December (2.1%), January (2.1%) and February (2.3%).

The seasonally adjusted All-items CPI declined by 0.1% between February and March, the first decline in almost a year. The compound annual rate of increase based on seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (December 1992 to March 1993) was 1.6%, about half as much as the rates observed in January and February 1993. A rate of 1.6% was last seen in September 1992.

Food

The Food component fell 0.4% between February and March. After four months of price advances, the Food Purchased from Stores component declined 0.6% in March. A 0.1% drop in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants, due to promotional pricing by some chains was the first decline in this index since June 1987, when a tax change effectively lowered prices.

The largest monthly price declines for Food Purchased from Stores were in Edmonton (-14.2%) and Calgary (-9.5%), where the price wars were most intense. Other western cities were affected, but to a much lesser extent. Downward pressure came largely from fresh fruit, fresh meat and dairy products and eggs. The price declines for fresh fruit occurred in almost all cities and were related to good supply conditions and weaker consumer demand. Meat prices also decreased, though mainly in the cities experiencing price wars. Fresh vegetable prices showed major advances, related to the poor growing conditions in the southwestern United States and Mexico, but the overall increase was tempered by the declines in Edmonton and Calgary.

On a year-over-year basis, the Food index rose by 1.7%. While this 12-month change was still higher than the changes recorded for most of 1992, it was considerably lower than the 2.5% annual change seen in February. The index for Food Purchased from Restaurants was 1.4% higher than in March 1992. This broke the string of 1.6% annual changes registered in the last four months.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index showed no change in March. Upward pressure came from the Clothing (0.3%), Recreation, Reading, and Education (0.1%), Transportation (0.1%) and Health and Personal Care (0.1%) component indexes. The Housing component remained unchanged from February, while Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages posted a 0.1% decrease.

The Clothing index rose 0.3% in March, primarily attributable to higher prices for Men's Wear (0.4%), Clothing Materials (1.0%) and Women's Wear (0.2%). Within Men's Wear, a sharp increase was recorded for jeans and a much smaller increase was recorded for footwear. Moderating these increases was a decrease for shirts. Price increases for women's sportswear, accessories and footwear were moderated somewhat by price declines for hosiery and lingerie.

The Recreation, Reading and Education component moved up 0.1% in March, due largely to a 2.5% seasonal advance for travel tours following a jump of 9.2% in February. Higher fares to Florida destinations from all points in Canada, as well as rate increases to Mexico and South American destinations from Montreal, explained the March increase.

A 0.1% rise in the Transportation component was attributable to a 1.6% rise in public transportation prices, a result of higher air fares counterbalanced by a 0.2% drop in private transportation prices. Private transportation prices fell in response to a marked decline in gasoline prices, partially offset by rises in insurance premiums in Ontario and Manitoba – though some premiums were reduced in Quebec.

The Health and Personal Care component edged up 0.1%, reflecting price increases for disposable diapers and toothpaste, as well as some price decreases for various toiletries such as shampoo.

Although the Housing index showed no overall change in March, there were offsetting price movements among its components. Privately owned accommodation advanced 0.1% due to increases in homeowners' maintenance and repairs and increases in new house prices, moderated by lower mortgage interest charges. Rents rose 0.2% in March. Largely offsetting these increases were price decreases for household furnishings – more specifically, window coverings, towels and bedding.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages component showed a decline in March, falling 0.1%. Slightly lower cigarette prices, due to competition, was the main cause of the decline in March.

Over the 12-month period from March 1992 to March 1993, the All-items excluding Food index increased by 1.9%. This increase was somewhat lower than the year-to-year increases of the previous three months, but it matched the 1992 annual average.

Energy

The Energy index dropped 0.7% in March. The sole cause for this decline was a 1.6% plunge in gasoline prices. The prices of other energy-related products remained unchanged. Since March 1992, the Energy component has increased 3.2%.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index rose 0.2% in March following increases of 0.3% in January and February. Since March 1992, the All-items excluding Food and Energy index has risen 1.9%. In the past 12 months, the year-over-year increases have varied between 1.6% and 2.3%.

Goods and Services

The Goods index declined 0.2% during March, caused entirely by a 0.5% drop in prices for Non-durable Goods. Both Durable and Semi-durable Goods posted no change in March. The Services index was up 0.2%, the same as in February.

Between March 1992 and March 1993, the Goods index rose 1.6%, falling back from a peak of 2.4% in February. The Non-durable component rose 2.1% and the Durable component rose 1.6%, while the Semi-durable component advanced by only 0.5%. Compared to March 1992, the Services index has increased 2.3%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change March 1993 from	
	March 1993	February 1993	March 1992	February 1993	March 1992
All-items	**129.9**	**130.0**	**127.5**	**-0.1**	**1.9**
Food	122.4	122.9	120.4	-0.4	1.7
Housing	127.6	127.6	125.9	0.0	1.4
Clothing	131.6	131.2	130.6	0.3	0.8
Transportation	124.9	124.8	120.5	0.1	3.7
Health and personal care	133.7	133.6	129.4	0.1	3.3
Recreation, reading and education	134.1	133.9	131.7	0.1	1.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	171.0	171.1	167.4	-0.1	2.2
All-items excluding food	131.6	131.6	129.1	0.0	1.9
All-items excluding food and energy	132.5	132.3	130.0	0.2	1.9
Goods	125.6	125.9	123.6	-0.2	1.6
Services	135.2	134.9	132.2	0.2	2.3
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	77.0	76.9	78.4		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.0				

City Highlights

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the All-items indexes ranged from -1.5% in Edmonton, where the grocery-store price war had a pronounced effect, to 0.6% in Whitehorse. Six of the major cities posted price decreases in March, Toronto showed no change and 11 cities posted price increases.

Between March 1992 and March 1993, changes in city CPIs varied from a low of -0.1% in Halifax to a high of 3.6% in Vancouver. Halifax has posted the lowest increase for three straight months, whereas Vancouver has posted the highest for 13 straight months.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

Increased charges for personal care supplies, household operating expenses and owned accommodation were among the main contributors to the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for package holiday trips and a slight rise in the Food index (notably for beef, fresh vegetables, restaurant meals and soft drinks) also exerted an upward impact. Dampening these overall advances were lower prices for gasoline, decreased vehicle rental charges and a marginal decline in the Clothing index. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Advances in the Clothing, Housing and Food indexes accounted for most of the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Higher household operating expenses explained the rise in the Housing index, while price increases for fresh produce, beef and bakery products were responsible for the rise in the Food index. Further upward pressure came from increased charges relating to recreation, personal care supplies and eye care. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.6%.

Halifax

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Higher prices for food (notably for fresh vegetables, beef, cereal and bakery products and eggs) were recorded, along with increased recreation expenses and higher clothing prices. Advances in charges for personal care supplies and eye care were also reported. A drop in the Transportation index had a notable moderating effect, and was mainly due to lower prices for gasoline and a decline in vehicle rental charges. The Housing index fell slightly, reflecting lower prices for household textiles and decreased charges for household operation. Since March 1992, the All-items index has declined 0.1%.

Saint John

A rise in the Food index (due mainly to higher prices for beef, fresh vegetables, prepared meats and dairy products), combined with price increases for clothing, personal care supplies and eye care services, were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for package holiday trips were also recorded. The Housing index fell, reflecting decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 0.8%.

Quebec City

Increased prices for clothing, gasoline and air travel largely explained the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for package holiday trips. Dampening these advances were declines in the Housing, Food and Health Care indexes. Within Housing, declines in household operating expenses and household textile prices were recorded. The drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for fresh fruit, dairy products and cereal products. The Health Care index fell as a result of decreased charges for eye care services. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Montreal

Higher prices for clothing, gasoline and air travel were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. The Food index also rose, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, pork and soft drinks. Price increases for package holiday trips also exerted a notable upward impact. The Housing index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for owned accommodation were offset by decreased prices for household furnishings and equipment. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.0%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 0.3%. A rise in the Food index was a major contributor and was due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, sugar, poultry and soft drinks. Increased charges for personal care supplies and eye care had a notable upward impact, as did price increases for package holiday trips. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for clothing, increased vehicle insurance premiums and higher air fares. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for cigarettes and decreased housing charges. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.5%.

Toronto

No overall change was recorded in the All-items index, as advances in three of the seven major component indexes were completely offset by declines in the remaining four. Higher food prices (notably for fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, fish, pork, soft drinks and beef) exerted the greatest upward influence. Further upward pressure came from price increases for package holiday trips and personal care supplies. Among those factors exerting a downward impact were decreased charges for owned accommodation, lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, and a decline in clothing and gasoline prices. The costs of cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores also declined. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.7%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Housing, Food and Clothing indexes. Within the Housing component, decreased charges for owned accommodation were recorded, along with declines in household operating expenses and and lower prices for household furnishings. The drop in the Food index was mainly due to lower prices for pork, chicken, prepared meats, fresh fruit and soft drinks. Partially offsetting these declines were higher transportation charges (notably for air fares and vehicle insurance premiums) and increased charges for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Prices for package holiday trips and cigarettes advanced, also. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.1%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 0.2%, mainly reflecting advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Within Transportation, higher prices were posted for vehicle insurance premiums, air fares and vehicle registration fees. The rise in the Housing index was due mainly to increased charges for owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses. Increased charges for personal care supplies, package holiday trips and alcoholic beverages were recorded as well. The Clothing index declined in March. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.0%.

Regina

The All-items index fell 0.3%. The major downward pressure came from the Transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were recorded. The Housing index fell slightly, reflecting decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls and lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. The Food index also declined overall, as lower prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, pork, dairy products and eggs more than offset higher prices for fresh vegetables and beef. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies, prescribed medicines and men's wear. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.6%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the Food, Transportation and Housing indexes. Within the Food component, lower prices were registered for cereal and bakery products, beef, fresh fruit, pork and prepared meats. The drop in the Transportation index was due to lower prices for gasoline, while the fall in the Housing index reflected decreased charges for long-distance telephone calls. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for alcoholic beverages, men's wear, recreation equipment and prescribed medicines. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 2.9%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell 1.5%. The greatest downward impact came from a large decline (-9.7%) in the Food index, mainly attributable to price-war activities. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for cigarettes and personal care supplies and from lower household operating expenses. Higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares had an upward impact. Prices for men's wear rose as well. The All-items index stood at the same level in March 1993 as it did in March 1992.

Calgary

The All-items index fell 1.3%. A large drop (-6.0%) in the Food index, mainly reflecting price-war activities, had the greatest downward impact. A drop in the Housing index was recorded, largely due to declines in household operating expenses, household furnishings and equipment prices and in owned accommodation charges. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for gasoline. The All-items index stood at the same level in March 1993 as it did in March 1992.

Vancouver

The All-items index fell 0.1%, as declines were recorded in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward impact came from the Food index, where lower prices were recorded for beef, dairy products, fresh fruit, restaurant meals, chicken, cereal and bakery products, and soft drinks. Prices were also lower for gasoline, personal care supplies, eye care and alcoholic beverages. Largely offsetting these declines were higher housing charges, particularly for owned accommodation, household equipment, rented accommodation and basic telephone service. Higher clothing prices were also recorded. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.6%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose 0.1%. Higher food prices were recorded, particularly for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cured meats, poultry and pork. Prices increased for clothing, personal care supplies and prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. The Housing index also rose, reflecting higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for rented accommodation, and higher prices for basic telephone service. Moderating these advances were price declines for gasoline, vehicle rentals and alcoholic beverages. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 3.2%.

Whitehorse

The All-items index rose 0.6%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices, most notably for soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, pork, fresh produce and beef. Advances in clothing prices and rented accommodation charges also had a considerable upward impact. Higher air fares were also recorded. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.0%.

Yellowknife

The All-items index rose 0.2%. Increased housing charges (household operation, household textiles and fuel oil) were reported, along with advances in air fares and vehicle rental charges. The Food index was up, reflecting price increases for bakery products, restaurant meals, fresh vegetables, beef, cured meats and prepared meats. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for cigarettes, non-prescribed medicines and recreation equipment. Since March 1992, the All-items index has risen 1.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The March 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
March 1993 index	123.8	117.1	118.3	133.9	119.8	127.2	132.0	150.3
% change from February 1993	0.1	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.4	0.3	0.0
% change from March 1992	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	0.6	7.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
March 1993 index	128.8	127.2	120.9	127.5	119.8	139.3	133.7	187.9
% change from February 1993	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0
% change from March 1992	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.6	4.0	1.4	0.9
Halifax								
March 1993 index	126.4	128.6	118.9	129.8	119.2	130.6	129.0	171.5
% change from February 1993	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0
% change from March 1992	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	0.7	0.3	2.4	0.5	-0.4
Saint John								
March 1993 index	126.5	126.2	120.5	130.9	120.3	132.6	127.6	172.7
% change from February 1993	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0
% change from March 1992	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.3	1.3	4.3	0.7	-4.6
Quebec City								
March 1993 index	129.1	119.0	127.3	137.7	118.6	135.3	137.5	168.7
% change from February 1993	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.1	0.3	-0.4	0.3	0.0
% change from March 1992	1.7	-0.5	1.1	1.9	3.9	3.3	3.2	1.5
Montreal								
March 1993 index	131.3	121.2	130.7	137.7	120.5	135.8	140.3	173.8
% change from February 1993	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
% change from March 1992	2.0	0.6	1.9	1.7	3.1	4.4	2.6	1.8
Ottawa								
March 1993 index	130.1	125.0	127.6	131.2	125.4	138.6	133.8	165.1
% change from February 1993	0.3	1.2	-0.1	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.5	-0.7
% change from March 1992	2.5	7.0	1.6	0.9	2.0	4.8	1.7	0.9
Toronto								
March 1993 index	131.6	124.5	131.0	130.0	127.1	137.3	135.2	165.5
% change from February 1993	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.1
% change from March 1992	1.7	2.7	0.8	-0.1	3.7	2.4	1.4	1.9
Thunder Bay								
March 1993 index	129.1	121.9	126.2	132.0	125.7	130.0	133.1	170.1
% change from February 1993	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
% change from March 1992	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.9	3.6	1.8	1.3
Winnipeg								
March 1993 index	129.6	126.4	124.5	131.9	127.2	132.3	135.4	165.8
% change from February 1993	0.2	-0.9	0.4	-0.2	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
% change from March 1992	3.0	2.0	1.1	1.5	8.2	4.4	4.2	2.3
Regina								
March 1993 index	129.3	129.0	119.6	131.5	129.7	143.1	131.4	175.1
% change from February 1993	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-1.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
% change from March 1992	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.4	5.1	2.5	1.6	9.0

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
March 1993 index	128.6	128.5	119.4	130.7	126.4	156.3	131.3	160.7
% change from February 1993	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
% change from March 1992	2.9	2.1	0.3	1.6	7.4	3.7	3.3	7.3
Edmonton								
March 1993 index	126.0	108.6	122.7	129.0	125.9	131.3	133.2	181.4
% change from February 1993	-1.5	-9.7	-0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.5
% change from March 1992	0.0	-9.3	0.7	0.1	4.4	3.5	2.1	1.6
Calgary								
March 1993 index	126.1	113.1	121.6	130.0	122.1	130.3	133.5	181.0
% change from February 1993	-1.3	-6.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.1	0.0
% change from March 1992	0.0	-6.3	-0.1	0.3	2.7	4.2	2.5	1.7
Vancouver								
March 1993 index	130.9	129.9	124.8	126.3	135.5	126.3	132.5	165.6
% change from February 1993	-0.1	-1.1	0.6	0.6	-0.2	-0.8	0.1	-0.2
% change from March 1992	3.6	2.1	3.7	1.5	6.3	3.0	2.6	4.8
Victoria								
March 1993 index	129.4	129.6	121.6	128.1	133.4	127.7	132.0	164.0
% change from February 1993	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	-0.4	0.8	-0.2	-0.2
% change from March 1992	3.2	3.7	2.8	1.6	4.9	3.7	1.9	3.1
Whitehorse								
March 1993 index	124.7	119.2	123.7	132.6	117.0	124.8	124.9	149.8
% change from February 1993	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.9	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.0
% change from March 1992	1.0	0.4	1.2	1.8	3.1	-4.2	-0.8	0.9
Yellowknife								
March 1993 index	126.3	116.9	121.0	133.5	121.9	122.1	129.5	165.2
% change from February 1993	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
% change from March 1992	1.4	-1.4	1.1	1.4	3.4	2.0	2.9	2.5

1 *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
February 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,381 million for February 1993, an increase of 1.4% over the $1,362 million reported for February 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The February 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in about three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products
April 1, 1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage at April 1, 1993 and revised figures for March 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jean-Pierre Séguin (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, February 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/ US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Pack of Apple and Apple Products, 1991.
Catalogue number 32-241
(Canada: $13; United States: US$16; Other Countries: US$18).

The Labour Force, March 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/ US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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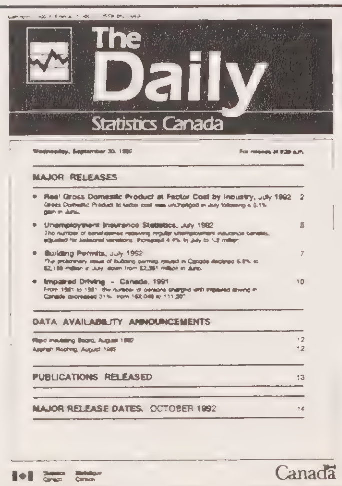
The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 14

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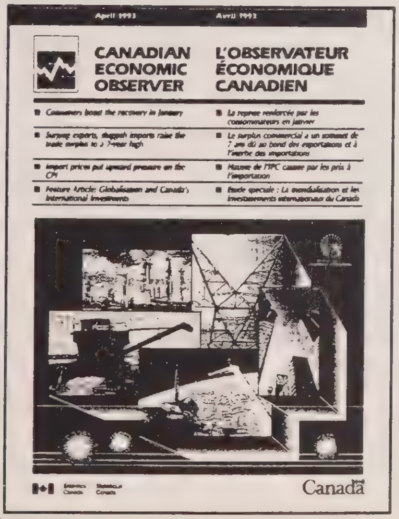
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer
April 1993

The April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in March and a feature article, "Globalisation and Canada's International Investment Position." A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

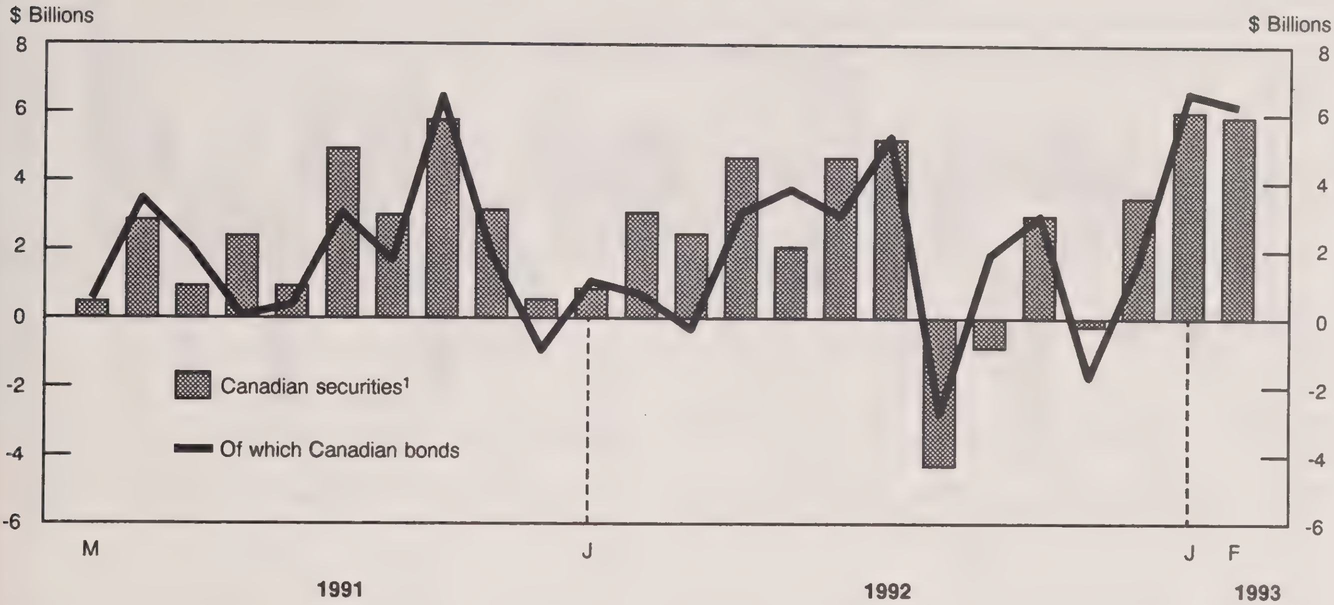
The April issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



[1] *Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

February 1993

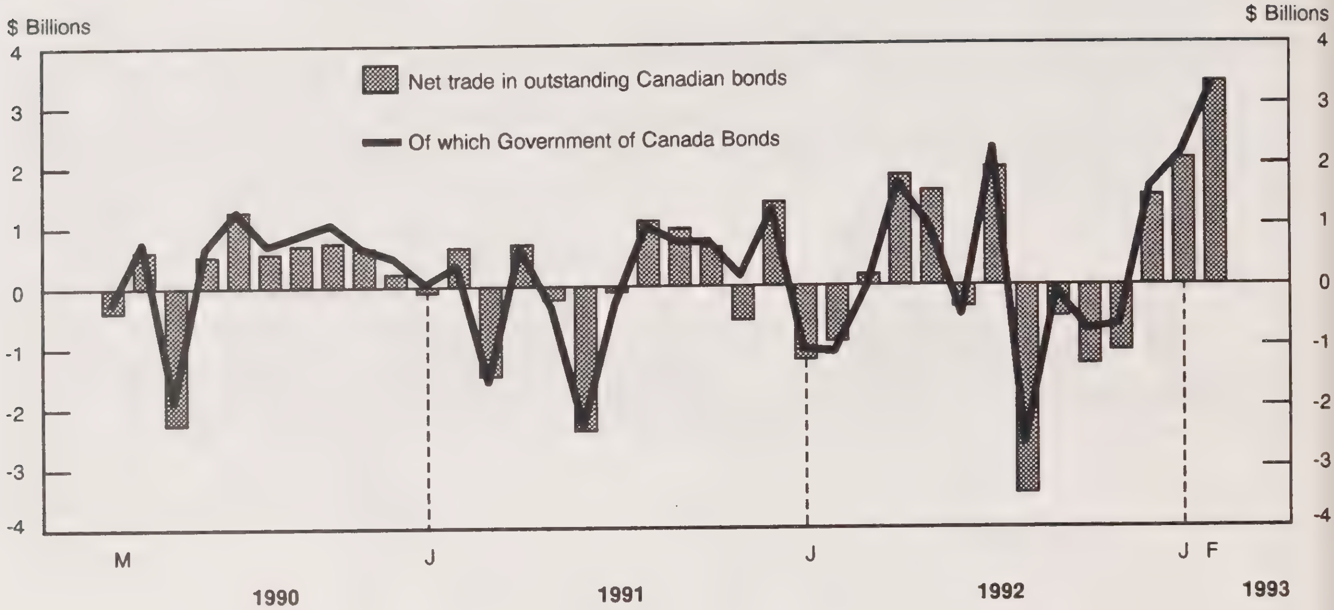
Canadian Securities

In February 1993, non-residents purchased a further $5.9 billion of **Canadian securities**, just shy of the record net investment in January. For the three-month period of December 1992 to February 1993, net buying totalled an unprecedented $15.5 billion. The foreign investment in February was mainly directed to Canadian bonds ($6.2 billion) and augmented by a $1.0 billion net purchase of Canadian stocks – an investment in equities not witnessed since before the market collapse of October 1987. Foreign holdings of money market paper were again drawn down in February ($1.3 billion). At the same time, Canadian residents made a $1.1 billion net investment in **foreign securities**, the bulk of which was directed to both U.S. and overseas equities.

For the second consecutive month, the foreign net investment in **Canadian bonds** exceeded $6 billion, bringing the three-month net purchases to $14.5 billion. February saw record foreign net buying of $3.3 billion in existing bonds, 60% above the previous high just posted in January. A further $2.9 billion foreign investment in net new issues was largely in bonds of the provinces and their enterprises.

In the secondary Canadian bond market, the $3.3 billion foreign investment went exclusively to existing Government of Canada issues. This pushed the three-month net buying in all outstanding Canadian bonds to a massive $6.9 billion. In February, almost all the net investment came from investors located in the United Kingdom, with a small net investment coming from Asian countries. After heavy net buying in December and January, which totalled $2.2 billion,

Non-resident Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds

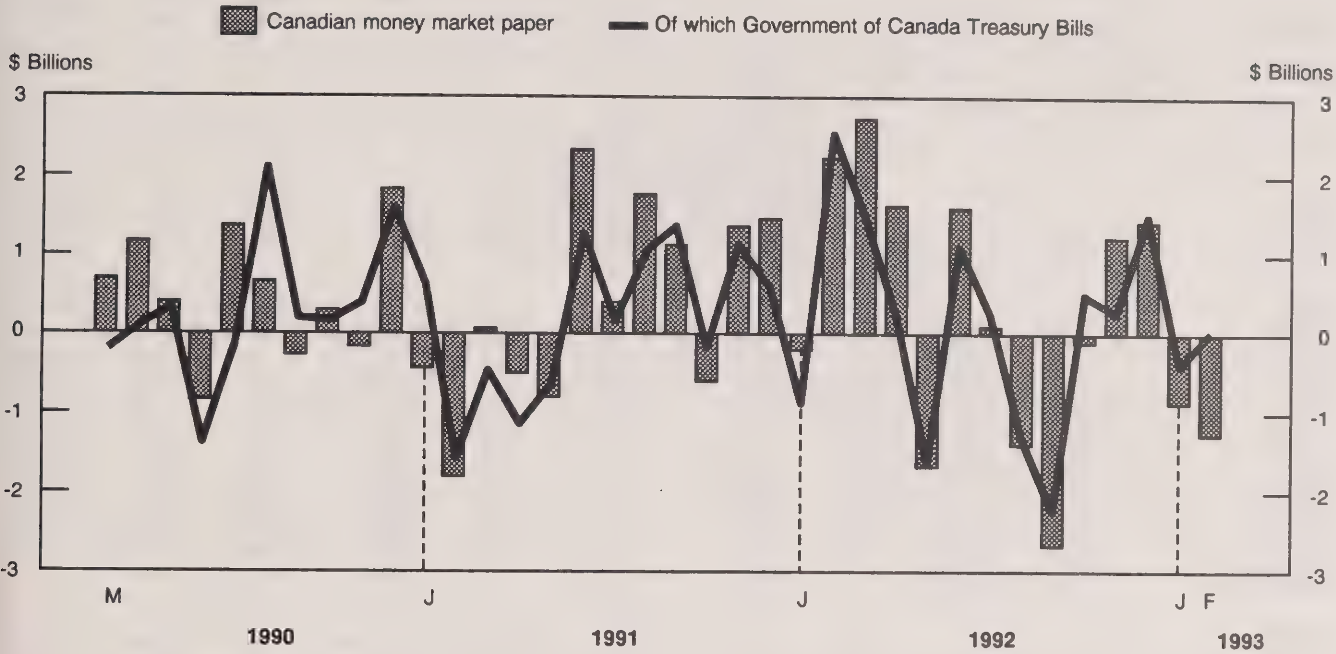


U.S. residents divested $0.3 billion in February. Gross non-resident trading in the Canadian secondary bond market rose significantly to $51 billion in February, some 40% above the level in January.

Gross new issues sold to non-residents, which amounted to $5.8 billion in February, were partially offset by sharply higher retirements of $2.9 billion. Of these retirements, $1.0 billion represented issues that were called prior to maturity and refinanced at more favourable terms to the issuer. Of the $5.8 billion gross new issues, 40% or $2.3 billion was accounted for by five provinces, almost all of which represented net new funds raised in foreign markets. The provincial enterprises sector issued $2.0 billion of new bonds in foreign markets, while it retired $0.8 billion. New domestically-issued federal issues of $0.7 billion sold to non-residents were mainly offset by retirements of $0.5 billion. Non-residents reduced their holdings of corporate issues, on a net new issues basis, by $0.6 billion in February. Geographically, the investment in net new issues of $2.9 billion was roughly split between the United States and Europe. Declines in February of some 50 basis points in both Canadian and U.S. long-term interest rates caused differentials favouring investment in Canada to remain unchanged.

Non-residents reduced their holdings of **Canadian money market paper** by $1.3 billion in February after a $0.9 billion net disinvestment in January. In contrast to January, when the net selling was spread by type of paper, February's net selling was wholly concentrated in paper other than bills, as non-residents were small net buyers of Government of Canada treasury bills. The foreign net disinvestment in February was primarily in commercial paper of the provinces ($1.0 billion) with smaller net selling in finance company paper and paper issued by federal enterprises. Geographically, U.S. residents sold a net $1.0 billion of Canadian short-term paper. This was augmented by a $0.5 billion divestment by the other country category, which was only partly offset by some net buying by Europeans ($0.2 billion). Gross trading of $30 billion in short-term paper was similar to the previous three months.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



In February, non-residents made their largest monthly net investment ($1.0 billion) in **Canadian stocks** since 1987, when several net monthly investments in the order of $1 billion were recorded. Foreign net investment in Canadian stocks has totalled $2.1 billion over a string of five consecutive months from October 1992 to February 1993. Geographically, U.S. residents accounted for almost the entire investment over the period, with almost 90% in outstanding stocks. In February, the gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose by some 40% to $3.6 billion, consistent with the sharp increases in total trading volumes on most Canadian stock markets. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index rose by 4.4% in February 1993, representing the largest monthly gain in over a year.

Foreign Securities

In February 1993, Canadian residents sharply increased their holdings of **foreign securities** by $1.1 billion; this was second to the record $1.4 billion resident buying of March 1992. In February, $0.8 billion was directed to foreign equities: two-thirds to U.S. shares and one-third overseas shares. The $0.3 billion balance went to foreign bonds, mostly U.S. bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The February 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/ $158) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

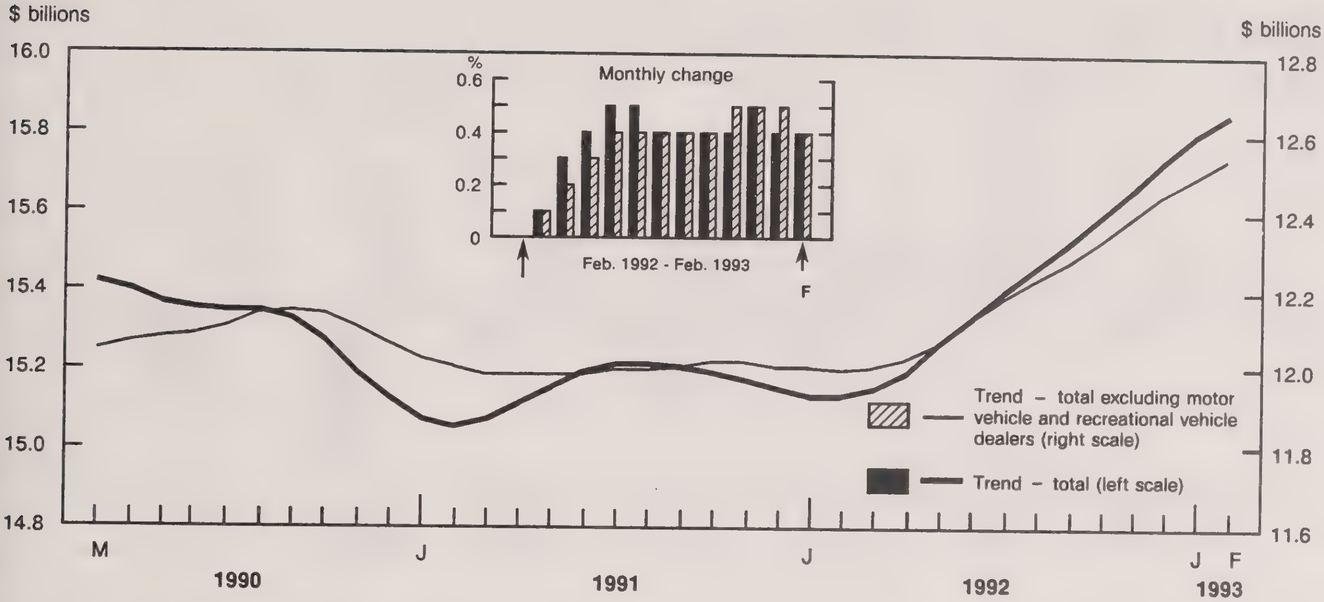
For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities							Foreign Securities		
	Bonds				Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**	Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Retire-ments	Total bonds						
	$ millions									
Year										
1991	654	45,399	-20,224	25,829	4,428	-990	**29,267**	-1,128	-5,710	**-6,837**
1992	-1,698	42,601	-22,680	18,224	4,986	1,034	**24,244**	-537	-4,887	**-5,424**
1991										
January	-88	3,451	-531	2,832	-428	-417	**1,988**	265	-277	**-11**
February	670	5,208	-1,297	4,581	-1,794	-450	**2,336**	-439	-397	**-836**
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,196	3,356	-1,113	1,046	-199	-2	**846**	-392	-642	**-1,033**
February	-892	3,079	-1,552	634	2,245	163	**3,042**	169	-793	**-624**
March	192	1,737	-2,270	-341	2,730	101	**2,490**	-708	-726	**-1,435**
April	1,825	2,302	-1,099	3,028	1,630	13	**4,670**	-165	-655	**-819**
May	1,559	3,889	-1,666	3,782	-1,664	-27	**2,092**	-454	-327	**-782**
June	-337	7,398	-4,083	2,978	1,606	76	**4,660**	-755	-326	**-1,081**
July	1,978	5,602	-2,310	5,271	104	-160	**5,215**	321	-287	**34**
August	-3,445	2,467	-1,889	-2,867	-1,404	-20	**-4,291**	-65	-27	**-92**
September	-517	3,418	-1,084	1,817	-2,662	-22	**-867**	777	-255	**522**
October	-1,287	6,133	-1,899	2,947	-97	163	**3,013**	598	-24	**575**
November	-1,089	438	-1,104	-1,755	1,248	239	**-268**	38	-158	**-120**
December	1,485	2,785	-2,611	1,659	1,449	445	**3,553**	106	-566	**-461**
1993										
January	2,068	5,371	-834	6,605	-869	306	**6,042**	-121	97	**-24**
February	3,341	5,766	-2,890	6,217	-1,280	965	**5,902**	-313	-772	**-1,085**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Retail Sales Trends[1] - Canada



[1] *Trends represent smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

Retail Trade

February 1993

Highlights

Preliminary estimates indicate that seasonally adjusted retail sales fell 0.7% in February to $15.9 billion after a particularly strong 1.9% increase in January and virtually no change in December. However, the trend has been rising steadily at about 0.4% per month since May 1992.

Major Components
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

The February weakness was broadly based as sales declined in all major groups except drugstores. In terms of dollar impact, the general merchandise (-2.4%) and automotive (-0.5%) groups experienced the most significant decreases.

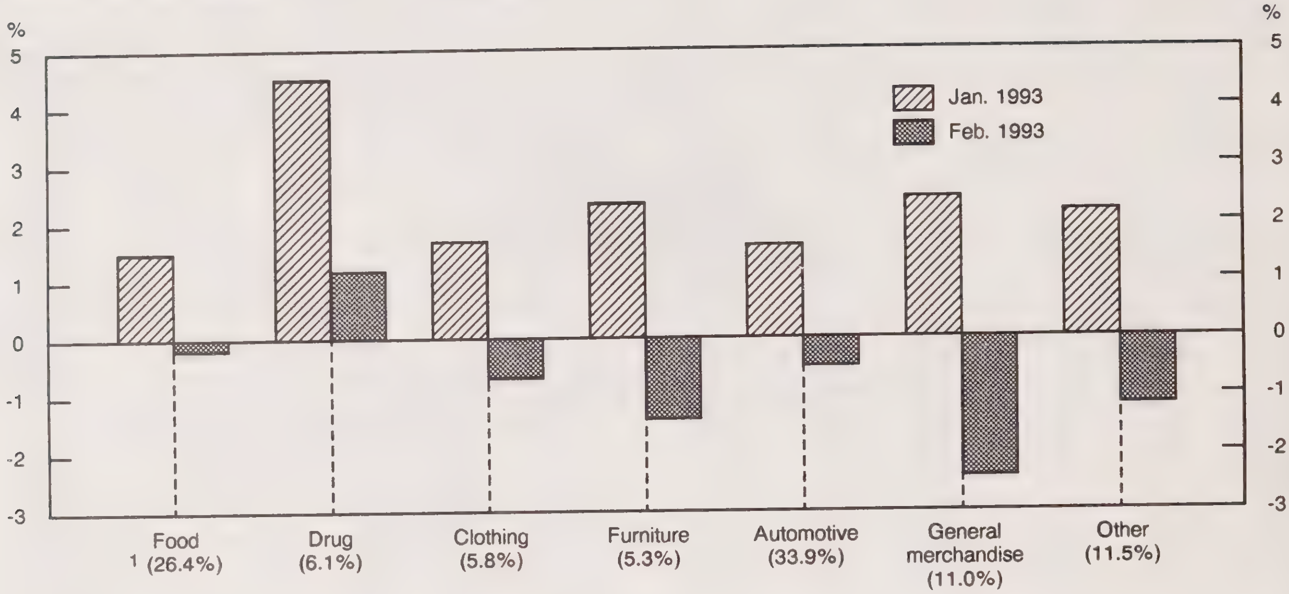
General Merchandise: -2.4%

General merchandise stores posted lower sales in February, dampening the rises reported in both January (+2.4%) and December (+0.3%). The trend for general merchandise stores sales remained flat in February 1993 after falling since September 1992.

Automotive: -0.5%

The 0.5% sales decline for automotive retailers in February partly counterbalanced the 1.6% gain in January. Due to a 5.3% drop in unit sales of new motor vehicles in February, sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers fell 2.3% in February following a 1.6% increase in January. Partly offsetting this decrease were higher sales by gasoline service stations (+2.8%) and automotive parts, accessories and services stores (+2.0%). The trend for automotive retailers showed strength with 12 consecutive monthly increases, rising by 0.5% in February 1993.

Retail Sales, by Major Group
Seasonally Adjusted – Monthly Change



1 *Percentage of total sales*

Regions
(seasonally adjusted sales in current dollars)

Seven provinces posted sales decreases in February, ranging from -0.9% for Ontario to -5.7% for Newfoundland. Notable increases were reported for the Yukon Territory (+4.1%), Prince Edward Island (+2.4%) and British Columbia (+2.0%).

Trends
(current dollars)

The trend for retail sales has been rising steadily at rates ranging between 0.3% and 0.5% since April 1992. The trend increased by 0.4% in February 1993. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417.

The February 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

February 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993[r]	Feb. 1993[p]	Feb. 1993/ 1992	Feb. 1992	Nov. 1992[r]	Dec. 1992[r]	Jan. 1993[r]	Feb. 1993[p]	Feb./ Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993/ 1992
Canada	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,431	3,869	3,437	0.2	3,627	3,864	3,865	3,911	3,896	-0.4	7.4
All other food stores	257	262	259	0.9	294	287	284	299	304	1.7	3.5
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	791	907	871	10.1	852	940	915	956	967	1.2	13.6
Clothing											
Shoe stores	80	100	74	-7.6	130	126	123	129	128	-1.5	-1.5
Men's clothing stores	82	107	81	-0.6	136	142	142	143	145	1.9	7.0
Women's clothing stores	205	231	200	-2.4	299	313	318	313	312	-0.5	4.3
Other clothing stores	211	256	215	1.8	309	323	326	340	334	-1.7	7.8
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	525	586	518	-1.3	642	660	672	679	665	-2.1	3.7
Household furnishings stores	147	139	136	-7.3	186	178	164	177	179	1.1	-4.1
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,559	2,509	2,604	1.7	3,136	3,297	3,303	3,355	3,279	-2.3	4.6
Gasoline service stations	1,032	1,094	1,056	2.3	1,146	1,151	1,153	1,176	1,209	2.8	5.5
Automotive parts, accessories and services	666	717	679	1.9	862	872	874	882	900	2.0	4.4
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,271	1,285	1,204	-5.2	1,743	1,749	1,755	1,797	1,754	-2.4	0.6
Retail Stores Not Elsewhere Classified											
Other semi-durable goods stores	393	406	405	3.1	508	559	558	559	557	-0.4	9.6
Other durable goods stores	300	332	300	0.3	413	414	413	434	430	-0.9	4.3
All other retail stores n.e.c.	661	644	614	-7.1	858	824	836	853	836	-2.0	-2.5
Total, Retail Sales	**12,610**	**13,444**	**12,654**	**0.3**	**15,141**	**15,700**	**15,701**	**16,003**	**15,896**	**-0.7**	**5.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**10,050**	**10,936**	**10,050**	**--**	**12,005**	**12,403**	**12,398**	**12,648**	**12,617**	**-0.3**	**5.1**
Department store type merchandise	4,004	4,350	4,005	--	5,218	5,404	5,387	5,526	5,471	-1.0	4.8
Regions											
Newfoundland	237	231	215	-9.3	284	285	284	286	270	-5.7	-5.0
Prince Edward Island	50	54	53	7.1	64	69	68	70	72	2.4	11.6
Nova Scotia	398	432	406	2.0	480	517	514	525	518	-1.2	7.9
New Brunswick	316	334	316	-0.2	384	400	398	415	401	-3.3	4.7
Quebec	3,005	3,182	3,012	0.2	3,693	3,775	3,733	3,940	3,873	-1.7	4.9
Ontario	4,731	5,000	4,659	-1.5	5,643	5,806	5,772	5,905	5,851	-0.9	3.7
Manitoba	448	474	442	-1.5	536	541	552	560	551	-1.7	2.8
Saskatchewan	372	405	375	0.6	446	450	461	469	469	--	5.3
Alberta	1,333	1,464	1,339	0.4	1,584	1,659	1,668	1,730	1,678	-3.0	5.9
British Columbia	1,681	1,828	1,800	7.0	1,951	2,132	2,115	2,147	2,191	2.0	12.3
Yukon	11	13	13	20.5	14	16	17	17	18	4.1	23.4
Northwest Territories	26	26	26	-1.2	30	31	31	32	32	--	5.1

Trend* – Total Retail Sales, Canada

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	millions of $											
1991	15,072	15,053	15,071	15,112	15,158	15,193	15,211	15,214	15,207	15,192	15,173	15,153
1992	15,138	15,137	15,155	15,198	15,261	15,334	15,404	15,467	15,529	15,593	15,662	15,734
1993	15,802	15,857										
Monthly % change												
(1992)	-0.1	--	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
(1993)	0.4	0.4										

* *Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

March 1993

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) remained unchanged in March from February's revised level of 131.6 (1986 = 100). On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.8% from 128.0 in March 1992 to 131.6 in March 1993.

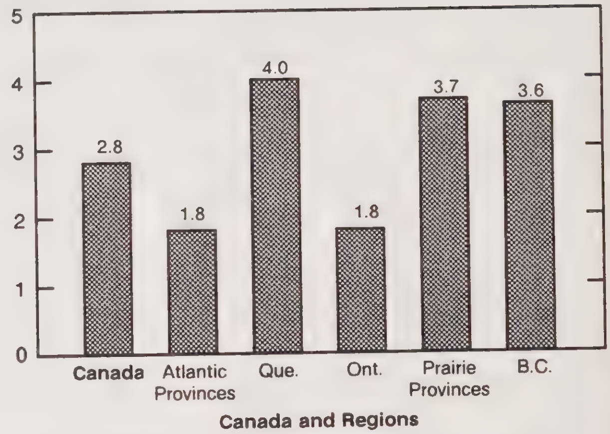
The table below shows wage rates for reinforcing steel erectors, roofers and asbestos mechanics.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic + Supplement Percentage Change: March 1993 / March 1992



Construction Union Wage Rates

March 1993

Trades	Reinforcing Steel Erector		Roofer		Asbestos Mechanic	
	B	B + S	B	B + S	B	B + S
			(dollars)			
St. John's	16.43	19.51	16.28	19.35	19.19	22.72
Halifax	18.95	21.38	18.54	20.58	21.89	27.32
Saint John	15.50	18.05	15.55	18.33	21.63	24.54
Montreal	21.67	25.94	23.78	27.83	23.78	28.85
Ottawa	23.23	29.96	20.60	25.98	22.92	30.76
Toronto	23.56	30.87	26.09	29.58	24.62	32.63
Thunder Bay	26.11	30.38	21.11	25.89	24.00	31.95
Winnipeg	22.35	26.35	18.96	21.57	18.80	20.78
Regina	20.30	24.16	15.00	17.95	17.40	20.13
Edmonton	18.25	22.00	18.00	21.32	22.56	27.54
Vancouver	23.11	31.66	23.47	28.98	21.33	30.00

B = basic rate.
B + S = basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Vending Machine Operators
1991

Highlights

- Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales of $428.3 million in 1991, a 10.7% decrease from $479.6 million in 1990.
- Sales of coffee and canned soft drinks, the two largest revenue producers, decreased. Sales of coffee through vending machines fell 7.8% to $126.5 million and represented 29.5% of total vending machine revenue. Sales of canned soft drink through vending machines decreased by 4.2% to $99 million and represented 23.1% of total vending machine revenue.
- Business offices and industrial plants continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.
- The number of machines in operation decreased to 197,289 machines in 1991, down from 212,764 in 1990.
- In 1991, a total of 679 businesses were classified as vending machine operators, a decrease of 60 firms (-8.1%) from 1990.

The 1991 issue of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending April 17, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 17, 1993 totalled 297 237 tonnes, a 2.4% increase from the preceding week's 290 208 tonnes and up 6.7% from the year-earlier 278 661 tonnes. The cumulative total at April 17, 1993 was 4 183 429 tonnes, a 2.6% increase from 4 077 939 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation
March 1993

Manufacturers shipped 2 859 951 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in March 1993, up 54.3% from the 1 853 340 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 95.8% from the 1 460 752 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of March 1993 totalled 7 344 028 square metres, an increase of 4.4% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The March 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
March 1993

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 200 507 thousand square metres in March 1993, an increase of 12.8% from the 177 788^r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to March 1993, domestic shipments totalled 511 751^r thousand square metres, an increase of 7.3% from the 477 025^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

The March 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

February 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 11.9% to 2 068 310 cubic metres in February 1993 from 1 848 141 cubic metres after revisions in February 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of February 1993 totalled 2 622 205 cubic metres, a decrease of 8.6% compared to 2 870 117 cubic metres in February 1992.

Year-to-date production at the end of February 1993 amounted to 4 025 102 cubic metres, an increase of 10.5% compared to 3 641 144 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The February 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

March 1993

Figures for March 1993 are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, April 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, February 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/ US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Vending Machine Operators, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1992.
Catalogue number 63-213
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110; United States: US$33/ US$132; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154).

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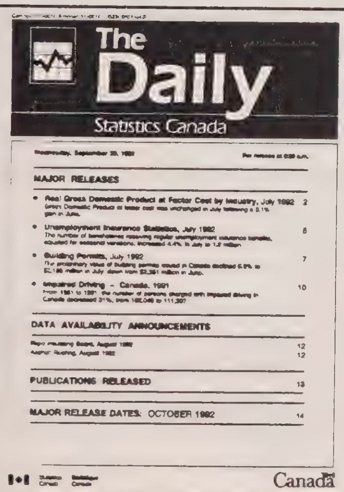
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

February 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales totalled $16.6 billion in February, unchanged from the previous month. This was the first moderation of sales growth since November. However, the overall trend has been rising since early 1992.
- Sales increased for five of the nine trade groups. The most significant gain in dollar terms was by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products – up 0.7% from January. Sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies also gained 0.7%, followed closely by lumber and building materials (+1.6%) – marking the fifth consecutive month of growth for this trade group. The largest monthly decline was recorded by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-2.3%).
- Regionally, five of the provinces and territories had higher sales in February. The increases ranged from 1.8% in Saskatchewan to 0.5% in Alberta.

Note to Users

Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

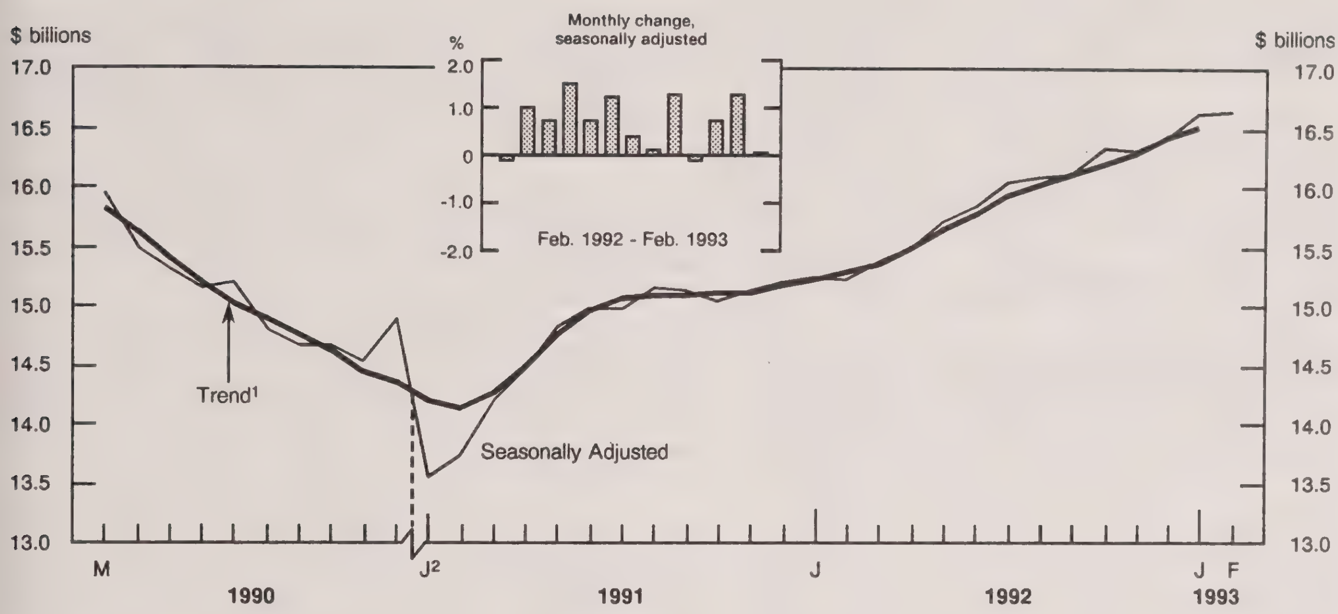
- In February, wholesale merchants' inventories amounted to $25.6 billion, up 1.2% from January.
- The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of February rose to 1.54:1 from 1.52:1 in January.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

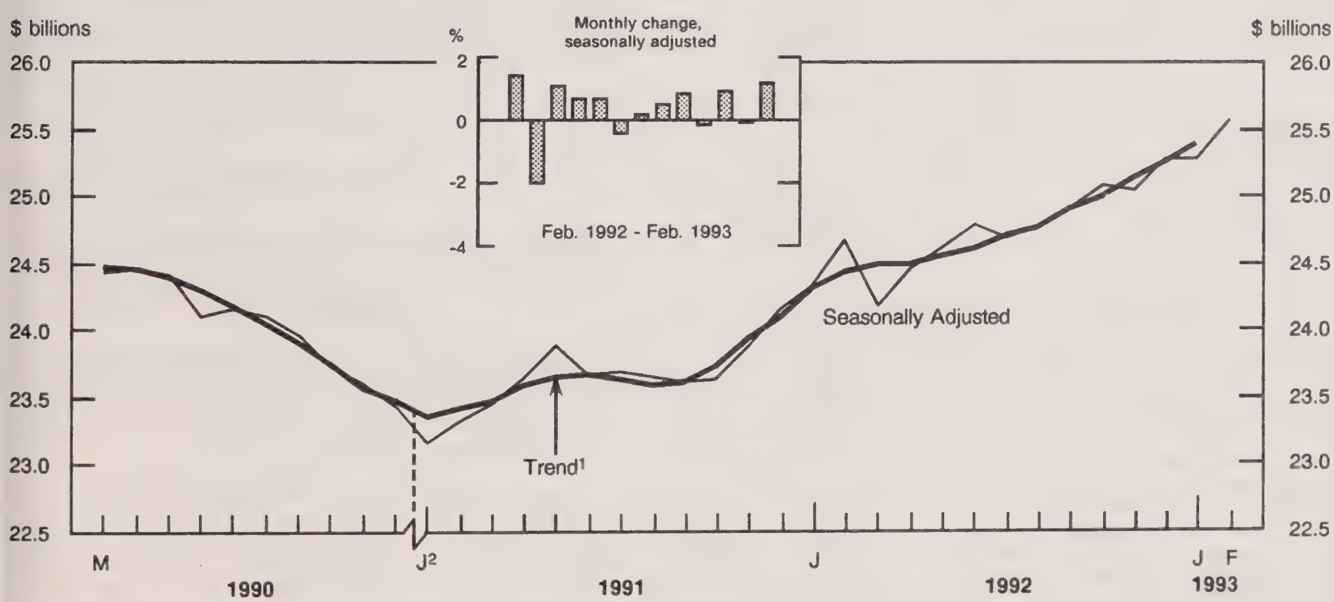
The February issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

2 *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales, by Trade Group and Region

February 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993 r	Feb. 1993p	Feb. 1993/ 1992	Feb. 1992	Nov. 1992 r	Dec. 1992 r	Jan. 1993 r	Feb. 1993p	Feb./ Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993/ 1992
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,471	3,953	3,860	11.2	3,873	4,309	4,386	4,408	4,438	0.7	14.6
Apparel and dry goods	437	374	503	15.2	376	427	436	452	441	-2.5	17.3
Household goods	441	473	481	9.2	525	607	597	594	595	0.2	13.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,477	1,481	1,528	3.5	1,651	1,730	1,771	1,806	1,781	-1.4	7.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	968	1,073	1,021	5.5	1,070	1,124	1,161	1,181	1,154	-2.3	7.8
Lumber and building materials	1,008	1,093	1,160	15.1	1,418	1,486	1,559	1,605	1,631	1.6	15.0
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	213	221	236	10.5	335	343	353	358	369	3.1	10.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,227	3,237	3,278	1.6	3,464	3,704	3,622	3,628	3,654	0.7	5.5
Other products	2,241	2,217	2,274	1.5	2,509	2,573	2,531	2,606	2,581	-1.0	2.9
Total, all trades	**13,482**	**14,120**	**14,342**	**6.4**	**15,221**	**16,303**	**16,417**	**16,638**	**16,642**	**--**	**9.3**
Regions											
Newfoundland	139	142	141	1.1	163	170	167	171	170	-0.3	4.7
Prince Edward Island	35	35	36	2.2	41	42	43	43	43	0.8	5.8
Nova Scotia	281	314	307	9.2	342	355	368	382	379	-0.6	11.1
New Brunswick	203	204	208	2.0	244	230	240	247	250	1.1	2.3
Quebec	3,306	3,289	3,332	0.8	3,718	4,005	3,963	3,960	3,920	-1.0	5.4
Ontario	5,653	5,988	6,078	7.5	6,335	6,868	6,896	6,980	6,974	-0.1	10.1
Manitoba	426	460	454	6.6	509	549	569	573	573	-0.1	12.6
Saskatchewan	391	398	401	2.7	472	451	477	488	497	1.8	5.2
Alberta	1,227	1,313	1,329	8.3	1,393	1,466	1,476	1,523	1,532	0.5	9.9
British Columbia	1,805	1,959	2,037	12.9	1,985	2,145	2,195	2,248	2,282	1.5	15.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	17	18	19	11.2	19	23	23	23	23	-3.8	16.2

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories, by Trade Group

February 1993

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Feb. 1992	Jan. 1993 r	Feb. 1993p	Feb. 1993/ 1992	Feb. 1992	Nov. 1992 r	Dec. 1992 r	Jan. 1993 r	Feb. 1993p	Feb./ Jan. 1993	Feb. 1993/ 1992
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,804	3,208	3,173	13.2	2,866	3,186	3,272	3,282	3,263	-0.6	13.9
Apparel and dry goods	862	944	969	12.5	858	940	951	955	954	-0.1	11.3
Household goods	1,152	1,112	1,132	-1.7	1,152	1,177	1,120	1,112	1,132	1.8	-1.7
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,762	3,544	3,982	5.8	3,658	3,484	3,621	3,621	3,768	4.1	3.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,032	2,106	2,066	1.7	2,110	2,160	2,190	2,181	2,150	-1.4	1.9
Lumber and building materials	2,428	2,407	2,561	5.5	2,394	2,436	2,471	2,497	2,518	0.8	5.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,437	1,260	1,340	-6.8	1,416	1,269	1,258	1,287	1,309	1.7	-7.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,063	6,840	7,090	0.4	7,143	7,115	7,082	7,062	7,147	1.2	0.1
Other products	3,154	3,263	3,439	9.0	3,065	3,276	3,315	3,276	3,325	1.5	8.5
Total, all trades	**24,694**	**24,683**	**25,751**	**4.3**	**24,662**	**25,043**	**25,278**	**25,274**	**25,566**	**1.2**	**3.7**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

General Social Survey of 1992 – Time Use of Canadians

Canadians' time allocation depends on many factors, in particular whether one is employed (full-time or part-time), unemployed, a student, retired or keeping house. The way people allocate their time differs by the day of the week, that is to say it differs from weekdays to weekends.

When averaged for the whole population aged 15 and over and for all seven days of the week, in 1992, Canadians spent 15% of their time on activities related to paid work, 15% on unpaid work (such as domestic chores and volunteer activities), 24% on leisure activities and free time, and 2% on activities related to education. The remaining 44% of Canadians' time was spent on sleep (34%) and other personal care activities.

Reflecting their higher labour force participation and the fact that a higher proportion of men are employed full time, men spent 17% of their time at paid work compared with 10% for women. By contrast, women spent far more of their time on unpaid work, 19% compared with 11% for men.

Not surprisingly, the time Canadians devoted to unpaid work varied according to their main activity. People whose main activity was keeping house spent the most time on unpaid work — about 6.3 hours a day. Retired people and those looking for work averaged over 4.0 hours of unpaid work a day, whereas employed people averaged only 2.8 hours. The least amount of unpaid work was done by students, whose daily average was 1.4 hours.

Other Highlights

- During a working day, Canadians employed full time averaged 7.8 hours a day at their main job and 48 minutes commuting.

- Full-time employment and the presence of young children in a household affect the amount of time spent on unpaid work. The effect on mothers, however, is greater than the effect on fathers. In 1992, mothers employed full time and whose youngest child was under six spent an average of 5.4 hours a day on unpaid work, compared with 3.4 hours for their male counterparts.

- In 1992, 45% of adults reported that they cut back on their sleep when they needed more time for other activities. Also, a similar proportion of persons frequently felt that they were not accomplishing what they set out to do or that they often felt under stress when they had insufficient time. About one-third felt trapped in a daily routine, felt constantly under stress by trying to do more than they could handle, or worried that they were not spending enough time with family and friends.

- Generally, women were more likely than men to feel these pressures. For instance, 26% of women wanted to spend more time alone, whereas the figure for men was 19%.

For more information on this release, please contact Judith Frederick (613-951-0279) or Doug Norris (613-951-2572), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Note to Users

The General Social Survey (GSS), a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: to gather data on social trends, in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time; and to provide information on specific social policy issues.

The seventh cycle of the GSS, conducted from January to December 1992, collected data about time use, perception of time, unpaid work and leisure activities. A sample of 9,815 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces.

A data file from this survey will be released in the summer of 1993.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-industries

Intentions 1993

Following a decline of almost 20% in 1992, an increase in capital expenditures is expected in the manufacturing sector for 1993. The anticipated 4.8% increase – from $14.6 billion in 1992 to $15.3 billion in 1993 – is mainly attributable to expected increases in the transportation equipment, textiles and printing and publishing industries. These increases are expected to be partly offset by decreases in the primary metals, and petroleum and coal products industries.

Among the capital expenditure components, construction spending is expected to decline by $0.4 billion to $1.9 billion in 1993, whereas machinery and equipment spending is expected to increase by $1.1 billion to reach $13.3 billion in 1993.

Capital and Repair Expenditures - Manufacturing Sub-industries, Intentions 1993 (61-214, $17) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditure Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division, or fax (613-951-0196). ■

Federal Public Sector Employment and Remuneration

Fourth Quarter 1992
(data not seasonally adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1992, federal public sector employment (government and government business enterprises) decreased 1.2% from the fourth quarter of 1991 to 554,500 employees. Remuneration of the federal public sector increased 9.0% to $5.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992. The increase was due to an extra pay period in the government component (that occurs once every 11 years).

Government

Total government employment (excludes government business enterprises) averaged 404,200 employees in the fourth quarter of 1992, a decrease of 1.1% from the fourth quarter of 1991. Remuneration totalled $4.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 10.7% increase over the same period in 1991. The increase was due to an extra pay period in the fourth quarter of 1992 (that occurs once every 11 years).

Government Business Enterprises

Government business enterprise employment decreased 1.6% from the fourth quarter of 1992 to average 150,300 employees. Total remuneration was $1.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 4.2% increase from a year earlier.

Note: Definition of the Public Sector

The public sector universe in this report includes all commercial and non-commercial establishments controlled by a government. Two components make up the public sector: government and government business enterprises. The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered to be employees, such as those on strike or on unpaid leave. Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis as compared to an accrual basis.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and either compete with private enterprises or monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717, 2718 and 2720.

The information in this report, as well as other public sector employment and remuneration information, will be available in the next edition of *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, $39), which will be released in June.

For further information concerning this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of April 14, 1993 decreased 8.0% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

March 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

February 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 858 271 cubic metres of lumber and ties in February 1993, an increase of 2.9% from the 2 778 557 cubic metres produced in February 1992.

For January to February 1993, production totalled 5 437 024 cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% from the 5 398 206 cubic metres produced for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The February 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

February 1993

Canadian firms produced 149 644 cubic metres of construction type plywood during February 1993, a decrease of 4.3% from the 156 304 cubic metres produced during February 1992.

For January to February 1993, production totalled 291 867 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.7% from the 294 068 cubic metres produced for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The February 1993 issue of the *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Logging Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Forestry

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the logging industry (SIC 0410) totalled $7,701.9 million, down 5.1% from $8,113.8 million in 1990.

The data for this industry will be released in *Logging Industry* (25-201, $30).

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-industries, Intentions 1993.
Catalogue number 61-214
(Canada: $17; United States: US$20;
Other Countries: US$24).

Estimates of Labour Income,
October-December 1992.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90; United States: US$27/US$108;
Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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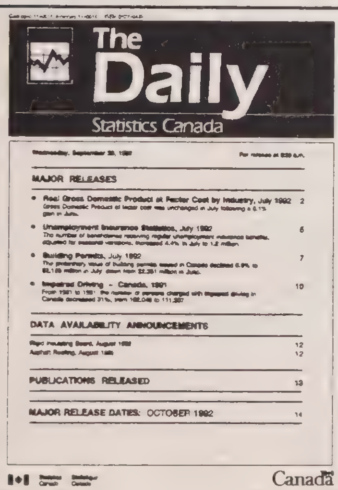
Publications may also be ordered from Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 26-30

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
26	**Television Viewing**	1991
28	**Industrial Product Price Index**	March 1993
28	**Raw Materials Price Index**	March 1993
28	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	February 1993
29	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	February 1993
29	**Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2, March Seeding Intentions**	
30	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	February 1993
30	**Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	February 1993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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, April 26, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

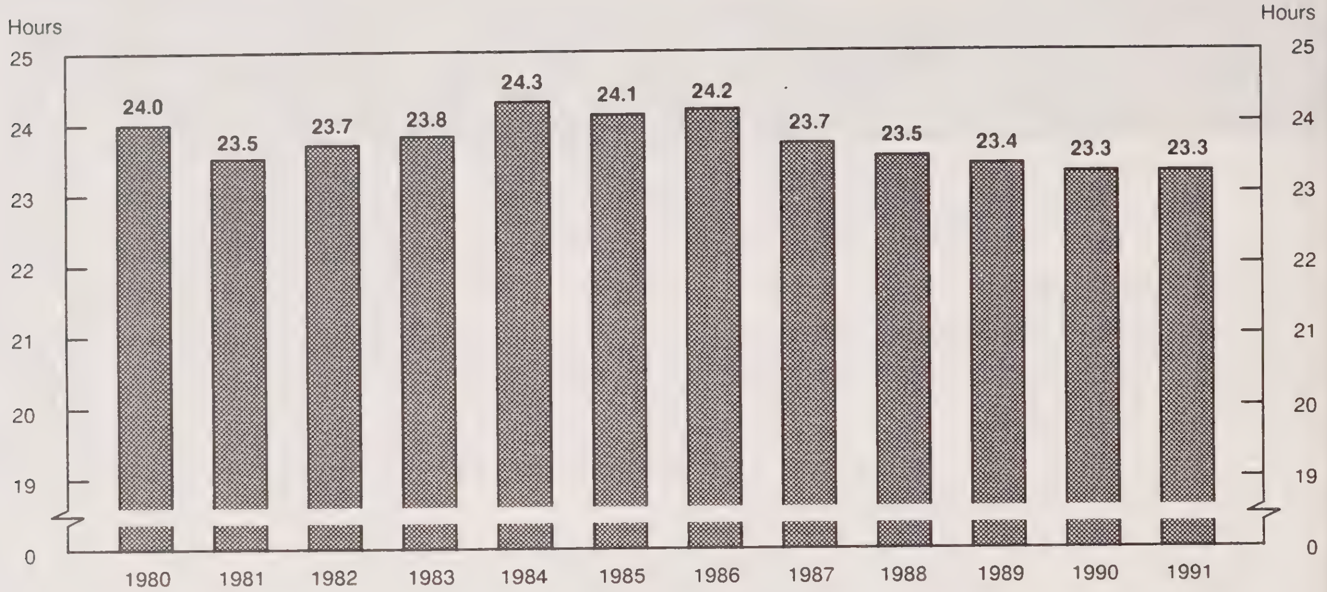
Years of Excellence 75 Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Average Hours Per Week of Television Viewing (Fall Surveys): 1980-1991



Television Viewing in Canada

Fall 1991

- Canadians spent an average of 23.3 hours per week watching television in 1991, unchanged from 1990. This follows four straight years of decline that has resulted in a viewing reduction of almost one hour per week since 1986.

- Although the national average was stable, viewing by children (aged 2 to 11) was down by over a half hour per week from 1990 and by over two and a half hours since 1987.

- Anglophone children in Quebec watched less television than children in any other province.

- Newfoundlanders watched more television than anyone else (26.5 hours); Albertans watched the least (21.3 hours).

- The proportion of Canadian news programming watched by anglophones has dropped from 81% in 1987 to 67% in 1991.

- The popularity of Canadian comedy and drama has risen by more than 25% over the last five years.

Television Viewing, 1991 (87-208, $26) is released today. Data on radio listening for Fall 1991 and Fall 1992 are also available.

For further information on this release or other television viewing or radio listening data, contact John Gordon (613-951-1565), Culture Statistics Programme, Education Culture and Tourism Division. □

Average Hours Per Week Of Television Viewing by Canadians – 1991
By Province And Age/Sex Groups

	All Persons 2 yrs. and up	Males 18 yrs. and up	Females 18 yrs. and up	Teens 12-17	Children 2-11
Newfoundland	26.5	25.0	29.5	22.6	25.2
Prince Edward Island	22.3	22.8	25.1	16.9	18.1
Nova Scotia	24.8	24.1	28.1	20.7	19.3
New Brunswick	26.1	24.3	30.6	20.0	22.0
Quebec					
Anglophones	22.3	21.3	25.9	17.6	15.3
Francophones	25.1	23.8	29.5	19.2	19.7
Total	24.8	23.5	29.1	19.2	19.0
Ontario	22.4	21.4	25.3	18.4	19.0
Manitoba	23.6	22.0	27.6	20.4	19.3
Saskatchewan	24.3	23.8	27.8	19.2	20.0
Alberta	21.3	20.4	25.5	15.1	17.2
British Columbia	22.0	22.1	24.8	16.3	16.7
Canada	**23.3**	**22.3**	**26.7**	**18.4**	**18.8**

Percentage Distribution of Television Viewing Time – 1991
By Origin and Type of Programme

Type of Programme	Canadian Programmes	Foreign Programmes	Total
News and Public Affairs	17.2	5.6	22.7
Documentary	0.8	0.8	1.6
Instruction			
Academic	0.8	0.4	1.2
Social/Recreational	1.6	0.4	1.9
Religion	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sports	5.0	2.4	7.3
Variety and Games	4.5	5.0	9.5
Music and Dance	0.6	0.5	1.1
Comedy	1.4	15.6	17.0
Drama	4.5	24.7	29.2
Other/Unknown	--	8.2	8.2
Total	**36.5**	**63.5**	**100.0**

-- *Too small to be expressed.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Domestic and International Shipping

Fourth Quarter 1992 (Preliminary)

Activity at Canadian ports dropped substantially in the fourth quarter of 1992: total cargo handled fell 14.9% to 83.2 million tonnes, down from 97.8 million tonnes in the fourth quarter of 1991. This decline can be partially attributed to lower volume of coal (-40.9% to 5.0 million tonnes), iron ore (-25.1% to 7.2 million tonnes), and wheat (-31.2% to 4.4 million tonnes) loaded for export. A reduction in coastwise handling of wheat (-62.8% to 2.5 million tonnes) was also a major factor in the poor performance of the final quarter.

The fourth quarter decline in port activity continued the trend observed in the second and third quarters of 1992. For the year, port activity fell to 324.0 million tonnes a decline of 7.4% from the previous year.

Cargo Handled at Canadian Ports 1991 and 1992

	1992	1991	Variation
	Million Tonnes of Cargo		
First Quarter	54.3	53.9	0.8%
Second Quarter	93.7	101.3	-7.5%
Third Quarter	92.7	96.9	-4.3%
Fourth Quarter	83.2	97.8	-14.9%
Annual	324.0	349.9	-7.4%

The level of activity in both domestic (down 10.6% to 103.5 million tonnes) and international outbound shipping (down 9.2% to 152.5 million tonnes) declined while international inbound shipments posted a moderate gain of 2.9% to 68.0 million tonnes.

The overall decline for 1992 can mainly be credited to the decrease in total cargo handled for the following commodities:

- Iron ore, down 3.9% to 44.7 million tonnes (-9.6% in international cargo loaded)
- Coal, down 8.3% to 44.5 million tonnes (-17.3% in international cargo loaded)
- Crude petroleum, down 12.9% to 17.0 million tonnes (-12.4% in international cargo unloaded)
- Potash, down 16.7% to 5.2 million tonnes (-17.7% in international cargo loaded)

Reduced handling of Canadian resource commodities resulted in decreased tonnage for certain ports. Handling at the port of Thunder Bay in 1992 contracted 25.4% to 12.5 million tonnes; the bulk of this decrease was due to a 43% reduction in the volume of wheat handled. Four other major ports experienced significant declines in terms of international cargo loaded (see below):

Port	1992	1991	Variation	Major Commodity
	Million Tonnes			
Vancouver	54.3	62.0	-12.5%	Coal (-25.8%)
Sept-Îles	14.5	17.1	-15.1%	Iron ore (-11.7%)
Port-Cartier	14.0	15.8	-11.7%	Iron ore (-9.0%)
Saint John	5.6	6.3	-10.8%	Fuel oil (-19.8%)

Preliminary statistics for 1992 will be published in the Vol.9 No.4 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75), which will be available at the end of June. The 1992 edition of *Shipping in Canada* will be released at the end of October. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

April 1, 1993

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of April 1 amounted to 29 450 tonnes as compared with 28 570 tonnes last month and 32 120 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Economic Accounts,
Annual estimates, 1981-1991.
Catalogue number 13-213
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48;
Other Countries: US$56).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, March 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
March 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Telephone Statistics, February 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Industry Price Indexes, February 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/
US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Television Viewing, 1991.
Catalogue number 87-208
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Travel-log
Spring 1993

The Spring 1993 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is now available.

This quarter, the feature article is "Profile of Canadian Travellers in the United States in 1991". This issue also looks at the results of the Canadian Travel Survey for the third quarter of 1992. In addition, the performance of the Travel Price Index is analyzed for the fourth quarter of 1992 and for the year 1992. For researchers, an index of all articles published in *Travel-log* since 1991 is presented. And, for easy reference, the Touriscope Indicators for the fourth quarter of 1992 and for 1992 are listed at the middle of the publication.

The Spring 1993, Vol. 12, No. 2 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Family Total Income

1990

In 1990, the average total income of farm families was $47,426, including $32,214 from off-farm income sources and $15,212 from net farm income before depreciation.

Highlights

- On average, farm families received 32.1% of their income from farming operations. Of the off-farm income sources, off-farm employment contributed 43.0% to total income, investment income 14.2%, and other off-farm sources 10.7%. All off-farm sources together accounted for 67.9% of income.

- Provincially, farm family total income ranged from $40,723 in Manitoba to $54,752 in Ontario.

Farm Family Income, by Province
1990

Province	Average Net Farm Income	Average Off-farm Income	Average Total Income
Ontario	$15,644	$39,108	$54,752
British Columbia	10,416	43,925	54,341
Prince Edward Island	24,603	27,991	52,594
Nova Scotia	18,232	32,686	50,919
Newfoundland	13,572	36,036	49,608
New Brunswick	19,190	30,123	49,313
Alberta	12,880	36,036	48,916
Saskatchewan	14,591	28,416	43,007
Quebec	21,364	20,728	42,092
Manitoba	12,991	27,732	40,723
Canada	**$15,212**	**$32,214**	**$47,426**

- Families specializing in tobacco production reported the highest average total income ($79,062). The lowest was associated with the families involved in livestock combination farms ($35,172).

- In 1990, average net farm income was highest (before depreciation) for families involved in tobacco ($50,306), potato ($35,049) and dairy ($33,442) farms.

Note to Users

Total income of farm families is derived from 1990 personal income tax returns of family members. The estimates refer to the income of families involved in a single unincorporated farm showing a gross operating revenue of $10,000 and over for the reference year. In 1990, these families were involved in 165,880 farms, accounting for 77% of the total number of unincorporated farms reporting a gross operating revenue of $10,000 and over.

Family income estimates are also available for 1989 (excluding the Prairie provinces).

- Average off-farm income varied from $17,313 for families operating dairy farms to $37,881 for families engaged in fruit and vegetable production.

Farm Family Income, by Type of Farm
1990

Type of Farm	Average Net Farm Income	Average Off-farm Income	Average Total Income
Tobacco	$50,306	$28,757	$79,062
Poultry and Eggs	29,650	34,373	64,024
Potato	35,049	25,897	60,946
Greenhouse and Nursery	22,115	31,505	53,620
Dairy	33,442	17,313	50,755
Grain and Oilseed	13,910	34,889	48,799
Fruit and Vegetable	8,623	37,881	46,504
Cattle	7,272	36,850	44,122
Hogs	19,565	24,401	43,966
Other Farm Types	7,503	35,167	42,670
Livestock Combination	10,844	24,328	35,172
Total	**$15,212**	**$32,214**	**$47,426**

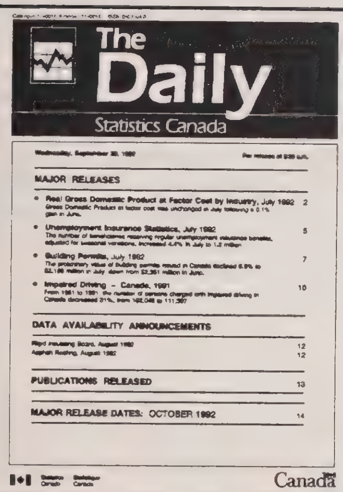
- Almost three-fourths of farm families (74.1%) reported an income from off-farm employment as one of their sources of off-farm income in 1990. The share of family total income derived from off-farm employment varied from 19.1% for families operating tobacco farms to 56.5% for families specializing in cattle production.

- In 1990, farm families received, on average, $6,747 from investment income. Almost nine families out of 10 (88.0%) reported some investment income. Families operating hog farms

posted the lowest average investment income per family ($3,229), while families operating tobacco farms posted the highest ($9,727). Families in grain and oilseed production reported the second highest average investment income ($8,673).

The 1991 issue of *Agricultural Financial Statistics* (21-205, $35) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Paul Spooner (613-951-2444) or Estelle Perrault (613-951-3165), Agriculture Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

March 1993

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for March 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 65 086 tonnes in March 1993, an increase of 15.7% from the 56 248 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The March 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses

1992

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter decreased to 9 350 tonnes at January 1, 1993 from 15 080 tonnes a year earlier, and stocks of cheddar cheese decreased to 32 030 tonnes from 32 270 tonnes.

Stocks of skim milk powder decreased to 6 320 tonnes at January 1, 1993 from 15 260 tonnes a year earlier, whereas stocks of concentrated milk increased to 4 400 tonnes from 2 960 tonnes.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat decreased to 33 760 tonnes at January 1, 1993 from 36 480 tonnes at January 1, 1992 and stocks of frozen meats decreased to 27 690 tonnes at January 1, 1993 from 30 360 tonnes at January 1, 1992.

For further information, order the 1992 issue of *Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses* (32-217, $34) scheduled for release in June, or contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Industry Financial Indicators – Atlantic Canada

1989

Financial indicators (such as selected expenses, balance sheet information and financial ratios) are available for Atlantic Canada firms for 1989. These key business statistics (by two-, three- and four-digit SIC codes) provide valuable insight into the financial operations of small- and medium-sized businesses (less than $5 million in annual sales).

This report was a joint effort of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the Small Business and Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada.

For further information on this report or to request special tabulations, please contact the Statistics Canada Atlantic Regional Office in Halifax (902-426-5331 or toll-free 1-800-565-7192). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, February 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, February 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, February 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85;
Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Gypsum Products, February 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gas Utilities, January 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States:
US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries:
US$17.80/US$178).

Travel-log: Profile of Canadian Travellers in the United States in 1991. Spring 1993. Vol. 12, No. 2.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42; United States:
US$12.50/US$50; Other Countries:
US$14.75/US$59).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

February 1993

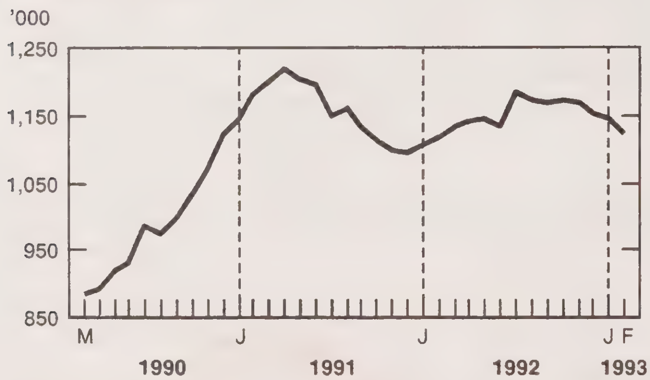
Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended February 20, 1993, the number of beneficiaries[1] who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,120,000, down 2.0% from a month earlier.

- Between January and February 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased 3.3% in Ontario, 2.6% both in British Columbia and in Alberta, 1.7% in Saskatchewan, 1.2% in Quebec and 1.0% in the Northwest Territories. An increase of 6.0% was observed in the Yukon Territory. The other provinces had changes of less than 1.0%.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In February 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) totalled 1,547,000, down 2.9% from February 1992. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 3.8% to 922,000 and the number of female beneficiaries decreased 1.4% to 625,000.

- In the following census metropolitan areas, the year-over-year percentage change in the number of beneficiaries exceeded ±5%:

	Beneficiaries February 1993	% Change February 1993/1992
Quebec	39,830	9
Regina	6,430	8
Trois-Rivières	11,130	8
Calgary	33,360	8
Ottawa	21,370	7
Hull	12,650	6
Kitchener	13,560	-16
Windsor	9,640	-20

- In February 1993, disbursements for unemployment insurance benefits[2,3] amounted to $1.8 billion, up 1.3% from February 1992. For January and February 1993, a total of $3.6 billion was paid in benefits, a decrease of 5.0% from the year-earlier period. For the same two-month period, the average weekly payment increased 2.9% to $265.14, whereas the number of benefit weeks decreased 7.8% to 13.3 million.

[1] *Beneficiaries is a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. Data are usually final estimates when released. These estimates are affected by number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In short-term comparisons, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

[3] *Unemployment insurance disbursements shown include monies paid to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (starting in February 1991) and funds made available to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).*

- A total of 225,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in February 1993, a 17.3% decrease from February 1992. During January and February 1993, 580,000 claims were received, down 21% from the same period a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The February 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for December 1992, January 1993 and February 1993, will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

Seasonally adjusted data Regular Benefits	February 1993	January 1993	December 1992	February 1992	% change February 1993/ January 1993
Beneficiaries (000)	1,120p	1,143p	1,154r	1,115	-2.0
Amount paid ($000)	1,256,708	1,277,965	1,297,528	1,214,664	-1.7
Weeks of benefits (000)	4,903	5,030	5,055	4,844	-2.5

Unadjusted data	February 1993	January 1993	December 1992	February 1992	% change February 1993/ February 1992
Beneficiaries (000) – All	1,547p	1,543p	1,415r	1,592	-2.9
Beneficiaries (000) – Regular	1,305p	1,316p	1,176r	1,310	-0.4
Claims received (000)	225	355	388	273	-17.3
Amount paid ($000)	1,768,434	1,834,837	1,642,919	1,745,017	1.3
Weeks of benefits (000)	6,448	6,833	6,049	6,602	-2.3
Average weekly benefit ($)	266.02	264.30	260.33	257.94	3.1

Year-to-date	January to February		% change 1993/1992
	1993	1992	
Beneficiaries – Average (000)	1,545p	1,574	-1.9
Claims received (000)	580	734	-21.0
Amount paid ($000)	3,603,271	3,792,656	-5.0
Weeks of benefits (000)	13,282	14,399	-7.8
Average weekly benefit ($)	265.14	257.75	2.9

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

Industrial Product Price Index

March 1993

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) rose 0.1% to 112.1 from 112.0 (revised) in February. Indices for nine of the 21 major groupings increased, while seven decreased and five did not change. The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased by a notable 2.9%, which was offset by declines in petroleum and coal products (-1.7%), primary metal products (-0.9%) and automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.3%).

During March, the value of the U.S. dollar fell 0.6% against the Canadian dollar, reducing the value of export prices denominated in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected the index for automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment. In March 1993, the U.S. dollar was 4.0% higher against the Canadian dollar than in March 1992.

Compared to March 1992, the IPPI was 3.6% higher, the same year-to-year change as in February. The most significant price increases over the last 12 months were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (32.6%) and in autos, trucks and other transport equipment (4.2%). Increases greater than 4% also occurred in petroleum and coal products (6.8%), tobacco and tobacco products (5.5%) and meat, fish and dairy products (4.4%). Three declines occurred – the largest in primary metal products (-2.0%). The two other declines were less than 0.5%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change for the index was 3.4%.

The first-stage intermediate goods index declined 1.1% from February, but the second-stage intermediate goods index rose 0.4%. The finished foods and feeds index increased by 0.2% from February, but the capital equipment and the all other finished goods indices declined 0.2% and 0.3%, respectively, from February. Four of these indices were higher than a year earlier, ranging from finished foods and feeds at 2.2% to second-stage intermediate goods at 5.5%. First-stage intermediate goods, however, declined by 0.8% from March 1992. The period of increasing year-to-year price changes for the finished goods index and for its three component indices (food and feeds, capital equipment, and other finished goods), which began in January 1992, came to an end in January 1993. Year-to-year, all four of these indices declined in February and three of the four also declined in March, while the food and feeds index remained unchanged.

Highlights

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased for the fifth consecutive month in March, rising by 2.9%, and was 32.6% higher than in March 1992. Strong price increases for softwood lumber continued in Quebec and the Prairies, but increases were much smaller in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces, and smallest in British Columbia (where prices barely rose in the interior).

- The automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment index fell 0.3% in March as the value of the U.S. dollar fell, despite a 0.1% increase in the domestic automobile price index and no change in the domestic truck price index. Overall, the autos, trucks and other transportation equipment index was 4.2% higher than a year before. Contributing to this was the effect of the change in the valuation of the Canadian dollar on the price of exports as well as a 7.4% price increase for domestic trucks. Domestic automobile prices declined by 0.2% in the same time period.

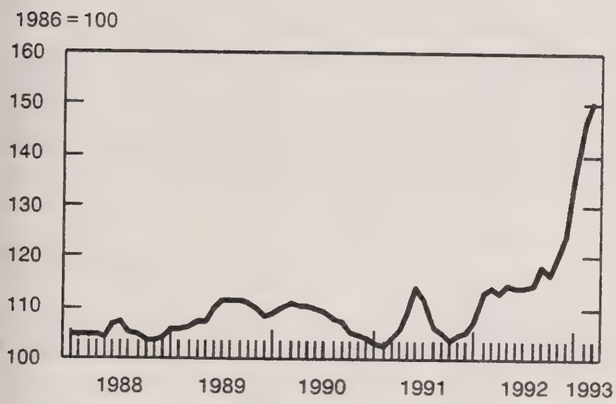
- The petroleum and coal products index fell 1.7% in March but stood 6.8% higher than a year earlier. These movements were primarily the result of world crude oil price movements.

- The primary metal products price index was down 0.9% from February 1993 and down 2.0% from March 1992. Most non-ferrous metals, except magnesium, declined in March. The aluminum products and nickel products indices showed similar declines, 1.2% and 1.3%, respectively. The indices for copper and copper alloy products and for non-ferrous metals fell 3.1% and 2.3%, respectively. Increased exports from the former U.S.S.R. have depressed a number of non-ferrous metal prices for some time and continued to do so in March. Primary metal products declined between March 1992 and March 1993, primarily due to a 16.4% fall in nickel product prices and a 6.0% decline in the other non-ferrous metals index. During the last year, the index for iron and steel products has shown little movement. In March 1993, it was up 0.1% from February 1993 and was down 0.1% from March 1992.

The Wood Products Index

The wood products price index tracks the behaviour of indices for 23 classes of lumber and timber, nine classes of veneer and plywood, and 36 classes of other wood fabricated materials (including doors, mouldings, coffins, barrels, shingles and shakes, along with other items).

Wood Products Price Index



Until August 1992, the wood products price index fluctuated between 102 and 114. The index rose to 117.5 in September 1992, declined briefly in October, then rose consistently until March 1993, when it reached 150.4.

The recent increase in wood prices is generally attributed to a supply shortfall in the United States during a period of rising demand for wood. This shortfall is attributed to a decline in capacity due to mill closings during the last few years and due to government constraints on production for environmental reasons.

In the United States, price increases were beginning to show signs of softness as April opened, but the implications for Canada remain to be seen.

During the last five year period, wood product shipments in Canada bottomed in January 1991 and have since been recovering. Nevertheless, the value of shipments in constant dollars in the opening months of 1993 was noticeably below 1988 and 1989 values. However, the ability of Canadian wood industries to appreciably increase shipments in the short term is constrained by the fact that the surviving plants in these industries were already at 90.2% of capacity by the last quarter of 1992, their highest level since the 1970s.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The March 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index March 1993[2]	March 1993/ February 1993	March 1993/ March 1992
				% change
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**112.1**	**0.1**	**3.6**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**113.6**	**0.1**	**3.4**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**110.9**	**0.2**	**4.2**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	102.5	-1.1	-0.8
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	113.2	0.4	5.5
Finished goods	**39.6**	**113.9**	**-0.1**	**2.6**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	117.9	0.2	2.2
Capital equipment	10.4	114.2	-0.2	2.8
All other finished goods	19.3	111.8	-0.3	2.8
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	114.5	0.3	4.4
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.2	0.2	1.6
Beverages	2.0	123.8	0.2	2.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.7	0.0	5.5
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	0.2	-0.4
Textile products	2.2	109.5	0.0	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.0	-0.1	-0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	150.4	2.9	32.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.4	0.0	0.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.0	-0.1	0.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	129.9	0.1	1.9
Primary metal products	7.7	99.7	-0.9	-2.0
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.8	0.0	0.6
Machinery and equipment	4.2	118.2	0.0	1.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	107.7	-0.3	4.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.4	-0.1	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.3	0.1	0.9
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	90.7	-1.7	6.8
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	115.3	0.1	2.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	113.0	-0.1	1.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	78.0	0.1	10.6

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index
March 1993

Based on preliminary data, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) for March 1993 reached 112.0, up 1.2% from the previous month. Three of the seven major component indexes were higher in March, with wood increasing the most (7.4%). The overall upward trend was moderated by decreases in the indexes for non-ferrous metals (-2.4%) and mineral fuels (-0.4%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels for March 1993 rose 1.9%.

In March 1993, the RMPI was 10.9% higher than in March 1992, due mainly to increases in the wood (32.5%), mineral fuels (11.5%) and animal and animal products (6.3%) indexes. The 1.3% drop in the non-ferrous metals index slightly offset these upward influences. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 10.7% from March 1992 to March 1993.

Highlights

- The wood index posted a 7.4% increase in March 1993 as a result of the 9.6% rise in its major component, the log and bolt index, which has been rising continuously since December 1991. Compared with March 1992, the wood index climbed 32.5% on the strength of the 45.2% rise in the log and bolt index.

- The vegetable products index was 0.6% higher in March 1993, reflecting higher prices for unrefined sugar (11.8%), raw tobacco (3.1%) and soybeans (4.2%). These increases were partially offset by decreases in the indexes for barley (-8.1%) and wheat (-1.9%). The vegetable products index rose 3.5% from March 1992, due to rising indexes for oilseeds (14.7%), unrefined sugar (22.1%) and raw tobacco (9.7%). The 1.7% decrease in the grains index was a moderating factor.

- The mineral fuels index was down 0.4% in March 1993 due to identical 0.4% decreases in its two main components, the crude mineral oils and coal indexes. The natural gas index was unchanged following six consecutive monthly increases. The mineral fuels index was up 11.5% from the March 1992 level due to the 12.2% rise in the crude mineral oils index.

- The non-ferrous metals index dropped 2.4% in March 1993, reflecting lower prices for copper concentrates (-3.2%), zinc concentrates (-5.5%) and aluminum materials (-1.8%). Since March 1992, the non-ferrous metals index fell 1.3%, due mainly to lower indexes for zinc concentrates (-13.1%), nickel concentrates (-17.4%) and aluminum materials (-2.8%). Radioactive concentrates were an offsetting factor, increasing 23.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index March 1993[1]	March 1993/ February 1993	March 1993/ March 1992
			% Change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**112.0**	**1.2**	**10.9**
Mineral fuels	32	105.0	-0.4	11.5
Vegetable products	10	94.6	0.6	3.5
Animal and animal products	26	109.6	0.4	6.3
Wood	13	170.6	7.4	32.5
Ferrous materials	4	97.9	0.0	6.2
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.2	-2.4	-1.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.9	0.0	1.4
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	115.3	1.9	10.7

1 *These indexes are preliminary.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

March 1993

Canadian chemical firms produced 145 656 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in March 1993, a 0.1% increase from the 145 481 tonnes produced in March 1992.

For January to March 1993, production totalled 415 226ʳ (revised) tonnes, down 2.7% from the 426 884 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for March 1993 and March 1992

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The March 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

March 1993

Production of process cheese in March 1993 totalled 9 333 456 kilograms, an increase of 44.0% from February 1993 and an increase of 37.6% from the revised total for March 1992. For January to March 1993, year-to-date production totalled 20 503 657 kilograms, compared to the year-earlier 16 839 825ʳ (revised).

Production of instant skim milk powder during March totalled 484 893 kilograms, an increase of 26.5% from February 1993 and an increase of 25.7% from March 1992. Year-to-date production at month's end totalled 1 260 397 kilograms, compared to 1 110 362 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The March 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes

1992 (Revised) and 1991 (Final)

Final 1991 and the revised 1992 figures are now available for the Electric Utility Construction Price Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How To Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Homicide Court Outcome Study

Cases Reported in 1988

A follow-up study has been conducted on those accused of committing a homicide that was reported to police in 1988. Cases from 1988 were selected in order to allow sufficient time for the cases to progress through the court system from initial charge to sentencing.

Points in the process that were examined include clearance, initial charge, results of preliminary inquiries, dispositions and sentencing by offence type (first degree, second degree, manslaughter and infanticide) for adults and young persons accused of committing homicide.

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Product Price Index, February 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Building Permits, February 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

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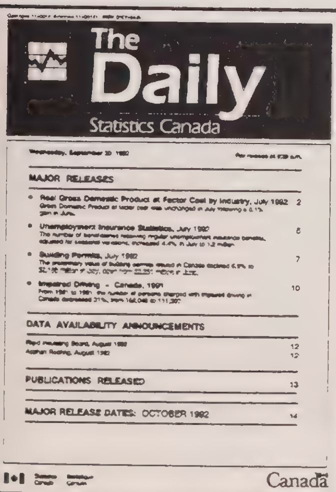
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MAJOR RELEASES
- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Wage Rates for Hired Agricultural Labour
1992

A new Statistics Canada survey, funded by Agriculture Canada, provides information for the first time on the level and movement of wage rates paid to hired farm labour. The data being released today refer to average annual wage rates for 1992.

The survey collects data from farm operators each quarter, beginning in November 1992. The first measures of the change in wage rates will be available in December 1993.

Highlights

- Wage rates for hired agricultural workers are lower on average than wage rates in the other sectors of the economy. The average wage rate for hired agricultural labour in 1992 was $8.09 per hour, compared with the industrial aggregate average of $12.00 for hourly paid employees in firms with fewer than 200 employees.
- Among the provinces, wage rates for hired agricultural labour were highest in British Columbia ($8.62) and lowest in Quebec and Saskatchewan ($7.61).
- Different types of work earned different wage rates. Supervisors earned the highest average wage rate ($10.98), whereas fruit and vegetable labour earned the lowest ($7.04).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 160.

For additional information about the results of this survey, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-2890, fax 613-951-1680), Agriculture Division.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

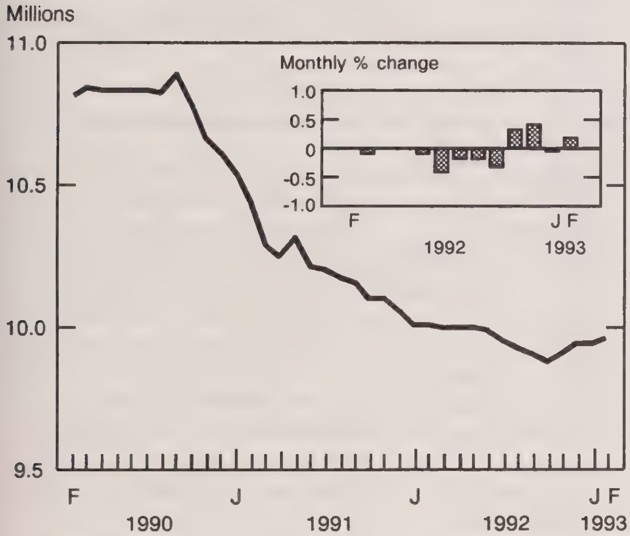
Employment, Earnings and Hours
February 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Industrial aggregate[1] payroll employment in February was estimated at 9,956,000, up 0.2% from January.

SEPH Employment, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, February 1993



- Small increases were recorded in all industries except education and related services and miscellaneous services.

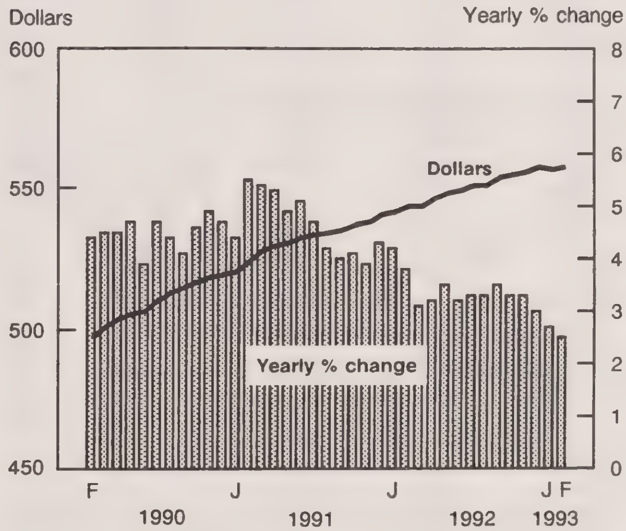
- Manufacturing employment rose in each of the last four months.

- Provincially, employment increased slightly in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. In British Columbia, employment advanced 0.2% in February, continuing modest increases observed since July 1992.

- Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings[2] stood at $557.13 in February. Monthly increases in earnings have generally been decelerating since the last quarter of 1992.

- On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings rose 2.5% from February 1992, the lowest increase since the survey began in 1983. Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and New Brunswick recorded year-over-year average weekly earnings growth that exceeded the national average.

SEPH Average Weekly Earnings, Seasonally Adjusted, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, February 1993



- Average weekly hours for the industrial aggregate advanced 0.2% following a decline of 0.3% in January. The monthly growth in average weekly hours for the service-producing industries exceeded that for the goods-producing industries.

- Construction, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and the health and social services industries posted monthly increases in average weekly hours that exceeded the growth of the industrial aggregate.

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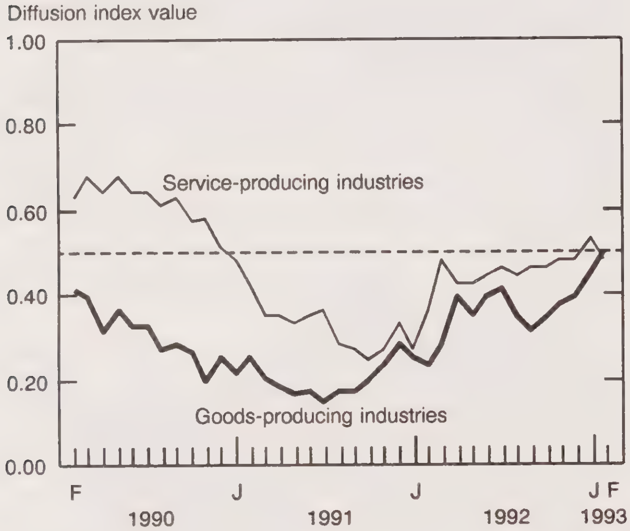
1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

Unadjusted Data

- Industrial aggregate payroll employment was 9,723,000 in February, a slight year-over-year decline (-0.4%). Despite the decrease, the trend in employment has been positive over the past five months. The diffusion index was 0.49, indicating that 105 of the 214 industries recorded employment gains.

Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees Canada, February 1993



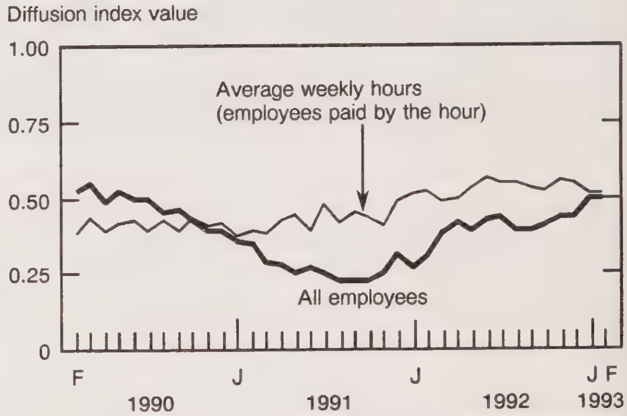
- Led by accommodation, food and beverage services and the finance and insurance industries, the service-producing industries recorded their second consecutive month of year-over-year increase in payroll employment. This increase was spread across nearly half of the industries. The employment diffusion index for service-producing industries stood at 0.48.

- Year-over-year, business services employment increased for the first time since October 1990.

- Year-over-year changes in employment for firms with less than 200 employees continued to be stronger than for firms with 200 or more employees.

- Average weekly hours in durable goods manufacturing have posted 18 consecutive months of year-over-year increases.

Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate, Canada, February 1993



- The fixed-weighted average hourly earnings index for hourly paid employees rose 2.7% from February 1992. The variable-weighted average hourly earnings index for hourly-paid employees recorded a smaller increase of 2.2% for the same period. This was the fourth consecutive month of lower growth in the variable-weighted earnings index, indicating a shift in the employment mix towards lower-paying industries. (The fixed-weighted series compensates for compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces and territories, and salaried and hourly employees.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Mike Mackinnon (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Seasonally adjusted estimates and change from previous month, Canada
February 1993

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees			Average weekly earnings *		
	February 1993p	January 1993r	December 1992	February 1993p	January 1993r	December 1992
	Thousands			Dollars		
Industrial aggregate	**9,956**	**9,937**	**9,941**	**557.13**	**556.51**	**557.18**
	19	**-4**	**42**	**0.62**	**-0.67**	**1.24**
Goods-producing industries	**2,301**	**2,292**	**2,298**	**693.17**	**692.22**	**693.41**
	9	**-6**	**-2**	**0.95**	**-1.19**	**4.70**
Logging and forestry	59	58	57	702.90	695.48	697.77
	1	1	2	7.42	-2.29	-20.84
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	122	121	123	955.31	949.66	953.10
	1	-2	-1	5.65	-3.44	8.52
Manufacturing	1,590	1,585	1,582	666.33	665.33	666.37
	5	3	8	1.00	-1.04	4.92
Construction	394	393	389	641.60	640.18	635.68
	1	4	-24	1.42	4.50	-0.66
Service-producing industries	**7,648**	**7,638**	**7,625**	**516.31**	**515.62**	**516.25**
	10	**13**	**34**	**0.69**	**-0.63**	**0.42**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	816	815	818	709.51	707.82	707.07
	1	-3	8	1.69	0.75	-4.42
Wholesale trade	571	568	574	594.98	594.45	594.30
	3	-6	2	0.53	0.15	0.06
Retail trade	1,303	1,293	1,282	329.00	326.09	326.75
	10	11	-3	2.91	-0.66	0.38
Finance, insurance and real estate	660	661	658	615.15	616.23	613.92
	-1	3	7	-1.08	2.31	2.33
Business services	492	482	490	573.43	577.97	583.63
	10	-8	-2	-4.54	-5.66	-2.67
Education-related services	922	928	927	670.27	667.82	667.68
	-6	1	4	2.45	0.14	-0.48
Health and social services	1,122	1,117	1,120	498.59	497.67	498.50
	5	-3	-6	0.92	-0.83	3.52
Accommodation, food and beverage services	690	687	679	216.78	216.87	217.73
	3	8	22	-0.09	-0.86	0.78
Miscellaneous services	491	497	501	373.48	370.56	371.32
	-6	-4	10	2.92	-0.76	0.28
Public administration	716	717	716	737.02	737.34	731.80
	-1	1	-2	-0.32	5.54	2.34
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	136	137	137	516.06	513.06	519.28
	-1	0	0	3.00	-6.22	4.67
Prince Edward Island	40	39	39	453.71	450.98	453.38
	1	0	0	2.73	-2.40	2.77
Nova Scotia	284	284	283	491.16	492.82	487.69
	0	1	5	-1.66	5.13	-2.34
New Brunswick	226	226	224	501.90	501.38	502.15
	0	2	0	0.52	-0.77	-0.85
Quebec	2,406	2,402	2,380	540.98	542.76	546.91
	4	22	0	-1.78	-4.15	1.86
Ontario	3,956	3,950	3,972	587.19	587.41	585.59
	6	-22	-8	-0.22	1.82	1.00
Manitoba	381	381	374	492.02	491.51	495.49
	0	7	1	0.51	-3.98	1.99
Saskatchewan	298	297	296	471.76	471.02	473.74
	1	1	1	0.74	-2.72	3.56
Alberta	962	959	965	559.63	553.81	554.29
	3	-6	-1	5.82	-0.48	2.29
British Columbia	1,234	1,231	1,221	558.67	551.81	553.89
	3	10	17	6.86	-2.08	0.91
Yukon	11	12	12	683.68	693.95	671.71
	-1	0	0	-10.27	22.24	-21.08
Northwest Territories	21	20	20	714.70	712.77	707.64
	1	0	0	1.93	5.13	1.64

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Unadjusted Data
February 1993

Industry Group – Canada 1980 S.I.C.	February 1993p	January 1993r	December 1992	February 1993/1992	January 1993/1992	December 1992/1991
	Thousands			Year-over-year % Change		
Employment, All Employees						
Industrial Aggregate	9,723	9,688	9,773	-0.4	-0.7	-1.3
Goods-producing	2,166	2,158	2,197	-2.3	-3.2	-3.9
Manufacturing	1,543	1,533	1,542	-0.8	-1.8	-2.9
Service-producing	7,557	7,530	7,576	0.1	0.0	-0.5
	Dollars			Year-over-year % Change		
Average Weekly Earnings, All Employees						
Industrial Aggregate	554.73	555.49	555.56	2.4	2.5	3.1
Goods-producing	699.20	697.37	686.05	2.1	2.3	2.8
Manufacturing	670.86	668.73	662.58	2.6	3.1	3.8
Service-producing	513.32	514.83	517.72	2.7	2.9	3.5
	Hours			Year-over-year % Change		
Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees						
Industrial Aggregate	29.9	29.9	30.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3
Goods-producing	37.9	37.9	37.2	0.0	-0.2	0.5
Manufacturing	38.2	38.2	37.8	0.3	0.3	1.6
Service-producing	26.6	26.7	27.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5

	February 1993p	January 1993r	December 1992
Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.49	0.49	0.43
Goods-producing	0.50	0.45	0.39
Manufacturing	0.51	0.45	0.37
Service-producing	0.48	0.53	0.48
Diffusion Index of Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.51	0.51	0.54
Goods-producing	0.50	0.53	0.62
Manufacturing	0.52	0.54	0.67
Service-producing	0.53	0.49	0.46

	February 1993p	January 1993r	December 1992
		Year-over-year % Change	
Fixed-weighted Average Weekly Earnings, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	2.4	2.6	2.8
Goods-producing	1.4	1.8	2.1
Manufacturing	1.7	2.3	3.0
Service-producing	2.9	2.9	3.1
Variable-weighted Average Weekly Earnings*, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	2.1	2.3	2.8
Goods-producing	1.2	1.7	2.0
Manufacturing	1.5	2.3	2.9
Service-producing	2.7	2.8	3.4

p *Preliminary estimate.*
r *Revised estimate.*
* *Excluding overtime.*

■

Field Crop Reporting Series – No. 2: March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada
1993

Highlights

Canada

The intended area of the eight major grains in 1993 is over 63.8 million acres. Producers plan to seed 672 thousand more acres (+1%) of the eight major grains in this crop-year than was seeded in 1992-93. The five-year average from 1988 to 1992 for the seeded area of the eight major grains is 63.3 million acres.

Western Canada

Western producers plan to shift large areas out of wheat and into other crops. March 31 intentions are to seed almost 3.4 million fewer acres (-11.9%) to hard red spring wheat in 1993 than was seeded in the previous year. Producers' main intentions are to seed canola, with the planned area at a record 9.3 million acres, up by 18% from last year's seeded area. Intended areas of flax and barley are also up from last year's seeded area, but only to traditional area levels. Producers intend to seed 1.3 million acres of flax and almost 10.3 million acres of barley, increases of 74% and 13%, respectively, from last year's seeded area.

Specialty Crops

Producers in Western Canada intend to seed more area in specialty crops in 1993 than in 1992. This intention to increase the area of specialty crops is partly caused by a perceived need to diversify operations. According to seeding intentions, dry peas is the most popular specialty crop, with an intended area of almost 1.2 million acres – an increase of over 75% from last year's seeded area. Producers also plan to seed a larger area of lentils – up 18% from last year. The intended area of canary seed is at a record 365,000 acres. Producers also plan to seed larger areas of sunflower and mustard seed.

Note to Users: Change in Reference Date

The 1993 Seeding Intentions Survey was conducted a month later than in previous years. The seeding intentions estimates released today represent producers' seeding plans as of March 31, 1993. These intentions are not forecasts of the actual areas that will be seeded in the spring of 1993, and should not be interpreted as such.

Summerfallow

Producers plan to reduce summerfallow area in 1993. At just over 18 million acres, this intended summerfallow area is 1.2% less than last year's level.

Eastern Canada

In Eastern Canada, producers plan to seed a slightly larger area to corn for grain than was seeded last year, up 2% to almost 2.6 million acres. The intended area for soybeans in 1993 is also up, with plans to seed over 1.7 million acres or 10% more than was seeded in 1992.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 2: March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-3862), Agriculture Division. □

Intended Areas of Principal Field Crops and Summerfallow compared with 1992 Seeded Areas, Canada

March 1, 1993

Crop	Seeded Area[1] 1992	Intended area 1993	Area as a percentage of 1992	Seeded Area[1] 1992	Intended area 1993
	'000 hectares		%	'000 acres	
Canada					
Winter wheat	336.5	262.5	78.0	831.7	648.7
Spring wheat	12 532.3	11 454.4	91.4	30,968.5	28,304.1
Durum wheat	1 511.5	1426.6	94.4	3,735.0	3,525.0
All wheat	14 380.3	13 143.5	91.4	35,535.2	32,477.8
Oats	1 663.4	1 776.9	106.8	4,110.3	4,390.7
Barley	4 086.7	4 581.8	112.1	10,098.3	11,321.9
Fall rye[2]	163.8	199.6	121.9	404.6	493.2
Spring rye	34.4	30.4	88.4	85.0	75.0
All rye	198.2	230.0	116.0	489.6	568.2
Flaxseed	297.4	518.0	174.2	735.0	1,280.0
Canola	3 195.0	3 771.6	118.0	7,895.0	9,320.0
Corn for grain	1 081.3	1 088.1	100.6	2,672.1	2,688.7
Buckwheat	24.6	13.4	54.5	60.9	33.1
Soybeans	643.6	708.8	110.1	1,590.5	1,751.5
Dry peas	273.1	481.6	176.3	675.0	1,190.0
Lentils	279.2	329.8	118.1	690.0	815.0
Mustard seed	119.4	147.7	123.7	295.0	365.0
Sunflower seed	74.4	93.1	125.1	184.0	230.0
Canary seed	94.3	147.7	156.6	233.0	365.0
Fodder Corn	205.8	156.7	76.1	508.5	387.4
Tame hay	5 509.9	6 896.0	125.2	15,789.8	17,040.2
Summerfallow	7 377.4	7 288.4	98.8	18,230.0	18,010.0

1 *Fall-seeded crops; seeded in the fall of preceding year.*
2 *Includes small areas of spring rye except in Saskatchewan and Alberta.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

January 1993

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in January amounted to 8.5 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.6% from January 1992.
- Imports of crude oil increased 14.7% from January 1992 to 2.9 million cubic metres.
- Exports of crude oil decreased 1.1% from January 1992 to 4.2 million cubic metres.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 10.8 billion cubic metres, posted an 8.3% gain over January 1992.
- Exports of natural gas, at 5.5 billion cubic metres, rose 22.0% over January 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-547.

The January 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available during the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	January 1993	% Change from January 1992
	(m^3 thousands)	
Crude oil and equivalent[1]		
Production	8 491.8	-0.6
Exports	4 161.9	-1.1
Imports	2 892.1	14.7
Refinery receipts	7 528.5	7.6
	(m^3 millions)	
Natural Gas[2]		
Marketable production	10 784.5	8.3
Exports	5 464.4	22.0
Canadian sales	7 352.7	8.0

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending April 24, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending April 24, 1993 totalled 297 504 tonnes, a 0.09% increase from 297 237 tonnes the week before and up 8.8% from 273 363 tonnes the year before. The cumulative total at April 24, 1993 was 4 480 933 tonnes, a 3.0% increase from 4 351 302 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Profile of Enumeration Areas within Federal Electoral Districts

1991 Census Area Profile Series

Profile of Enumeration Areas within Federal Electoral Districts is now available on magnetic tape. This product is based on data collected from the 1991 Census of Canada. The profile shows population counts by age, sex, marital status and mother tongue; dwelling counts by type and tenure; households by size; and families by size, structure and presence of never-married sons and daughters.

The product consists of a single table displaying data for each geographic area. The data have been grouped into blocks by universe, such as population, dwellings, households and families. Population is first shown by age and sex, then by marital status, and then by mother tongue. A user can select one or more of these characteristics and geographic areas.

Reference maps showing enumeration areas are published separately.

To obtain a copy of *Profile of Enumeration Areas within Federal Electoral Districts* (A9105), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office. ■

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Red Meat

1992

Apparent per capita consumption estimates for red meat have been revised to reflect data collected from the 1991 Census of Agriculture. Beef consumption has been trending downward. Pork consumption dropped in 1990 and 1991 but is back to late-1980 levels. Consumption levels of mutton, lamb, veal and offal have remained relatively stable over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1175-1179 and 1183.

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Forestry Services Industry

1991 Annual Survey of Forestry

In 1991, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the business sector of the forestry services industry (SIC 0511) totalled $208.4 million, down 0.1% from $208.7 million in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 2: March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada. Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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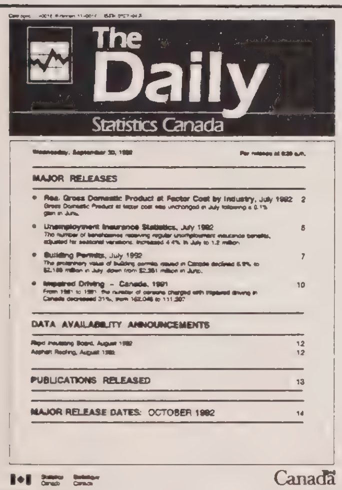
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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 ... 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 ... 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 ... 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED ... 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 ... 14

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MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(seasonally adjusted data)
February 1993

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost rose 0.4% in February following increases of 0.2% in January and 0.4% in December. Production in January and February averaged 0.6% above the fourth quarter of 1992. In February, GDP rose 0.3% above its pre-recession peak that was reached in March 1990. Output of services advanced 0.4% following increases of 0.1% in January and 0.2% in December. Production of goods increased 0.4%, the fourth consecutive monthly gain.

Services-producing Industries

Sizeable gains in finance, insurance and real estate, and transportation and storage dominated widespread advances in services. Gains in community, business and personal services, wholesale trade and communications partly offset losses in retail trade and government services.

Finance, insurance and real estate advanced 0.7%, led by higher mutual fund activity. Mutual funds reported strong sales in February, coinciding with final year-end contributions to RRSPs. Stock exchanges, securities brokers and real estate activities also contributed to the strength.

Transportation and storage posted a 1.7% gain following several monthly declines since September 1992. Transportation output rose 1.0% led by a 3.0% advance in rail services. Carloadings of potash, lumber, coal and iron ore increased the most. Trucking services increased 1.0% following a 0.5% decline in January. Pipeline output jumped 4.8% as throughput of natural gas rose by 6.5% in response to strengthening demand in export and domestic markets.

Community, business and personal services grew 0.4% following a 0.1% decline in January. Accommodation and food services gained 1.2%, reflecting a strong increase in accommodation services. Occupancy rates for most major cities improved in February. Widespread gains in business services were dominated by a 1.1% increase in professional services.

Communications output gained 0.7%, its third consecutive monthly increase. Output by telecommunications carriers rose 0.8% as both local and long-distance services increased.

Retail trade fell 0.6% after posting a 1.6% gain in January. Thirteen of 18 trade groups recorded lower sales. Motor vehicle dealers and general merchandise stores reported the largest declines, whereas sales by service station operators and motor vehicle parts retailers improved the most.

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production continued to improve, increasing 0.4%. Mining recorded the largest dollar gain. Utilities and manufacturing also contributed to the strength. Declines in forestry and construction partly offset the gain. Elsewhere, agriculture and fishing recorded small increases.

Following a weak fourth quarter, mining output jumped 2.1% in February after increasing 0.4% in January. Output of crude oil and natural gas rose 2.5%, the first increase since September 1992. Export demand for natural gas rose markedly in February. Following a long strike in British Columbia, coal production increased sharply for the second consecutive month but remained below its pre-strike level. Elsewhere in mining, gains recorded in other metal mines and drilling were mostly offset by losses in iron and potash mines.

Utilities advanced 1.5% led by an increase in the output of electricity. Gas distribution also contributed to the advance.

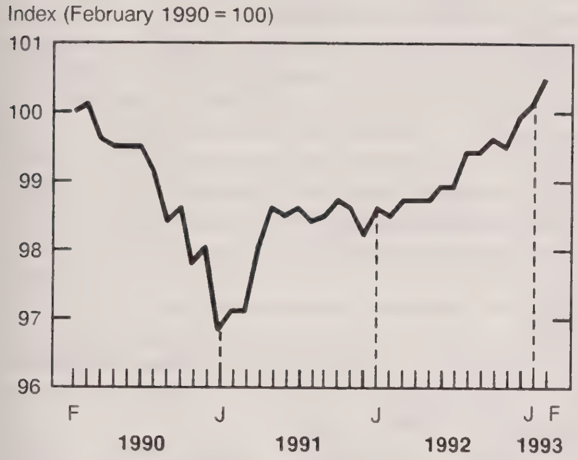
Output in manufacturing edged up 0.2%, following a flat January, as 13 of 21 major groups recorded higher production. Production of durable goods continued to improve (0.7%), but production of non-durable goods fell 0.4%. From November 1992 to February 1993, production of durable goods was responsible for most of the gain in the manufacturing sector.

Transportation equipment accounted for most of the gain in durable goods in February. Increases in primary metals, machinery and non-metallic mineral products were partly offset by declines in electrical and wood products.

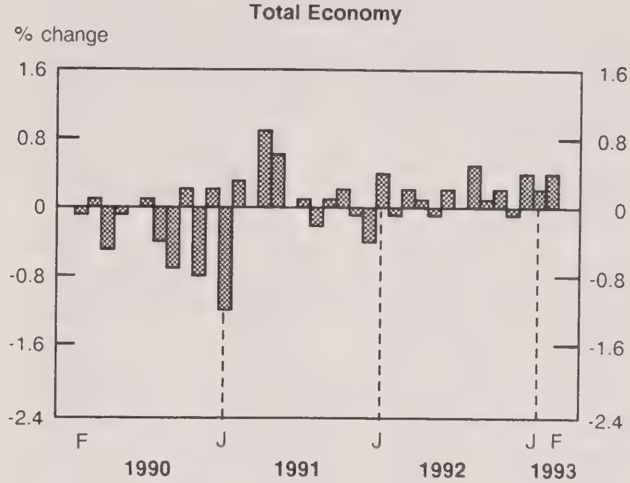
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

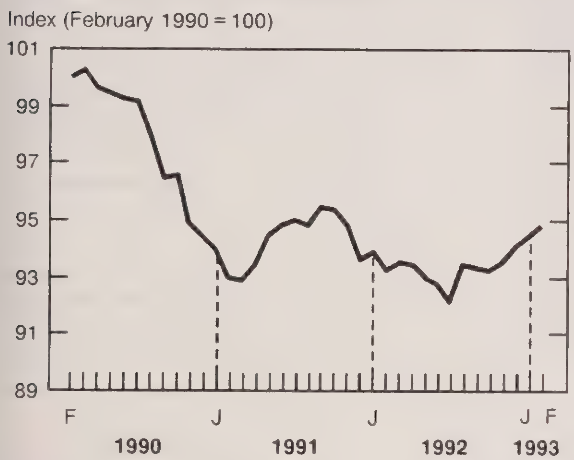
Total Economy



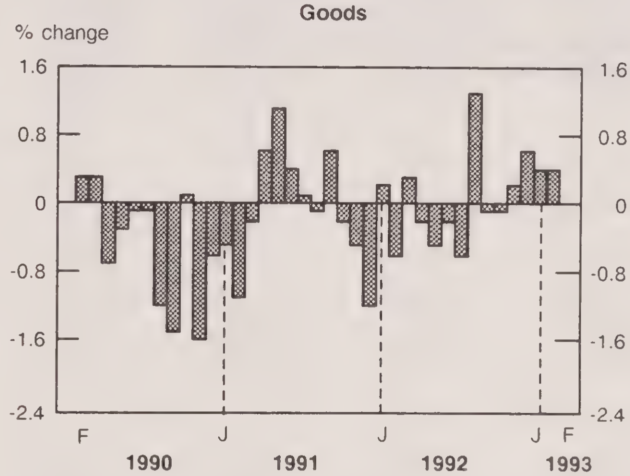
Total Economy



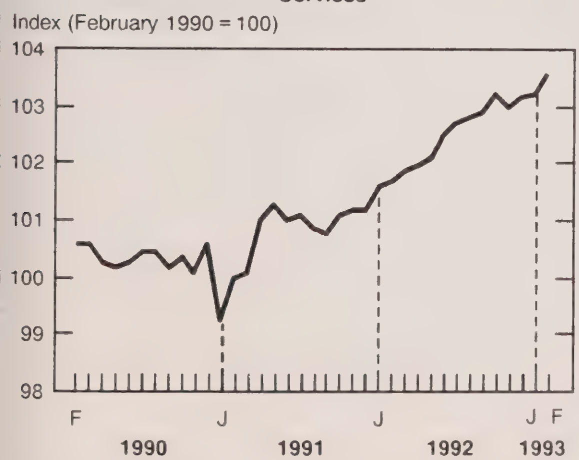
Goods



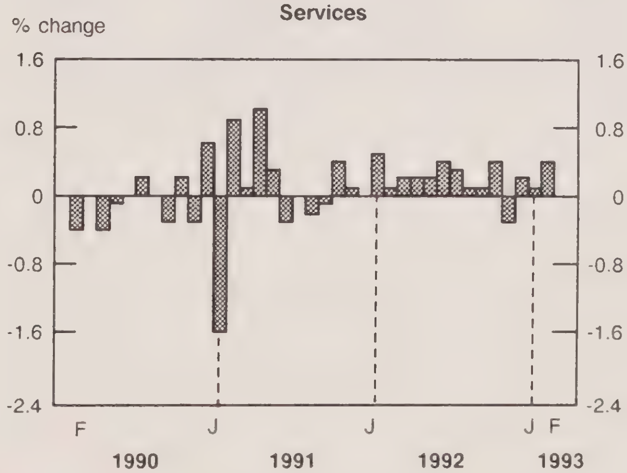
Goods



Services



Services



Transportation equipment rose a further 2.6% following four consecutive monthly gains. Producers of motor vehicle parts raised output 3.5%, while motor vehicle assemblers boosted production 6.1%. Exports of motor vehicles were strong in February. Average production of automotive products in January and February was 10.4% higher than in the last quarter of 1992.

Primary metals rose 1.4% as producers of iron and steel and smelters and refiners recorded the largest increases.

Led by declines in office machinery and telecommunications equipment, production of electrical products declined a further 1.9% following a 2.9% drop in January.

Lower production of chemical and paper and allied products was responsible for most of the weakness in non-durable goods. Gains in clothing, food and rubber moderated the loss.

Chemical producers reduced output 2.5%, a second consecutive monthly decline. Industrial chemicals and pharmaceutical products recorded the largest declines.

Following three consecutive monthly declines, the output of paper and allied products fell a further 2.1%. Production of newsprint, pulp and other papers all declined and reflected less favourable markets abroad and lower domestic consumption.

Elsewhere in goods-producing industries, forestry dropped 3.9% following several monthly increases. Construction fell by a marginal 0.2% as the situation in residential construction deteriorated. After improving in the fourth quarter of 1992 and in January, residential construction slipped 0.3%. Non-residential construction edged down 0.3%, while engineering construction fell by a marginal 0.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The February 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in May.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1992			1993	
	February	November	December	January	February
Total Economy	**499,042.8**	**504,305.7**	**506,116.7**	**507,216.8**	**509,225.1**
Business Sector:	**406,798.9**	**411,357.0**	**413,134.4**	**414,143.1**	**416,230.6**
Goods:	**164,621.8**	**165,031.3**	**166,062.0**	**166,692.0**	**167,427.9**
Agriculture	10,776.2	10,091.2	10,330.4	10,505.3	10,558.2
Fishing and Trapping	926.2	861.7	864.1	853.5	859.6
Logging Industry	2,496.9	2,719.5	2,758.0	2,874.8	2,761.6
Mining Industries	20,261.7	20,077.2	19,849.9	19,935.3	20,345.2
Manufacturing Industries	84,240.9	87,187.9	88,250.4	88,249.1	88,444.6
Construction Industries	29,971.4	27,487.5	27,573.4	27,735.9	27,667.6
Other Utility Industries	15,948.5	16,606.3	16,435.8	16,538.1	16,791.1
Services:	**242,177.1**	**246,325.7**	**247,072.4**	**247,451.1**	**248,802.7**
Transportation and Storage	21,570.2	21,718.1	21,815.8	21,722.9	22,083.7
Communication Industries	19,270.6	19,478.8	19,526.8	19,715.1	19,862.7
Wholesale Trade	28,490.7	30,072.8	30,101.9	30,295.1	30,447.6
Retail Trade	29,993.7	30,521.4	30,403.2	30,878.3	30,686.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82,839.6	83,797.8	84,070.8	83,738.0	84,363.2
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,012.3	60,736.8	61,153.9	61,101.7	61,358.9
Non-business Sector:	**92,243.9**	**92,948.7**	**92,982.3**	**93,073.7**	**92,994.5**
Goods:	**923.3**	**917.3**	**929.3**	**926.9**	**926.9**
Services:	**91,320.6**	**92,031.4**	**92,053.0**	**92,146.8**	**92,067.6**
Government Service Industry	34,143.4	34,391.4	34,373.3	34,391.4	34,327.8
Community and Personal Services	53,737.3	54,121.1	54,138.0	54,183.6	54,166.8
Other Services	3,439.9	3,518.9	3,541.7	3,571.8	3,573.0
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	165,545.1	165,948.6	166,991.3	167,618.9	168,354.8
Services-producing Industries	333,497.7	338,357.1	339,125.4	339,597.9	340,870.3
Industrial Production	121,374.4	124,788.7	125,465.4	125,649.4	126,507.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,216.9	39,745.7	39,774.1	39,579.0	39,435.9
Durable Manufacturing	45,024.0	47,442.2	48,476.3	48,670.1	49,008.7

■

Residential Building Permits – Advance Estimate

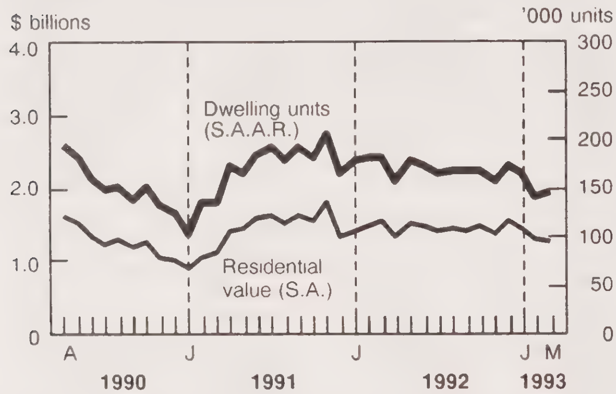
March 1993
(seasonally adjusted data)

Highlights

Residential Sector

- The advance estimate for March indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada decreased to $1,244 million, down 3.5% from the revised value for February 1993 ($1,289 million).

Value of Residential Building Permits and _Number_ of Authorized Dwelling Units, Canada



Note: Revised data for February, advance data for March.
S.A.A.R. : Seasonally adjusted at annual rate (right scale).
S.A. : Seasonally adjusted at monthly rate (left scale).

- The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in March 1993 increased by 3.2% to approximately 144,000 units at annual rates, up from some 140,000 (revised) units reported in February.

Residential Building Permits Index

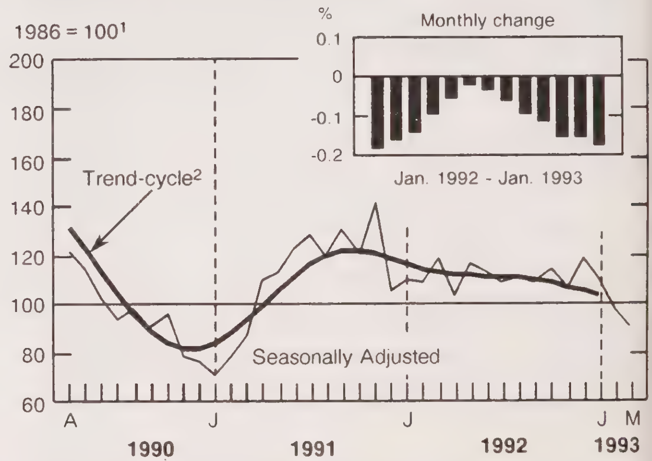
- The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) was down 7.5% in March 1993 to 89.8 – the third consecutive monthly decrease. Compared to December 1992 (117.6), the building permits index declined by 23.6%.

Note to Users

The advance estimate that used to be released with the preliminary estimate is now a separate release, which is based on responses from over 90% of the municipalities surveyed. This change will enable the Current Investment Indicators Section to release the preliminary estimate two weeks earlier.

- The residential building permits index short-term trend continued its downward drift evident since October 1991, decreasing on average by 1.0% per month from 120.6 to 102.4 in January 1993. Moreover, the trend decreased on average by 1.6% per month between November 1992 and January 1993.

Residential Building Permits Index



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

The Residential and Non-residential Building Permits Preliminary Estimate for March 1993 will be released on May 17.

For further analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential Building Permits

March 1993, Advance Estimate

Region	Value		% Change	
	March 1993[a]	February 1993[r]	March[a]/ February[r] 1993	March 1993[a]/ 1992
	$ thousands		%	%
Canada				
Raw	1,427,678	838,617	70.2	-14.8
Seasonally Adjusted	1,243,595	1,289,185	-3.5	-17.7

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Number of Dwelling Units Authorized

March 1993, Advance Estimate

Region	Annual Rate		% Change	
	March 1993[a]	February 1993[r]	March[a]/ February[r] 1993	March 1993[a]/ 1992
	units		%	%
Canada				
Raw	173,196	98,388	76.0	-16.5
Seasonally Adjusted	144,036	139,572	3.2	-20.0

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

March 1993

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.8 million cubic metres in March 1993, a decrease of 2.5% from February 1993. The decline in March followed gains of 2.6% in January and 2.0% in February.
- Sales of three of the four main products decreased in March: light fuel oil (-2.7%), motor gasoline (-2.0%) and diesel fuel oil (-0.7%).

Unadjusted Sales

- Total sales of refined petroleum products increased 4.6% from March 1992, to 6.9 million cubic metres. Sales of three of the four main products increased: light fuel oil (14.1%), diesel fuel oil (9.9%) and motor gasoline (4.4%). Heavy fuel oil sales decreased (-5.5%).

Note to Users

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

- Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first three months of 1993 amounted to 19.5 million cubic meters, up 0.9% from the corresponding period in 1992. Within this total, light fuel oil sales increased 5.8%, diesel fuel oil 5.1%, motor gasoline 1.3%, whereas sales of heavy fuel oil declined by 11.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The March 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	December 1992 r	January 1993 r	February 1993 r	March 1993p	March 1993/ February 1993
	Seasonally Adjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 666.8**	**6 842.3**	**6 977.4**	**6 804.5**	**-2.5**
Motor Gasoline	2 812.7	2 832.3	2 879.4	2 820.6	-2.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 307.5	1 367.3	1 390.4	1 381.4	-0.7
Light Fuel Oil	469.3	477.9	545.9	530.9	-2.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	671.7	685.4	690.5	693.0	0.4
All Other Refined Products	1 405.6	1 479.4	1 471.2	1 378.6	-6.3

	March 1992	March 1993p	Total: January-March 1992	Total: January-Marchp 1993	Cumulative 1993/ 1992
	Unadjusted				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 562.2**	**6 864.9**	**19 381.6**	**19 546.9**	**0.9**
Motor Gasoline	2 647.6	2 764.0	7 637.0	7 735.7	1.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 158.9	1 273.8	3 358.8	3 528.8	5.1
Light Fuel Oil	765.6	873.6	2 507.1	2 653.6	5.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	812.9	768.4	2 356.4	2 091.5	-11.2
All Other Refined Products	1 177.2	1 185.1	3 522.3	3 537.3	0.4

p *Preliminary*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Livestock Statistics

April 1, 1993

The population of pigs in Canada at April 1, 1993 was estimated at 10,563,500 head, a 1% decrease from the year-earlier 10,636,700. The number of sows for breeding and bred gilts was estimated at 1,092,400 head, a decrease of 2% from the year-earlier at 1,108,800. Farrowings, which decreased by 2% during the first quarter of 1993, are forecast to increase by 1% during the second quarter of 1993 compared to year-earlier levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510.

Hog population estimates for April 1, 1993 will appear in a new publication, *Livestock Statistics* (10-600E, $144), which will be available in mid-May. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-8716), Agriculture Division. ■

Gypsum Products

March 1993

Manufacturers shipped 20 753 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in March 1993, up 21.6% from the 17 067 thousand square metres shipped in March 1992 and up 8.6% from the 19 114 thousand square metres shipped in February 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of March totalled 53 333 thousand square metres, an increase of 6.7% from the January to March 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The March 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

March 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 654 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in March 1993, an increase 21.0% from the 2 193 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in March 1992.

For January to March 1993, year-to-date shipments amounted to 6 986 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), an increase of 3.2% from the 6 767 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The March 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

February 1993

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in February 1993 increased to 47 200 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 2.3% from February 1992. Exports increased 12.1% to 2 485 GWh, but imports decreased from 642 GWh to 463 GWh.
- At the end of February, year-to-date net generation totalled 98 282 GWh, up 2.1% over the year before. Year-to-date exports, at 5 095 GW.h, rose 10.6%, whereas year-to-date imports, at 1 034, fell 17.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The February 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

February 1993

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 598 kilotonnes in February 1993, down 7.7% from February 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of February 1993 stood at 11 184 kilotonnes, down 11.8% from the year before.

- Exports in February fell to 1 925 kilotonnes, down 41.1% from February 1992. At the end of February 1993, year-to-date exports totalled 3 505 kilotonnes, 36.5% below last year.

- Coke production increased to 297 kilotonnes in February, up 11.0% from February 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The February 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, March 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, March 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, March 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1993.
Catalogue number 61-205
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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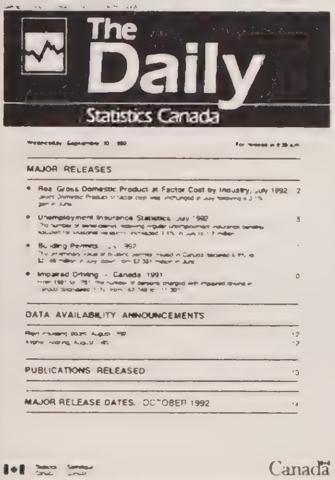


Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MAY 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
4	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1993
4	Short-term Expectations Survey	
5	Help-wanted Index	April 1993
7	Labour Force Survey	April 1993
7	Estimates of Labour Income	February 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	March 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	March 1993
11	Census of Population: Housing Costs, Education, Mobility and Migration	1991
12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	April 1993
14	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1993
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1993
17	Building Permits	March 1993
17	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1993
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	March 1993
19	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	April 1993
20	Consumer Price Index	April 1993
20	Sales of Natural Gas	March 1993
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	March 1993
25	Wholesale Trade	March 1993
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1993
26	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1993
26	Farm Net Income	1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1993
27	International Travel Account	January-March 1993
28	Retail Trade	March 1993
28	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1993
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1993
28	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	First Quarter 1993
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1993
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1993
31	Major Release Dates	June 1993

The June 1993 release schedule will be published on May 31, 1993. **User note**: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Monday, May 3, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

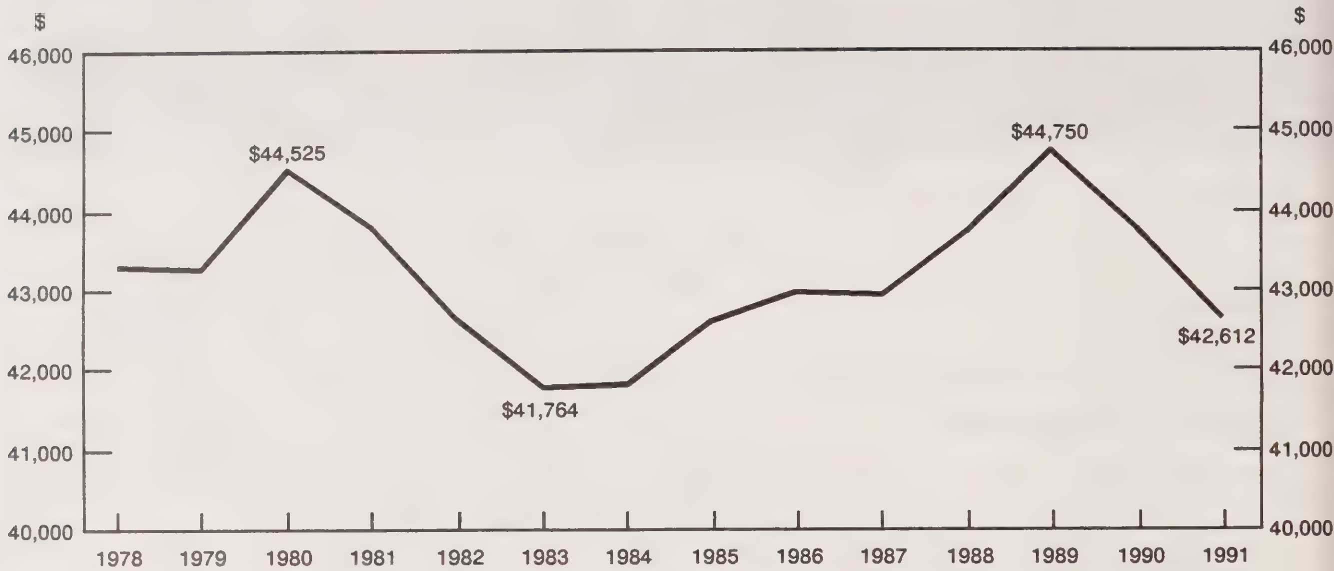
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Average Family Income After Tax in Constant (1991) Dollars, Canada, 1978 to 1991



Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada

1991

After-tax family income in 1991 was $42,612, down an estimated 2.6% from 1990 after adjusting for inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index. This decrease marked the second consecutive year of declining income. As a result, over 70% of the gains realized since the recession of the early 1980s were eroded. When the losses of both recessions are considered, real average income after tax in 1991 fell 4.3% lower than in 1980. Because the average family's size also declined over the same period, after-tax family income per capita in 1991 was virtually unchanged from 1980.

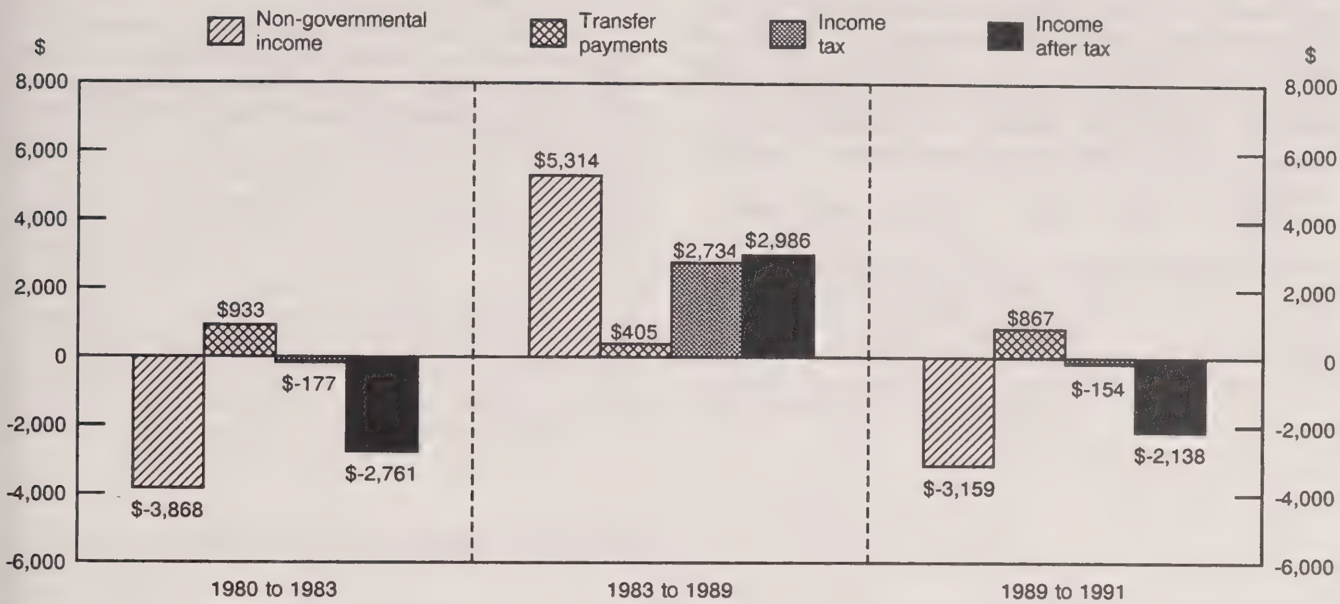
Highlights

- In 1991, after-tax income for families at various income levels declined. Average after-tax income for the lowest quintile (the 20% of families with the lowest incomes) declined 2.3% from 1990 to $16,316. Average after-tax income for the middle quintile declined 3.7% to $38,561, while the top quintile experienced the smallest decline from 1990, down 1.2% to $79,381.

- After-tax income is cash government transfer payments added to non-governmental income (mainly from work and investment) minus income taxes paid. In 1991, estimated average family non-governmental income was $46,759, cash transfer payments were $6,372 and income taxes paid were $10,519 – resulting in $42,612 after-tax income.

- Cash transfer payments, at $6,372, represented 12.0% of pre-tax family income in 1991, up from 10.7% in 1990. This was the second consecutive increase in transfers as a proportion of family income following a five-year downtrend. In 1980, the rate was 7.9% (or $4,167 adjusted for inflation).

Change in Family Income and Income Tax in Constant (1991) Dollars, Canada, Selected Years



- Personal income taxes, at $10,519, took 19.8% of family income in 1991, the same percentage as in 1990. In 1980, income tax payments were 15.4% of family income ($8,116).

- During the two periods of declining average after-tax family income (from 1980 to 1983 and from 1989 to 1991), the pattern of change in the components of income was similar: non-governmental income fell, while taxes and transfers lessened the impact (average transfers rose and taxes diminished slightly). When average family income increased (from 1983 to 1989), taxes increased faster than transfers and reduced the gains in non-governmental income.

- Both cash transfers and personal income taxes reduced income differences between high and low income groups. The lowest 20% of families posted an average pre-transfer income of $5,535 in 1991; however, after receiving transfers and paying taxes, their average income rose to $16,316. On the other hand, the top 20% of families posted an average income of $102,999 before transfers; however, after transfers and taxes, this was reduced to $79,381. As a result, the income ratio between the two groups decreased from about nineteen to one on a pre-transfer basis to about five to one on an after-tax basis.

- In 1991, two-parent families with two earners had an average pre-transfer income of $55,624; they received $4,181 in transfers and paid $12,839 in taxes, resulting in an average after-tax income of $46,966. Female lone-parent families with no earners received $12,130 in transfers, paid $115 in taxes and ended up with an after-tax income of $13,355. Retirement-age married couples had an average after-tax income of $30,814 after receiving $15,872 in transfer payments and paying out $4,739 in income taxes.

These estimates were prepared from data collected by the Survey of Consumer Finances, a supplement to the April 1992 Labour Force Survey (approximately 41,000 households). The sample excludes the institutional population and households in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and on Indian reserves.

Microdata tapes of 1991 income data for economic families and for individuals aged 15 years and over, along with data on their socio-demographic characteristics, will be released soon. These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure they do not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals. The tapes can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division.

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991 (13-210, $25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information concerning these data or on the availability of special request tabulations, contact the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division. ■

Non-residential Construction Price Index

First Quarter 1993

The composite Non-residential Construction Price Index (1986 = 100, excluding the Goods and Services Tax) decreased to 121.1 in the first quarter of 1993, down 0.2% from the previous quarter and unchanged from the first quarter of 1992. Since the first quarter of 1991, the composite index has shown only slight fluctuations.

In the first quarter of 1993, non-residential construction prices rose slightly in three cities: Halifax (0.2%), Ottawa (0.1%) and Vancouver (0.1%). Except for Montreal (0.0%), the indexes for the other surveyed cities decreased in the first quarter: Calgary (-0.4%), Edmonton (-0.3%) and Toronto (-0.3%).

On a year-over-year basis, non-residential construction prices increased in Vancouver (2.4%), Edmonton (1.3%), Calgary (1.1%) and Ottawa (0.7%). The indexes for Toronto and Halifax showed no year-over-year change. The index for Montreal (which is still influenced by the July 1, 1992 harmonization of the Quebec Sales Tax with the GST) fell 2.6% compared to the first quarter of 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes
First Quarter 1993
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1992								
First Quarter	109.0	114.4	125.1	124.3	122.1	123.7	116.1	**121.1**
Second Quarter	108.9	115.4	125.5	124.2	123.0	124.5	117.6	**121.6**
Third Quarter	108.8	111.4	125.6	124.6	123.8	125.5	118.5	**121.1**
Fourth Quarter	108.8	111.4	125.9	124.7	124.0	125.7	118.8	**121.3**
1993								
First Quarter	109.0	111.4	126.0	124.3	123.5	125.3	118.9	**121.1**
	Percentage Change							
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	**0.4**
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	-0.1	-3.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	**-0.4**
Q.4 1992/Q.3 1992	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	**0.2**
Q.1 1993/Q.4 1992	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	**-0.2**
Q.1 1993/Q.1 1992	0.0	-2.6	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.3	2.4	**0.0**

Note: Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax Phase II harmonization with the GST became effective July 1, 1992, but is excluded from these indexes. ■

Tuberculosis Incidence in Canada

1991

In 1991, 2,012 new active and reactivated cases of tuberculosis (a rate of 7.5 cases per 100,000 population) were reported in Canada, a slight increase (less than 1%) from the number of cases reported the previous year.

Internationally, the World Health Organization is reporting sizeable recent increases in tuberculosis incidence rates in some Western European countries and the United States, reversing earlier trends of declining rates (WHO Press Release, June 1992). These increases are attributed to various factors that include the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) epidemic, an increasing incidence of tuberculosis among some immigrant groups, adverse socio-economic conditions, the spread of drug-resistant strains of TB, and curtailed budgets for TB control.

Such consistent increases have to date not been observed in Canada. However, the declines in incidence rates observed during the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s came to an end in 1988. Since 1988, rates have fluctuated around 7.5 cases per 100,000 population (about 2,000 cases).

Across Canada, higher incidence rates continue to prevail in the Yukon and Northwest Territories as well as in Saskatchewan. In those areas, tuberculosis occurs predominantly among Aboriginal Canadians, who accounted for 17% of all cases of tuberculosis in Canada in 1991, while comprising less than 4% of the Canadian population. The other major high-risk group in Canada – foreign-born Canadians – accounted for half of all tuberculosis cases reported in 1991.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

New Active and Reactivated Cases of Tuberculosis, Canada and the Provinces and Territories

1980-1991

Year	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
							Number of Cases						
1980	**2,762**	89	7	83	59	809	764	172	137	241	371	2	28
1981	**2,526**	79	8	83	72	649	742	150	122	216	370	8	27
1982	**2,473**	72	2	59	42	650	730	154	110	203	414	3	34
1983	**2,355**	63	4	35	58	617	662	208	118	189	363	6	32
1984	**2,356**	57	4	43	39	587	686	182	115	221	397	5	20
1985	**2,144**	34	1	31	38	586	643	144	145	178	334	1	9
1986	**2,145**	56	3	36	20	503	657	136	152	209	346	4	23
1987	**1,972**	34	1	30	24	432	645	126	156	205	298	1	20
1988	**1,947**	65	4	26	18	423	635	111	149	176	300	4	36
1989	**2,035**	42	5	30	29	420	711	100	216	133	288	5	56
1990	**1,996**	29	1	23	34	412	727	92	223	157	265	10	23
1991	**2,012**	35	3	17	25	400	768	101	184	173	278	9	19
							Rates per 100,000 population						
1980	**11.5**	15.7	5.7	9.8	8.5	12.7	8.9	16.8	14.3	11.3	13.9	9.0	62.7
1981	**10.4**	13.9	6.5	9.8	10.3	10.1	8.6	14.6	12.6	9.7	13.5	34.6	59.0
1982	**10.1**	12.7	1.6	6.9	6.0	10.1	8.4	14.9	11.3	8.8	14.9	12.6	71.8
1983	**9.5**	11.0	3.2	4.1	8.2	9.5	7.5	19.9	11.9	8.1	12.9	26.2	65.6
1984	**9.4**	10.0	3.2	5.0	5.5	9.0	7.7	17.2	11.5	9.5	13.9	21.7	39.9
1985	**8.5**	5.9	0.8	3.6	5.4	9.0	7.1	13.5	14.4	7.6	11.6	4.3	17.3
1986	**8.5**	9.9	2.4	4.1	2.8	7.7	7.2	12.7	15.0	8.8	12.0	17.0	44.0
1987	**7.7**	6.0	0.8	3.4	3.4	6.6	7.0	11.7	15.4	8.6	10.2	4.1	38.5
1988	**7.5**	11.4	3.1	2.9	2.5	6.4	6.7	10.2	14.7	7.4	10.1	15.8	69.0
1989	**7.8**	7.4	3.8	3.4	4.0	6.3	7.4	9.2	21.4	5.5	9.4	19.7	104.9
1990	**7.5**	5.1	0.8	2.6	4.7	6.1	7.5	8.4	22.3	6.4	8.5	38.5	42.6
1991	**7.5**	6.1	2.3	1.9	3.4	5.8	7.8	9.2	18.5	6.9	8.7	33.4	34.8

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1993

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 2.7% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic increased 7.2% and the number of cars loaded increased 3.7% from the same period last year.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of April 21, 1993 decreased 7.3% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

March 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 071 925 metric bundles in March 1993, a decrease 20.5% from the 2 605 998r (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to March 1993, shipments totalled 4 940 108 metric bundles, down 18.4% from 6 052 489r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The March 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

First Quarter 1993

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $6.2 million for the first quarter 1993, an increase of 5.5% from the $5.9 million shipped during the first quarter of 1992.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made, solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The first quarter of 1993 issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 13-210
(Canada: $25; United States: US$30;
Other Countries: US$35).

Livestock Statistics, April 1993.
Catalogue number 23-603E
(Canada: $90; United States: US$108;
Other Countries: US$126).

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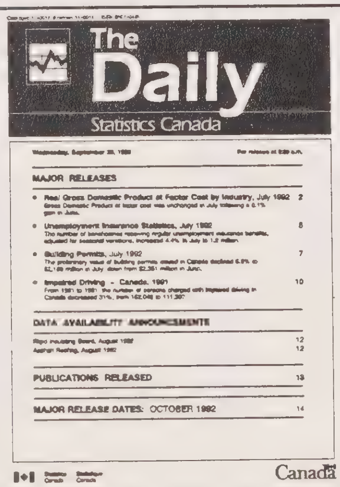
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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

Canada

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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Manufacturing Industries

April 1993

Seasonally Adjusted Data

The balance of Canadian manufacturers' opinions about the expected volume of production in the upcoming quarter remained positive, although it decreased during the April 1993 survey. The balance of opinion concerning the current backlog of unfilled orders and finished-products inventories improved between the January and April 1993 surveys. There was little change from the January 1993 survey in the balance of opinion concerning current levels of orders received and employment prospects for the next three months.

Highlights

- Canadian manufacturers' optimism about the **expected volume of production** dropped eight points to +11 in April 1993 survey. The April balance is similar to the levels of +10 and +12 seen during the last two surveys of 1992. It is a marked improvement over the -2 level posted one year earlier in the April 1992 survey.

  The balance of +11 in April is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 22% who expected a "lower than normal" volume of production from the optimistic 33% who expected a "higher than normal" volume of production. The remaining 45% expected a "normal" volume of production.

- The balance of opinion for current **orders received** changed little since the last survey. It stood at +12 in April 1993, one point lower than the +13 posted in January 1993. Two consecutive positive balances for orders received had not been seen since the October 1988 and January 1989 surveys.

- The January 1993 balance of opinion concerning **employment prospects** in the next three months decreased one point to -11. This indicates that, on balance, employment is expected to decrease but at a slower rate than during 1991 when the balance of opinion dipped to -25 during the second quarter.

Note to Users

Production, inventories and orders responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures. Weights for the employment prospects responses are based on the number of employees reported to the Annual Survey of Manufactures.

Survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1989 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to benchmarking to the 1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures.

The balance is the difference between the proportion related to the positive-type response (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

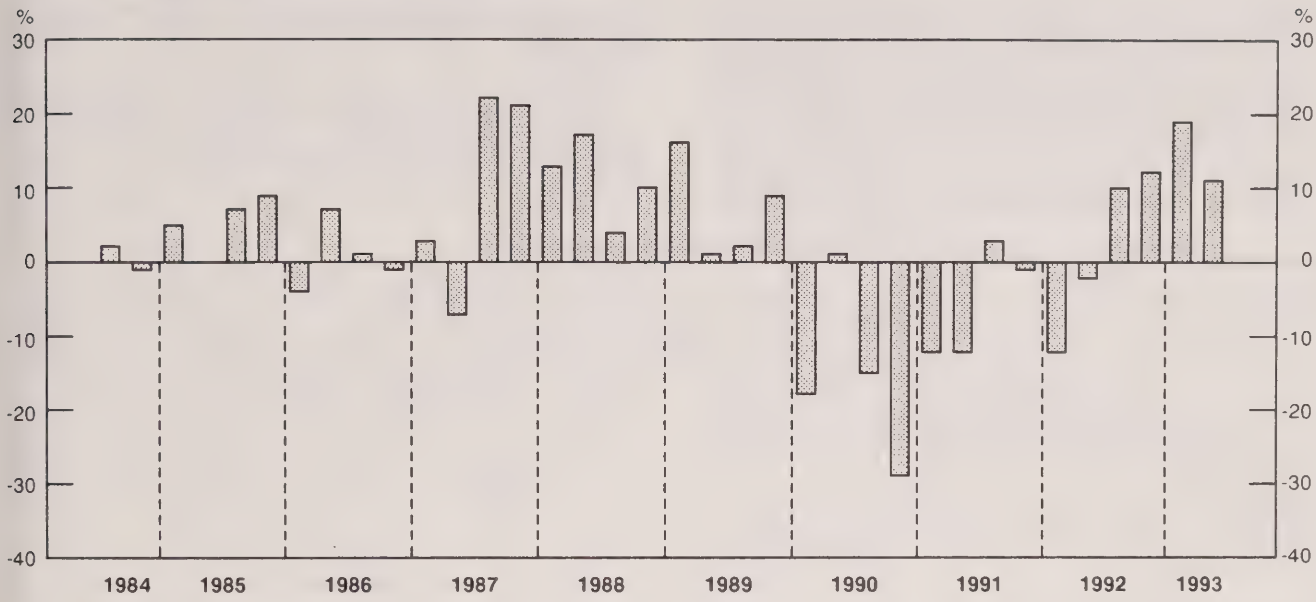
The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

- The balance of opinion concerning the current **backlog of unfilled orders** stood at -15 in the April 1993 survey. This is an eight-point improvement over January 1993 and a major gain when compared to the recent low of -58 recorded in the April 1991 survey. This change is consistent with the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, where the trend for unfilled orders has increased for the last three months.

  Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

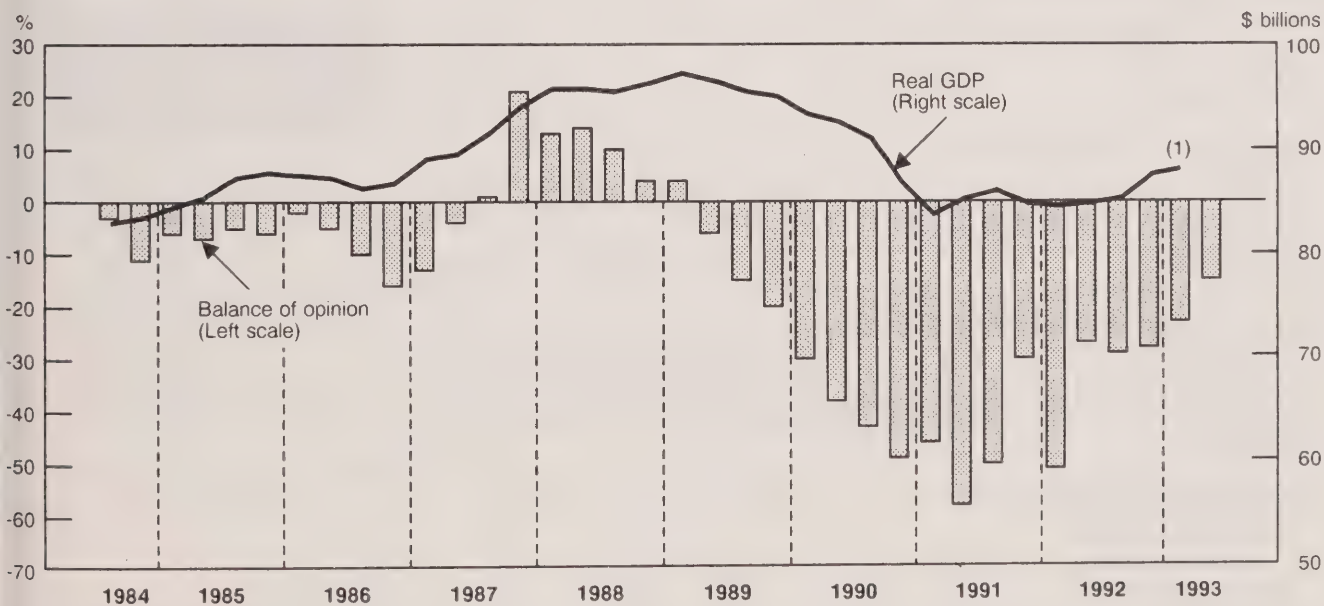
- The balance of opinion concerning current levels of **finished-product inventories** gained seven points, improving from -25 in January 1993 to -18 in April 1993. The largest contributor to this improvement was the transportation equipment industry, where 92% (unadjusted data) reported finished-products inventories are "about right" compared with 62% (unadjusted data) in the January 1993 survey.

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries

Seasonally adjusted



(1) January and February 1993 average

Unadjusted Data

- About 85% of Canadian manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the April 1993 survey. Some 6% reported that a shortage of working capital impeded their level of production, unchanged from the January survey. A shortage of skilled labour was indicated as a production impediment by 2% of manufacturers. For the 10th consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents reported that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information, please contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division.

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

April 1993

	April 1992	July 1992	October 1992	January 1993	April 1993
			seasonally adjusted		
Volume of production during next three month compared with last three months will be:					
About the same	46	46	48	45	45
Higher	26	32	32	37	33
Lower	28	22	20	18	22
Balance	-2	10	12	19	11
Balance (raw)	18	-3	15	7	29
			seasonally adjusted		
Orders received are:					
About the same	65	48	62	57	58
Rising	11	21	13	28	27
Declining	24	31	25	15	15
Balance	-13	-10	-12	13	12
Balance (raw)	-8	-8	-15	11	14
			seasonally adjusted		
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
About normal	45	51	58	65	63
Higher than Normal	14	10	7	6	11
Lower than Normal	41	39	35	29	26
Balance	-27	-29	-28	-23	-15
Balance (raw)	-27	-28	-27	-22	-17
			seasonally adjusted		
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
About right	64	71	68	67	74
Too low	3	6	3	4	4
Too high[1]	33	23	29	29	22
Balance	-30	-17	-26	-25	-18
Balance (raw)	-31	-17	-25	-25	-19
			seasonally adjusted		
Employment during the next three months will:					
Change little	64	63	67	66	65
Increase	9	10	8	12	12
Decrease	27	27	25	22	23
Balance	-18	-17	-17	-10	-11
Balance (raw)	-9	-14	-25	-15	-2
			raw		
Sources of production difficulties:					
Working capital shortage	8	7	6	6	6
Skilled labour shortage	2	3	2	2	2
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	3	3	3	3	4
Other difficulties	6	8	7	5	3
No difficulties	81	78	80	84	85

1 *No evident seasonality.*

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for April is forecast at 2.1%, with minimum and maximum values of 1.7% and 2.3%, respectively. In March, the mean forecast (2.2%) overestimated the outcome (1.9%).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for April is forecast at 11.0% (minimum 10.8%, maximum 11.3%). For March, the mean forecast (10.8%) underestimated the outcome by 0.2 percentage points.

March merchandise exports are forecast to be $14.4 billion, with a minimum of $14.0 billion and a maximum of $14.8 billion. For February, the mean forecast ($14.4 billion) matched the outcome. The forecast of imports for March is $13.4 billion, with a minimum of $13.0 billion and a maximum of $13.7 billion. For February, the mean forecast of $13.1 billion underestimated the actual imports by $0.2 billion.

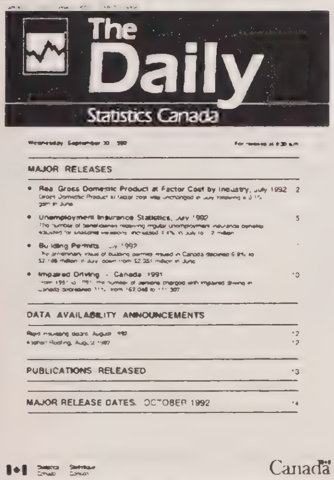
Note to Users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) and requesting from them a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

This month participants were asked for forecasts of the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for April 1993, the level of merchandise exports and imports for March 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product for March 1993.

The Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost by industry at 1986 prices) is forecast to have changed by 0.3% between February and March 1993, with minimum and maximum changes of 0.1% and 0.6%. Between January and February 1993, the mean forecast (0.3%) underestimated the outcome by a slight 0.1%.

For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □



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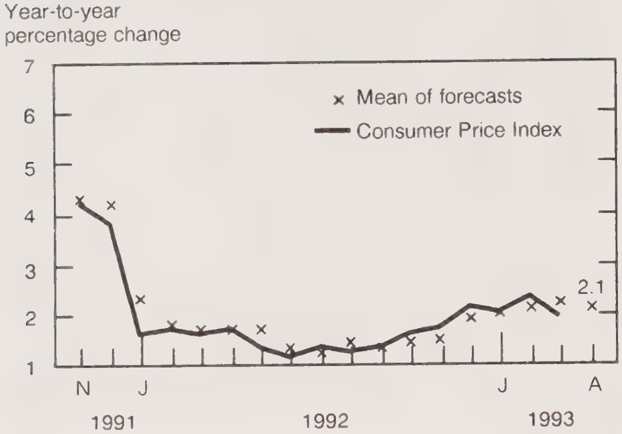
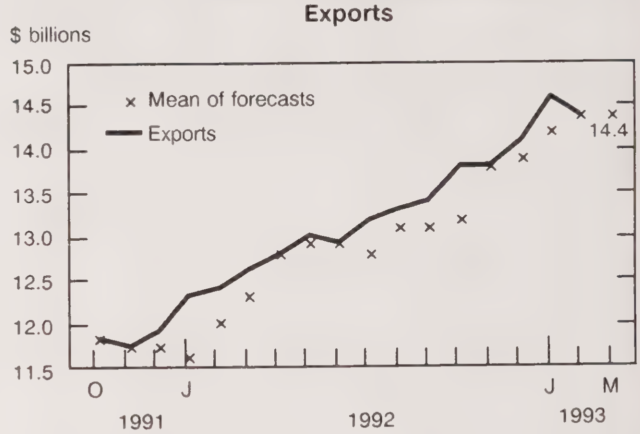
FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

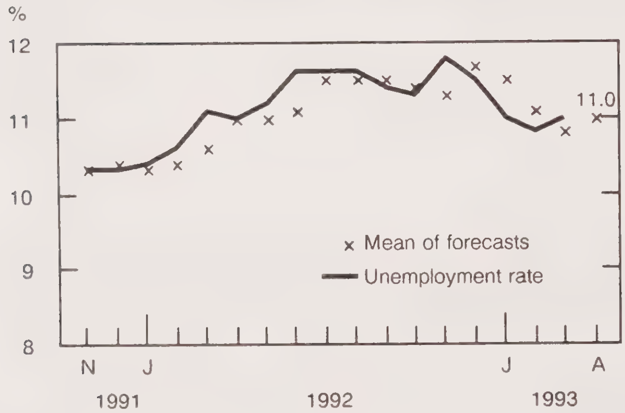
Consumer Price Index



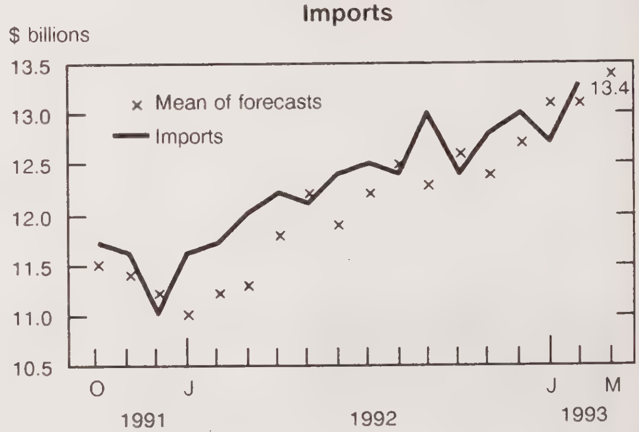
Canadian International Trade Exports



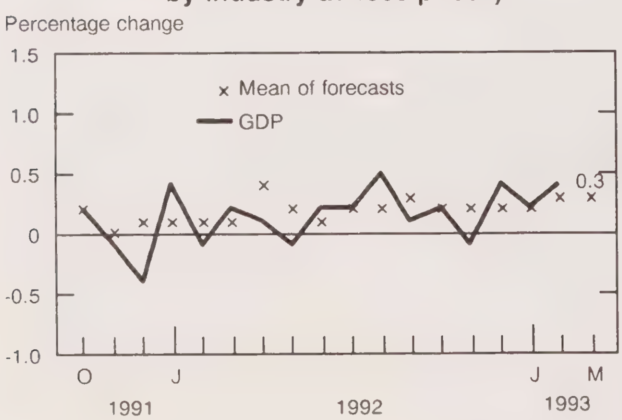
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost by industry at 1986 prices)



■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, January 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Rigid Insulating Board, March 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Gypsum Products, March 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Coal and Coke Statistics, February 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, March 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Electric Power Statistics, February 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Retail Trade, February 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

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Statistics Canada

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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX OF DATA RELEASES: April 1993

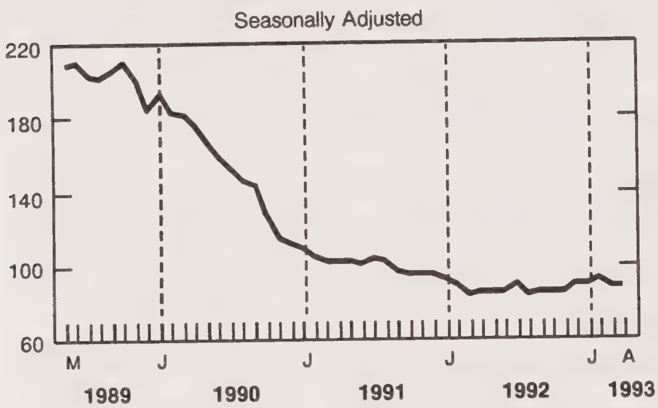
MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted Index
April 1993

Seasonally Adjusted Data

In April 1993, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) stood at 87, unchanged from March. The level of the index has virtually remained the same since December 1992.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1991 = 100)



After reaching a peak of 217 at the beginning of 1989, the index started a downward trend. In 1990, the index dropped sharply. The downward trend slowed in 1991 and the index bottomed at 83 in early 1992. After fluctuating around this level until November, it then increased to 88 in December 1992.

Note to Users

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

In January 1993, the Help-wanted Index was rebased to 1991 (1991 = 100). The revised estimates (starting in January 1981) are available on CANSIM and will be published in an occasional report, Help-wanted Index (71-540). On request, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained for $30 by fax or on diskette. Please contact André Picard (613-951-4045) for more information.

Changes by Region

Between March and April 1993, the Help-wanted Index increased 8% for Ontario (from 85 to 92) and 2% for British Columbia (from 81 to 83). It was virtually unchanged for Quebec (from 88 to 89) and the Atlantic provinces (from 93 to 94). The regional index for the Prairie provinces decreased by 6% (from 84 to 79).

Compared with April 1992, the Help-wanted Index rose 18% for the Atlantic provinces and 11% for Ontario. Year-over-year, the index was almost unchanged for Quebec and British Columbia. The regional index for the Prairie provinces decreased 4% from the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100)

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
	Seasonally Adjusted					
1992						
April	**85**	80	90	83	82	83
May	**84**	87	83	87	81	87
June	**84**	85	85	85	80	86
July	**89**	83	94	91	78	87
August	**83**	84	82	85	81	86
September	**84**	84	84	88	77	85
October	**85**	93	86	86	79	91
November	**84**	87	81	88	81	87
December	**88**	91	87	91	83	89
1993						
January	**88**	93	89	84	82	88
February	**92**	93	93	91	87	88
March	**87**	93	88	85	84	81
April	**87**	94	89	92	79	83

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
February 1993

In February, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines totalled 14 547 435 cubic metres (m^3), a 1.6% increase from the same period last year. Year-to-date receipts at the end of February, at 30 244 484 m^3, were up 2.3% from 1992.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased to 3 680 139 cubic metres, down 1.4% from February 1992. Pipeline imports rose to 907 296 cubic metres, up 18.6% from a year earlier. Year-to-date exports at the end of February 1993 totalled 7 776 758 cubic metres, down 0.3% from 1992. Year-to-date imports totalled 1 824 287 cubic metres, up 7.4% from 1992.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in February totalled 4 959 804 cubic metres, an increase of 3.7% from 1992. Deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in February decreased 11.7% to 361 188 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The February 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Direct Selling in Canada
1991

Direct sales to Canadian household consumers totalled $2,933.5 million in 1991, a decrease of 6.8% from $3,148.8 million in 1990. (Direct sales refer to the retail marketing of consumer goods by channels other than retail stores).

The main commodities sold by direct sellers in 1991 were books, newspapers and magazines ($904.7 million); food products ($405.0 million); cosmetics and jewellery ($290.4 million); and electrical appliances and household cleaners ($156.5 million).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 34.

The 1991 issue of *Direct Selling in Canada* (63-218, $22) will be available soon. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Newton, Retail Trade Section, (613-951-3552), Industry Division. ■

Cement
March 1993

Canadian manufacturers shipped 472 040 tonnes of cement in March 1993, an increase of 6.9% from the 441 671^r (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 45.1% from the 325 369^r tonnes shipped in February 1993.

For January to March 1993, shipments totalled 1 054 276^r tonnes, down 1.1% from the 1 066 487^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The March 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, February 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended March 1993.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19; United States: US$5.75/US$23; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27).

Asphalt Roofing, March 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Wholesale Trade, February 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, February 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Imports by Commodity, February 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, February 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

April 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Annual Survey of Construction	1988 and 1989	April 2, 1993
Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Red Meat	1992	April 29, 1993
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	April 1993	April 15, 1993
Building Permits	February 1993	April 20, 1993
Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics	1926 to 1992	April 15, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1993	April 22, 1993
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	January 1993	April 8, 1993
	February 1993	April 8, 1993
Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	March 1993	April 15, 1993
Canadian Domestic Travel	Third Quarter 1992	April 14, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	April 1993	April 22, 1993
Cancer in Canada	1989 (Preliminary Data)	April 8, 1993
Capital and Repair Expenditures – Manufacturing Sub-Industries	Intentions 1993	April 23, 1993
Coal and Coke Statistics	January 1993	April 7, 1993
	February 1993	April 30, 1993
Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Full-time Postsecondary Enrolment	1992-93 (Preliminary Data)	April 5, 1993
Community Colleges and Related Institutions: Postsecondary Enrolment and Graduates	1990-91 (Final Data)	April 5, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	February 1993	April 23, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	March 1993	April 22, 1993
Consumer Price Index	March 1993	April 21, 1993
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	March 1993	April 22, 1993
Courier Industry in Canada	1990	April 2, 1993
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1993	April 29, 1993

Index to Data Releases, April 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Dairy Review	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Department Store Sales	March 1993	April 19, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Domestic and International Shipping	Fourth Quarter 1992	April 26, 1993
Electric Lamps	First Quarter 1993	April 16, 1993
	March 1993	April 19, 1993
Electric Power Statistics	February 1993	April 30, 1993
Electric Storage Batteries	February 1993	April 6, 1993
Electric Utilities Construction Price Indexes	1992 (Revised) and 1991 (Final)	April 28, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1993	April 29, 1993
Estimates of Labour Income	January 1993	April 6, 1993
Export and Import Price Indexes	February 1993	April 16, 1993
Farm Family Total Income	1990	April 27, 1993
Farm Product Price Index	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Federal Public Sector Employment and Remuneration	Fourth Quarter 1992	April 23, 1993
Field Crop Reporting Series – No. 2: March Seeding Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	March 31, 1993	April 29, 1993
Focus on Culture	Spring 1993	April 8, 1993
Forestry Services Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Forestry	April 29, 1993
General Social Survey – Time Use of Canadians	1992	April 23, 1993
GEOREF	1991 Census (Electronic Product)	April 6, 1993
Gypsum Products	March 1993	April 30, 1993
Help-wanted Index	March 1993	April 7, 1993
Homicide Court Outcome Study – Cases Reported	1988	April 28, 1993
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	February 1993	April 1, 1993
	March 1993	April 28, 1993
Industrial Product Price Index	March 1993	April 28, 1993
Industry Financial Indicators – Atlantic Canada	1989	April 27, 1993
Labour Force Survey	March 1993	April 8, 1993
Livestock Statistics	April 1, 1993	April 30, 1993
Local Government Long-term Debt	March 1993	April 23, 1993
Logging Industry	1991 Annual Survey of Forestry	April 23, 1993
Milling and Crushing Statistics	February 1993	April 15, 1993

Index to Data Releases, April 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	March 1993	April 22, 1993
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1993	April 19, 1993
Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey – All Carriers	Fourth Quarter 1992	April 20, 1993
National Balance Sheet Accounts	1992 (Preliminary Estimates)	April 15, 1993
National Balance Sheet Accounts – Errata	1992 (Preliminary Estimates)	April 20, 1993
New Housing Price Index	February 1993	April 14, 1993
New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1993	April 8, 1993
Oil Pipeline Transport	January 1993	April 2, 1993
Oils and Fats	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Pack of Apples and Apple Products	1991	April 19, 1993
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	February 1993	April 6, 1993
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Population Ageing and the Elderly		April 7, 1993
Population Estimates by First Official Language Spoken	1991 Census	April 5, 1993
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	February 1993	April 16, 1993
Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder	March 1993	April 28, 1993
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Production of Eggs	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	February 1993	April 22, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	February 1993	April 23, 1993
Profile of Enumeration Areas within Federal Electoral Districts	1991 Census Area Profile Series	April 29, 1993
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	February 1993	April 6, 1993
Railway Carloadings	Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1993	April 1, 1993
	10-day Period Ending March 31, 1993	April 8, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending April 7, 1993	April 19, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending April 14, 1993	April 23, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index	March 1993	April 28, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate	March 1993	April 14, 1993
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1993	April 30, 1993
Residential Building Permits – Advance Estimate	February 1993	April 1, 1993
	March 1993	April 30, 1993
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	January 1993	April 2, 1993
	February 1993	April 21, 1993
Retail Trade	February 1993	April 22, 1993

Index to Data Releases, April 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Rigid Insulating Board	March 1993	April 30, 1993
Sales of Natural Gas	February 1993 (Preliminary Data)	April 19, 1993
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1993	April 30, 1993
Selected Financial Indexes	March 1993	April 22, 1993
Selected Income Statistics and Employment Income by Occupation	1991 Census	April 13, 1993
Shipments of Rolled Steel	February 1993	April 14, 1993
Short-term Expectations Survey		April 6, 1993
Soft Drinks	March 1993	April 15, 1993
Sound Recording Survey	1991-92	April 8, 1993
Sources of Emotional Support for Older Canadians		April 2, 1993
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	February 1993	April 5, 1993
Steel Pipe and Tubing	February 1993	April 7, 1993
Steel Primary Forms	February 1993	April 7, 1993
	Week Ending April 10, 1993	April 16, 1993
	Week Ending April 17, 1991	April 22, 1993
	Week Ending April 24, 1993	April 29, 1993
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	February 1993	April 1, 1993
	March 1993	April 27, 1993
Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses	1992	April 27, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	April 1, 1993	April 26, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	April 1, 1993	April 21, 1993
Sugar Sales	March 1993	April 6, 1993
Telephone Statistics	February 1993	April 20, 1993
Television Viewing in Canada,	Fall 1991	April 26, 1993
Transition Home Supplement to the Residential Care Facilities Survey	1991-92	April 20, 1993
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1993	April 8, 1993
Travel-log	Spring 1993	April 27, 1993
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1993	April 28, 1993
Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Number of Contributors and their Contributions	1991	April 16, 1993
University Finance Trend Analysis	1981-82 to 1990-91	April 1, 1993
Urban and Rural Areas, Canada, the Provinces and Territories – Part A	1991 Census	April 8, 1993
Vending Machine Operators	1991	April 22, 1993
Wage Rates for Hired Agricultural Labour	1992	April 29, 1993
Wholesale Trade	February 1993	April 23, 1993
World Trade Database on CD-ROM	1980-1991	April 14, 1993

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Construction in Canada
1993

Capital expenditures on new construction in Canada are expected to reach $78.8 billion in 1993, an increase of 3.5% compared to the preliminary estimate of $76.1 billion in 1992. Intentions for new construction of single-detached homes are showing particular strength, up 15.0% from 1992. The increase in intended capital expenditures on new construction, if realized, will be the first increase in three years. After reaching $87.2 billion in 1990, expenditures declined in 1991 and again in 1992.

Building Construction

Total expenditures on new building construction are expected to rise 3.2% ($1.6 billion) in 1993, to $52.0 billion, the first annual increase of this component since 1989. The anticipated advance in 1993 is mainly attributable to increases in residential ($1.3 billion, 3.9%) and institutional ($0.3 billion, 6.2%) building. These increases are expected to be partly offset by a decline in industrial building (-$0.2 billion, -13.5%).

The increase in new residential construction is expected for single-detached homes only ($1.7 billion, 15.0%). Declines are anticipated for all other categories, including semi-detached homes (-$0.1 billion, -13.9%) and other residential construction (-$0.2 billion, -1.0%).

The increase in institutional building is mainly due to the anticipated rise in the schools and other educational buildings category ($0.2 billion, 7.4%).

The decrease in industrial building is attributable, to a large extent, to the expected decline in plant and factory construction (-$0.2 billion, -14.2%).

Engineering Construction

Expenditures on new engineering construction in 1993 are expected to increase by 4.1% ($1.1 billion) to reach $26.8 billion, after a decline of 6.1% (-$1.7 billion) in 1992. The expected advance in 1993 is mainly attributable to increases in road, highway and airport runways ($0.4 billion, 10.0%), waterworks and sewage systems ($0.3 billion, 14.3%) and gas and oil facilities ($0.2 billion, 3.3%). These increases are partly offset by the expected decrease in electric power construction (-$0.3 billion, -3.5%).

Note to Users

These data (construction by type of structure) supplement the construction data published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1993 (61-205, $30), released in The Daily and on CANSIM on February 26, 1993. Totals in this release may differ from the totals published in the publication (61-205) due to rounding.

Provincial and Territorial Data

Building Construction

Expenditures on new building construction in 1993 are expected to increase significantly in British Columbia ($1.0 billion, 11.0%), Ontario ($0.4 billion, 2.2%) and Quebec ($0.2 billion, 2.0%) – mainly due to anticipated growth in residential construction and institutional building in each province. The largest decline is projected in Alberta (-$0.1 billion, -2.7%), where decreases in industrial and institutional building will more than offset increases in residential and commercial building.

Engineering Construction

Expenditures on new engineering construction are projected to increase mainly in Ontario ($0.5 billion 7.5%), British Columbia ($0.4 billion, 15.5%) and Alberta ($0.3 billion, 6.0%), whereas significant declines are projected in New Brunswick (-$0.4 billion -42.0%) and Saskatchewan (-$0.3 billion, -22.2%) The construction increase in Ontario will be concentrated in roads, highways, airport runways waterworks and sewage systems. The increases in British Columbia and Alberta are spread more evenly across the various types of engineering structures. In New Brunswick, the projected drop is mainly due to the decrease in electric power construction, while the expected drop in Saskatchewan is directly related to the decrease in oil and gas facilities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2849, 2850, 2855 2857, 3721-3774.

Construction in Canada, 1991-93 (64-201, $39 will be available in May. See "How to Orde Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capita Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stoc Division.

New Construction Work Purchased

	1991	1992/1991	1992	1993/1992	1993
	millions of $	% change	millions of $	% change	millions of $
Building					
Newfoundland	762.2	-11.4	674.6	1.4	684.3
Prince Edward Island	220.0	-8.0	202.4	-6.4	189.2
Nova Scotia	1,248.9	-6.2	1,170.5	6.4	1,245.8
New Brunswick	974.9	-5.3	922.3	-4.5	880.2
Quebec	11,767.0	-8.1	10,807.8	2.0	11,034.8
Ontario	21,605.3	-8.6	19,736.5	2.2	20,171.2
Manitoba	1,095.1	0.0	1,095.9	6.3	1,165.1
Saskatchewan	921.8	1.6	937.1	-1.1	926.2
Alberta	4,666.3	13.8	5,312.1	-2.7	5,164.7
British Columbia	8,067.4	14.5	9,244.7	11.0	10,269.7
Yukon	84.3	36.8	115.4	12.9	130.4
Northwest Territories	141.6	6.8	151.2	-5.5	142.9
Canada	**51,554.8**	**-2.2**	**50,370.6**	**3.2**	**52,004.4**
Engineering					
Newfoundland	789.0	21.8	961.1	40.4	1,349.5
Prince Edward Island	78.5	6.9	83.9	-9.2	76.2
Nova Scotia	773.9	-32.3	523.3	-17.9	429.4
New Brunswick	731.7	19.1	872.0	-42.0	505.6
Quebec	5,155.3	12.4	5,796.8	5.1	6,093.0
Ontario	7,208.8	-3.5	6,952.4	7.5	7,478.1
Manitoba	962.2	-4.1	922.2	-6.2	864.6
Saskatchewan	1,941.7	-26.3	1,429.2	-22.2	1,111.1
Alberta	6,327.8	-18.0	5,183.6	6.0	5,496.1
British Columbia	3,137.8	-13.7	2,705.8	15.5	3,127.1
Yukon	85.3	9.4	93.4	3.2	96.4
Northwest Territories	191.6	-10.6	171.1	-20.0	136.9
Canada	**27,383.6**	**-6.1**	**25,694.7**	**4.1**	**26,763.9**
Total					
Newfoundland	1,551.2	5.4	1,635.7	24.3	2,033.8
Prince Edward Island	298.5	-4.0	286.3	-7.2	265.4
Nova Scotia	2,022.8	-16.2	1,693.8	-1.0	1,675.2
New Brunswick	1,706.6	5.1	1,794.3	-22.7	1,385.8
Quebec	16,922.3	-1.8	16,604.6	3.1	17,127.8
Ontario	28,814.1	-7.3	26,688.9	3.5	27,649.3
Manitoba	2,057.3	-1.9	2,018.1	0.5	2,029.7
Saskatchewan	2,863.5	-17.3	2,366.3	-13.9	2,037.3
Alberta	10,994.1	-4.5	10,495.7	1.5	10,660.8
British Columbia	11,205.2	6.6	11,950.5	12.1	13,396.8
Yukon	169.6	23.1	208.8	8.6	226.8
Northwest Territories	333.2	-3.2	322.3	-13.2	279.8
Canada	**78,938.4**	**-3.6**	**76,065.3**	**3.5**	**78,768.3**

[1] *Actual Expenditures 1991, preliminary actual 1992, intentions 1993. Figures may not add due to rounding.* ■

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset

1991 Actual and 1992-93 Advance Estimates

Advance estimates indicate that capital expenditures on transportation equipment and on general machinery and equipment reached $8.8 billion (+0.5 billion) and $28.9 billion (+1.5 billion), respectively, in 1993.

Canada and Provinces

Advance estimates for capital expenditures on **transportation equipment** show an increase of $457 million from 1992 to 1993 to reach $8.8 billion. This follows a decline of $966 million between 1991 and 1992.

Actual capital expenditures on transportation equipment increased by 3.3% ($0.3 billion) from 1990 to 1991 to reach $9.3 billion. A significant advance was reported for aircrafts, helicopters, engines and parts ($0.8 billion) – mainly in Ontario and British Columbia. This increase was partly offset by decreases for automobiles (-$0.4 billion) and trucks and vans (-$0.1 billion).

Advance estimates for capital expenditures on **general machinery and equipment** show an increase of $1.5 billion from 1992 to 1993 to reach $28.9 billion, after decreasing by $980 million between 1991 and 1992.

Actual capital expenditures on general machinery and equipment decreased by 6.0% (-$1.8 billion) in 1991 to $28.4 billion. The most important declines were observed for processing equipment (-$1.1 billion), largely in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia; for non-office furniture, furnishings and fixtures (-$0.3 billion), mainly in Ontario and Quebec; and for tractors and farm equipment (-$0.2 billion), to a large extent in Alberta.

Manufacturing Sector

In the manufacturing sector, capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased by 6.7% (-$1.1 billion) in 1991 to $14.6 billion. This followed a 7.5% decrease from 1989 to 1990. The decrease in 1991 was mainly attributable to reduced spending on processing equipment (-$1.1 billion, -10.5%).

Expenditures on computer-assisted processing equipment in the manufacturing sector reached $3.2 billion in 1991, representing 34.4% of total capital expenditures on processing equipment. In 1990, this proportion was significantly lower at 21.5%.

Note to Users

The Private and Public Investment Survey collects data for 30 different types of machinery and equipment for most economic sectors. These data are now available for 1991 for 55 industries – 84% of the all-industry $47.7 billion total (see Table 1) – as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1993 (61-205, $30) and released in The Daily on February 26, 1993. Comparable data are also available for the 1985 to 1990 period. Advance estimates of capital expenditures on machinery and equipment by type of asset at the Canada level only are now computed for 1992 and 1993 (see Table 3).

Utilities Sector

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment in the utilities sector rose by 6.9% ($0.4 billion) from 1990 to 1991. The $0.8 billion increase for aircraft, helicopters, engines and parts was partly offset by a $0.2 billion decrease for communication and related equipment and a $0.2 billion decrease for rail, subway and rapid-transit rolling stock.

Trade, Finance and Commercial Sector

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment decreased by 4.6% (-$0.6 billion) in 1991 in the trade, finance and commercial sector – the second consecutive annual decline. Reduced expenditures were particularly significant in 1991 for non-office furniture (-$0.2 billion), automobiles (-$0.2 billion) and trucks (-$0.1 billion).

Institutions and Governments Sector

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment in the institutions and governments sector decreased very slightly (-0.4%) in 1991 to $3.9 billion. The advance for scientific, professional and medical devices was offset by declines for automobiles and trucks.

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset, 1991 (uncatalogued, $40 per year, $175 for five years) is now available directly from the Investment and Capital Stock Division.

For more detailed information on these data or additional data or to order the publication, please contact Robert Masse (613-951-2590), Capital Expenditures Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Table 1

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment[1]

1991 Actual Expenditures

Sectors	Published Total Capital Expenditures for Machinery and Equipment	Detail by Asset	
		Included for 1991	To Be Obtained in Later Phases
		millions of dollars	
Agriculture	1,571	1,571	
Fishing	81		81
Forestry	52	52	
Mining	906	594	
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas			312
Construction Industry	1,420		1,420
Manufacturing	14,641	14,641	
Utilities	12,182	6,796	
Pipelines			201
Electric Power			5,186
Trade, Finance, Commercial	12,577	12,577	
Institutions	1,480	1,196	
Schools (Municipal and Provincial)			283
Government Departments	2,745	2,745	
Total	**47,654**	**40,172**	**7,482**
Percentage of Published Total	100%	84%	16%

1 *Totals by sector or industry as published in Private and Public Investment in Canada (61-205, $30).*

Table 2

Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, by Type of Asset

1991

	Agriculture, Forestry and Most of Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Trade, Finance and Commercial	Institutions, Government Departments	Total
	(millions of dollars)					
Transportation Equipment						
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	163.6	37.9	55.3	4,368.9	128.5	4,754.2
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	0.2	–	x	x	2.1	252.7
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	386.7	101.5	337.7	886.4	236.3	1,948.6
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	1.2	0.1	2.8	11.5	1.1	16.7
Rail/Subway/Rapid-transit Rolling Stock and Parts	3.6	22.8	135.9	128.2	0.5	291.0
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	0.7	x	x	2.9	70.8	307.4
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	–	x	1,628.2	x	35.8	1,699.5
Other Transportation Equipment	2.3	1.3	47.2	9.0	19.7	79.5
Subtotal	558.4	179.3	2,666.4	5,450.7	494.8	9,349.6
General Machinery and Equipment						
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	1.8	225.8	87.6	1,248.7	344.1	1,908.0
Computer Hardware and Word Processor	16.4	429.4	392.2	2,991.3	947.0	4,776.3
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	0.1	97.1	1.8	1,079.1	223.1	1,401.2
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	5.4	102.9	19.6	98.1	760.0	986.0
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	10.1	131.7	78.7	34.6	31.2	286.3
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	6.6	610.4	7.9	0.1	43.7	668.7
Safety and Security Equipment	1.7	14.5	0.9	5.8	40.7	63.6
Sanitation Equipment	–	0.9	–	0.4	5.9	7.2
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	25.1	166.7	56.4	129.2	29.0	406.4
Heavy Construction Equipment	156.9	36.8	7.1	363.4	93.6	657.8
Tractors, Farm Equipment	1,119.3	5.4	1.6	30.2	17.0	1,173.5
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	4.1	763.5	39.6	21.4	11.5	840.1
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	25.5	–	–	0.2	–	25.7
Industrial Containers	0.6	4.1	1.3	–	–	6.0
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	52.6	–	–	–	–	52.6
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	10.2	–	–	–	–	10.2
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	35.9	225.3	140.9	166.3	11.6	580.0
Processing Equipment	169.2	9,415.0	10.3	217.5	9.0	9,821.0
Communication and Related Equipment	2.6	34.0	3,079.5	124.9	595.4	3,836.4
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	15.2	146.7	56.1	409.8	283.5	911.3
Subtotal	1,659.0	12,410.3	3,981.4	6,920.8	3,446.3	28,417.8
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expenses	–	2,051.1	148.1	205.8	–	2,405.0
Total	**2,217.3**	**14,640.7**	**6,795.9**	**12,577.3**	**3,941.1**	**40,172.3**

x *Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Table 3

Advance Estimates of Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment in Canada, by Type of Asset
1992-1993

	1992 Preliminary	1993 Forecast
	(millions of dollars)	
Transportation Equipment		
Automobiles and Major Replacement Parts	4,525.6	4,772.4
Buses and Major Replacement Parts	251.5	265.2
Trucks, Vans and Major Replacement Parts	1,878.8	1,981.3
All-terrain Vehicles and Major Replacement Parts	26.6	28.1
Rail/Subway/Rapid-transit Rolling Stock and Parts	325.5	343.2
Ships and Boats and Major Replacement Parts	302.1	318.5
Aircraft, Helicopters, Engines and Parts	1,010.1	1,065.1
Other Transportation Equipment	63.1	66.5
Subtotal	8,383.1	8,840.2
General Machinery and Equipment		
Office Furniture, Furnishings, Office Machines	1,959.4	2,066.2
Computer Hardware and Word Processor	4,442.9	4,685.2
Non-office Furniture, Furnishings and Fixtures	1,470.6	1,550.8
Scientific, Professional and Medical Devices	920.7	970.9
Heating, Electrical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning	273.5	288.4
Pollution Abatement and Control Equipment	594.7	627.1
Safety and Security Equipment	70.2	74.0
Sanitation Equipment	13.7	14.5
Motors, Generators, Transformers, Pumps	436.3	460.1
Heavy Construction Equipment	707.9	746.5
Tractors, Farm Equipment	1,233.2	1,300.5
Capitalized Tooling and Other Tools	726.7	766.4
Drilling and Blasting Equipment	33.8	35.6
Industrial Containers	16.4	17.3
Underground Load, Haulage and Dump Equipment	37.3	39.3
Mine Hoists, Cages, Ropes and Skips	11.4	12.0
Material Handling and Conveying Equipment	533.3	562.4
Processing Equipment	9,833.2	10,369.4
Communication and Related Equipment	3,447.1	3,635.1
Other Machinery and Equipment (n.e.s.)	675.6	712.4
Subtotal	27,438.0	28,934.1
Capital Items Charged to Operating Expenses	2,270.0	2,393.8
Total	**38,091.0**	**40,168.0**

Apartment Construction Price Index

First Quarter 1993

The composite Apartment Construction Price Index (1986 = 100) fell to 115.9 in the first quarter of 1993, down 0.1% from the previous quarter but up 0.1% from the previous year. The index remained below the second quarter of 1989 (pre-GST) level of 116.3.

For the cities surveyed, apartment construction prices declined the most in Edmonton (-0.5%, 117.9) followed by Toronto (-0.3%, 118.9), Calgary (-0.2%, 120.3) and Vancouver (-0.1%, 119.8). Price increases in the first quarter of 1993 were slight. The index for Halifax showed the largest quarterly increase (0.3%, 109.1) followed by Montreal (0.1%, 110.6). The Ottawa index was unchanged from the fourth quarter of 1992 (0.0%, 124.7).

Year-over-year, only the index for Montreal declined (-2.3%); but this fall occurred in the third quarter of 1992, when the Quebec Sales Tax was removed from index calculations due to the harmonization of the Quebec Sales Tax with the Goods and Services Tax (which is also excluded from index calculations). Indexes for all the other cities surveyed – except Toronto (-0.1%, 118.9) – showed year-over-year increases: Halifax (0.2%), Ottawa (0.5%), Edmonton (1.2%), Calgary (1.5%) and Vancouver (2.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more details on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes (1986 = 100)

	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Composite**
1992								
First Quarter	108.9	113.2	124.0	119.0	118.5	116.5	117.4	**115.8**
Second Quarter	108.8	114.2	124.3	119.2	119.3	117.2	118.8	**116.5**
Third Quarter	108.9	110.5	124.4	119.0	120.1	118.1	119.6	**115.8**
Fourth Quarter	108.8	110.5	124.6	119.4	120.6	118.5	120.0	**116.0**
1993								
First Quarter	109.1	110.6	124.7	118.9	120.3	117.9	119.8	**115.9**
	Percentage Change							
Q.2 1992/Q.1 1992	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	**0.6**
Q.3 1992/Q.2 1992	0.1	-3.2	0.1	-0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	**-0.6**
Q.4 1992/Q.3 1992	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	**0.2**
Q.1 1993/Q.4 1992	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	**-0.1**
Q.1 1993/Q.1 1992	0.2	-2.3	0.5	-0.1	1.5	1.2	2.1	**0.1**

Note: *Effective January 1, 1991, the Goods and Services Tax is excluded but the Provincial Sales Tax, where applicable, is included (as before). The Quebec Sales Tax, Phase II harmonization with the GST became effective July 1, 1992, but is excluded from these indexes.* ■

Deaths in Canada

1991

In 1991, the number of deaths recorded in Canada totalled 195,568, an increase of 2% over 1990. The 1991 death rate of 7.2 deaths per 1,000 population remained the same as in 1990. Between 1981 and 1991, the death rate fluctuated in a narrow range – from 7.0 to 7.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

Provincial and Territorial Death Rates

The 1991 death rates for the 10 provinces ranged from 5.7 for Alberta to 9.1 for Prince Edward Island. The death rates for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories were 4.2 and 4.3, respectively. The major reason for the variation in the death rates is the difference in age structure of the population among the provinces and territories.

The 1991 death rates for New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia were unchanged from 1990. The death rate decreased for Newfoundland (-2.9%) and Nova Scotia (-2.4%), but increased for Prince Edward Island (3.4%), Ontario (1.4%), Manitoba (1.2%) and Saskatchewan (1.3%). The rate decreased by 4.5% for the Yukon Territory but increased by 2.4% for the Northwest Territories.

Data on deaths recorded in 1991 are now available. For further information, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Number of Deaths and Death Rates

Region	Number of Deaths			Death Rate[1]		
	1981	1990	1991	1981	1990	1991
Canada	**171,818**	**191,973**	**195,568**	**7.0**	**7.2**	**7.2**
Newfoundland	3,230	3,884	3,798	5.7	6.8	6.6
Prince Edward Island	992	1,143	1,188	8.1	8.8	9.1
Nova Scotia	6,958	7,388	7,255	8.2	8.3	8.1
New Brunswick	5,139	5,426	5,469	7.4	7.5	7.5
Quebec	42,684	48,420	49,121	6.6	7.2	7.2
Ontario	62,838	70,818	72,917	7.3	7.3	7.4
Manitoba	8,648	8,863	8,943	8.4	8.1	8.2
Saskatchewan	7,523	8,044	8,098	7.8	8.0	8.1
Alberta	12,823	14,068	14,451	5.7	5.7	5.7
British Columbia	19,857	23,577	23,977	7.2	7.5	7.5
Yukon	141	115	114	6.1	4.4	4.2
Northwest Territories	196	227	237	4.3	4.2	4.3

[1] *Number of deaths per 1,000 population.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 1, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production as of May 1, 1993 totalled 280 771 tonnes, down 5.6% from the preceding week's 297 504 tonnes but up 8.9% from the year-earlier 257 780 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 4 761 704 tonnes, a 3.3% increase from 4 609 082 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

March 1993

Canadian firms produced 196 306 cubic metres of waferboard in March 1993, an increase of 20.3% from the 163 204 cubic metres produced in March 1992. Particleboard production reached 110 075 cubic metres in March, up 14.1% from 96 482 cubic metres in March 1992. Production of fibreboard for March 1993 totalled 8 517 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, an increase of 4.8% from the 8 125 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced in March 1992.

Cumulative waferboard production to the end of March 1993 totalled 558 813 cubic metres, up 25.3% from the 446 114 cubic metres produced the previous year. Cumulative particleboard production totalled 302 075 cubic metres, up 14.7% from the 263 352 cubic metres produced from January to March 1992. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 23 694 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 4.0% from the 22 774 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, produced for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The March 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

March 1993

Canadian firms made 4.71 billion cigarettes in March 1993, a 14.9% increase from the 4.10[r] (revised) billion cigarettes made during the same period in 1992. Production from January to March 1993 totalled 12.63 billion cigarettes, up 9.0% from 11.59[r] billion cigarettes in 1992.

Domestic sales in March 1993 totalled 2.67 billion cigarettes, an increase of 5.1% over the 2.54 billion cigarettes sold in March 1992. Year-to-date sales for 1993 totalled 6.92 billion cigarettes, down 17.3% from 8.37 billion cigarettes sold the year before. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The March 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics

Third and Fourth Quarters of 1991

Preliminary results are available from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey for the third and fourth quarters of 1991. The survey measures the inter-city commodity movements (distances of 25km or more) of Canadian-domiciled for-hire carriers.

Almost 67 million tonnes of commodities were transported within Canada during the third and fourth quarters of 1991, down from 76 million tonnes in 1990. The 1991 annual tonnage totalled 126 million tonnes, down 15.3% from 1990.

The number of domestic shipments transported during the third and fourth quarters of 1991 was unchanged from 1990. Over 25 million domestic shipments were transported during 1991, down 3.5% from 1990.

Revenue from transporting domestic shipments totalled $2.3 billion in the third and fourth quarters of 1991, a drop from $2.5 billion the previous year. Annual 1991 revenues totalled $4.7 billion, about 5% less than in 1990.

About 24 billion tonne-kilometres were recorded within Canada, compared to 27 billion for the second half of 1990. For 1991, tonne-kilometres totalled 47.7 billion, down from 54.7 billion in 1990.

Data for the third and fourth quarters of 1991 will appear in *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (50-002, $9.40/$75), which is scheduled for release in June. Annual data from the For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Survey will be published in *Trucking in Canada, 1991* (53-222, $45), which is scheduled for release at the end of 1993.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579). ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Labour Force Information, April 1993.
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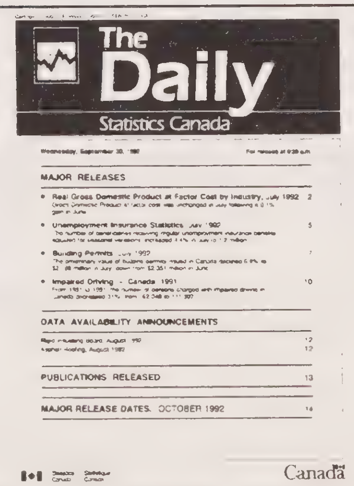
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- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992
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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

April 1993

According to seasonally adjusted estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, employment fell by 43,000 in April, following an increase of 48,000 in March. This was the first decline since July 1992. Unemployment increased by 44,000 and the unemployment rate rose to 11.4 (+0.4).

Employment and Employment/population Ratio

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ending April 17, 1993, the seasonally adjusted employment level fell by 43,000 to 12,333,000. Full-time employment fell by 51,000, offsetting a gain of 46,000 the month before.

Employment declines were spread across major age/sex groups, with the loss proportionately greater among youths (-20,000) than among adults (-23,000).

Among adult men, a loss of 25,000 in full-time employment was partially offset by a gain in part-time employment (+16,000).

There was continued growth in manufacturing (+28,000), bringing the total increase since October 1992 to 70,000. However, manufacturing employment in April 1993 was still 313,000 below the April 1989 peak.

Trade employment fell by 31,000, the largest of six consecutive monthly declines. Employment in trade was at its lowest level since mid-1986. Employment also fell in finance, insurance and real estate (-16,000), the first decline for this industry since October 1992. Employment was down 6,000 in other primary industries.

Employment fell by 8,000 in Manitoba (-1.6%), by 3,000 in Newfoundland (-1.6%) and Nova Scotia (-0.8%), and by 2,000 in Prince Edward Island (-3.6%). Employment also edged down in Ontario (-13,000). There were no significant changes in the other provinces.

The employment/population ratio fell 0.2 to 57.9.

Notes to Users

1. *Data from the Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force will be released on May 19, 1992. An article that highlights some results will appear in the April edition of The Labour Force (71-001). For further information, call Deborah Sunter at (613) 951-4740 or Jean-Marc Lévesque at (613) 951-2301.*

2. *Labour Force Annual Averages, 1992 (71-220) is now available. It features an in-depth article describing long-term employment trends in the goods-producing industries. This publication presents annual averages for those estimates published monthly in The Labour Force (71-001). It also contains a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates.*

3. *Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, is now available. The same data is also available on diskette in a menu-driven format. These data are presently available on CANSIM.*

4. *Upcoming release dates for 1993 are:*
   June 4
   July 9
   August 6
   September 10
   October 8
   November 5
   December 3
   January 7, 1994

5. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.D.T.*

   For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Mike Sheridan	*(613) 951-9480*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
Alain Baril	*(613) 951-3325*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted

In April 1993, the seasonally adjusted unemployment level increased by 44,000 to 1,581,000 and the unemployment rate increased by 0.4 to 11.4. Although the overall participation rate was unchanged at 65.3, it fell among youths (-0.5) and adult men (-0.2), but it increased among adult women (+0.2).

The increase in unemployment was concentrated among adult women (+38,000), due to both employment losses (-14,000) and a rise in labour force activity (+24,000). Their unemployment rate rose by 0.7 to 10.1.

The unemployment rates for youths and adult men were little changed.

By province, the levels and rates of unemployment for April and the monthly changes were as follows:

	Level '000	Change	Rate %	Change
Newfoundland	46	0	19.8	+0.2
Prince Edward Island	11	0	16.6	+0.1
Nova Scotia	60	+2	14.4	+0.5
New Brunswick	39	-1	11.6	-0.3
Quebec	458	+16	13.4	+0.4
Ontario	575	+24	10.7	+0.4
Manitoba	51	+5	9.5	+0.9
Saskatchewan	41	+1	8.5	+0.1
Alberta	136	-2	10.0	-0.1
British Columbia	172	+10	10.1	+0.6

Year-over-year Changes

Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, employment was up 144,000 (+1.2%), with gains in both full-time (+98,000) and part-time (+46,000) employment.

Adults accounted for all of the employment increase (+208,000). By contrast, employment among youths was down by 64,000.

Industry Trends*

On a year-over-year basis, employment rose in both the goods-producing (+48,000) and service-producing (+96,000) sectors. The gain in services is consistent with an upward trend that persisted through the recession (+189,000 from 1989 to 1992), whereas the gain in the goods-producing sector reverses the sharp downward trend that extended over that period (-434,000). Some of the underlying industry trends are detailed below.

Between 1989 and 1992, on an annual average basis, employment in non-durable manufacturing industries fell by 167,000 – with declines spread across all component industries. Since April 1992, employment in this industry group has grown by 58,000 – with small gains spread across printing and publishing, food and beverage, rubber and plastics, paper, and chemicals.

Employment declines were widespread across durable manufacturing industries between 1989 and 1992, with losses totalling 171,000. Since April 1992, employment in this sector is little changed – with gains in transportation equipment and furniture and fixtures offset by losses in the other industries.

While year-over-year employment losses in construction were small, they continue the downward trend from 1989 to 1992 (-84,000).

Employment in transportation, communications and other utilities fell by 44,000, continuing the declines from 1989 to 1992 (-39,000). Most of the decline between 1989 and 1992 was in communications, while the decline since April 1992 was greatest in transportation.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate increased by 30,000 between 1989 and 1992. Since April 1992, employment in this industry group was up by 31,000 – with most of the increase attributable to finance.

Employment declines accelerated in trade, falling by 127,000 (-49,000 in wholesale and -78,000 in retail) since last April. Trade employment dropped by 31,000 between 1989 and 1992.

Employment continued to grow in services, rising by 186,000 since last April – with a gain of 75,000 in non-commercial services and a gain of 111,000 in commercial services. Employment in services increased by 249,000 between 1989 and 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). See "How to Order Publications".

The April 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of May. For information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

* *Employment estimates at the detailed industry level are subject to high sampling error.* □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	April 1992	March 1993	April 1993
	Seasonally Adjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,687	13,913	13,914
Employment ('000)	12,173	12,376	12,333
Unemployment ('000)	1,514	1,537	1,581
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.1	11.0	11.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	65.3	65.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.0	58.1	57.9
	Unadjusted Data		
Labour Force ('000)	13,491	13,750	13,705
Employment ('000)	11,939	12,054	12,083
Unemployment ('000)	1,552	1,696	1,622
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.5	12.3	11.8
Participation Rate (%)	64.3	64.6	64.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	56.9	56.6	56.7

■

Estimates of Labour Income

February 1993 (Preliminary)

Labour income in February totalled $32.0 billion, an increase of 2.8% from February 1992. This growth was slightly stronger than both the January 1993 increase of 2.6% and the 1992 annual increase of 2.7%.

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries for February 1993 rose by 0.3%, following a decline of 0.2% in January.

Compared to the previous month, growth in wages and salaries occurred in forestry (+1.4%), construction (+1.1%), mines, quarries and oil wells (+1.0%), local administration (+0.8%), commercial and personal services (+0.8%), health and welfare services (+0.6%), and transportation, communications and other utilities (+0.5%). These increases were moderated by declines in federal administration (-0.8%), provincial administration (-0.5%), and education and related services (-0.2%).

In February, wages and salaries increased in British Columbia (+1.2%), Alberta (+1.1%), Manitoba (+0.9%), Nova Scotia (+0.9%) and New Brunswick (+0.9%). Wages and salaries decreased in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Abroad (-0.5%), and in Newfoundland (-0.4%). Wages and salaries in the remaining provinces were little changed from January.

Unadjusted

In February, wages and salaries grew by 2.5% from a year earlier. The year-to-year changes have continued to accelerate moderately since November 1992.

The strongest year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries for the first two months of 1993 were in forestry (+11.1%), finance, insurance and real estate (+6.2%), local administration (+4.4%), health and welfare (+4.0%), commercial and personal services (+3.3%), and education and related services (+3.2%). By contrast, wages and salaries declined from the previous year in mines, quarries and oil wells (-7.1%), and construction (-2.9%).

Wages and salaries in manufacturing have continued to increase on a year-to-year basis since November 1992, reaching a growth rate of 1.9% in February 1993.

In British Columbia (+4.7%), Prince Edward Island (+4.1%) and New Brunswick (+4.0%), year-to-year increases in wages and salaries were larger than the national growth rate of 2.5%. These increases were moderated by smaller increases in the remaining provinces and by a decline in Newfoundland (-0.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The January-March 1993 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in August. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on the estimates, call 613-951-4058, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Note to Users

Labour income is wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income and supplementary labour income accounts for 10%. Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income-in-kind, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income includes employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income estimates account for 57% of Gross Domestic Product.

The next release of labour income estimates will incorporate the results of an annual revision. The data will be revised from 1989 through 1992 and will include estimates for the first four months of 1993. These data will be available in early July.

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

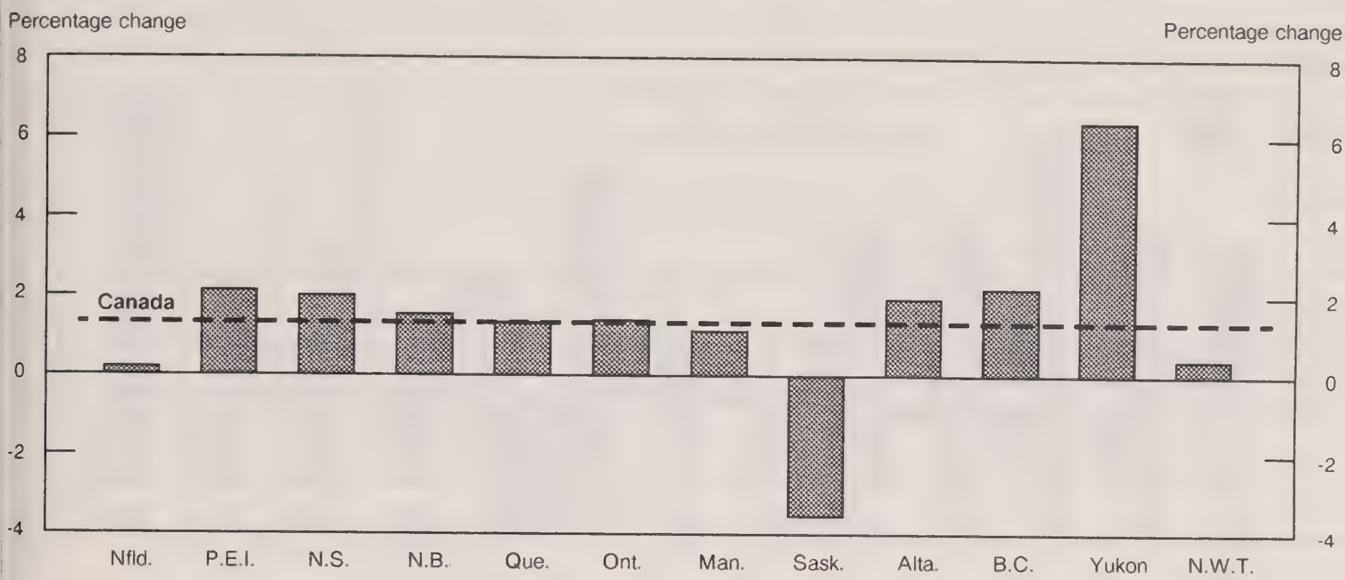
	February 1992	December 1992 f	January 1993r	February 1993p
	($ millions)			
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	232.5	226.1	225.2	228.4
Forestry	209.7	226.6	229.8	233.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	644.3	619.8	603.6	609.7
Manufacturing industries	5,021.4	5,116.3	5,102.5	5,109.9
Construction industry	1,697.3	1,612.2	1,635.2	1,652.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,798.2	2,889.8	2,873.0	2,887.0
Trade	3,952.7	4,044.1	4,010.5	4,006.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,489.0	2,607.3	2,629.5	2,629.5
Commercial and personal services	3,958.1	4,098.4	4,057.0	4,087.7
Education and related services	2,630.8	2,691.4	2,707.1	2,701.9
Health and welfare services	2,564.3	2,673.4	2,650.9	2,667.9
Federal administration and other government offices	983.9	1,017.0	1,016.6	1,008.9
Provincial administration	688.1	690.3	697.4	693.6
Local administration	656.3	667.4	677.9	683.1
Total wages and salaries	**28,555.2**	**29,203.6**	**29,149.2**	**29,225.2**
Supplementary labour income	3,620.7	3,711.9	3,799.3	3,781.8
Labour income	**32,175.9**	**32,915.6**	**32,948.5**	**33,007.0**
	Unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	125.2	188.3	128.0	127.5
Forestry	188.4	201.0	208.0	211.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	639.2	607.9	602.9	604.6
Manufacturing industries	4,909.7	5,032.0	4,967.8	5,004.6
Construction industry	1,389.4	1,434.2	1,348.9	1,351.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,761.2	2,820.6	2,805.0	2,846.3
Trade	3,836.3	4,097.3	3,933.5	3,894.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,434.2	2,589.6	2,591.7	2,578.6
Commercial and personal services	3,817.1	4,032.5	3,949.0	3,947.5
Education and related services	2,748.1	2,716.6	2,779.5	2,815.5
Health and welfare services	2,534.2	2,631.0	2,611.5	2,637.3
Federal administration and other government offices	959.2	990.9	977.4	982.5
Provincial administration	670.0	677.8	676.1	675.6
Local administration	640.5	678.9	671.6	668.9
Total wages and salaries	**27,652.6**	**28,698.5**	**28,251.0**	**28,346.5**
Supplementary labour income	3,506.5	3,647.9	3,682.2	3,668.1
Labour income	**31,159.1**	**32,346.4**	**31,933.2**	**32,014.6**

p *Preliminary estimates*
r *Revised estimates*
f *Final estimates*

■

Chart 1

Growth of GDP at Factor Cost in 1992
(at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts

1992 (Preliminary)

Economic growth resumed in 1992 as gross domestic product at factor cost (GDP) increased by 1.4%. Except for Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, all provinces and territories experienced stronger economic growth in 1992 than in the previous year. The economy rebounded from its 1991 decline in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and the two territories. British Columbia continued its above-average growth (+2.2%) for the seventh consecutive year. The Saskatchewan economy contracted by 3.5% due to a substantial drop in farm income.

Final domestic demand at 1986 prices grew by 0.8% in 1992, following a drop of 1.4% in 1991. Decreases occurred in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan – reflecting marked declines in business investment in fixed capital. Conversely, the Northwest Territories recorded the largest increase both in real business investment in fixed capital (+4.7%) and in real final domestic demand (+4.3%). The growth in real domestic demand in Central Canada (Quebec and Ontario) remained slightly below average for a fourth consecutive year – in contrast with the early-1980s, when the Western provinces bore the brunt of the recession.

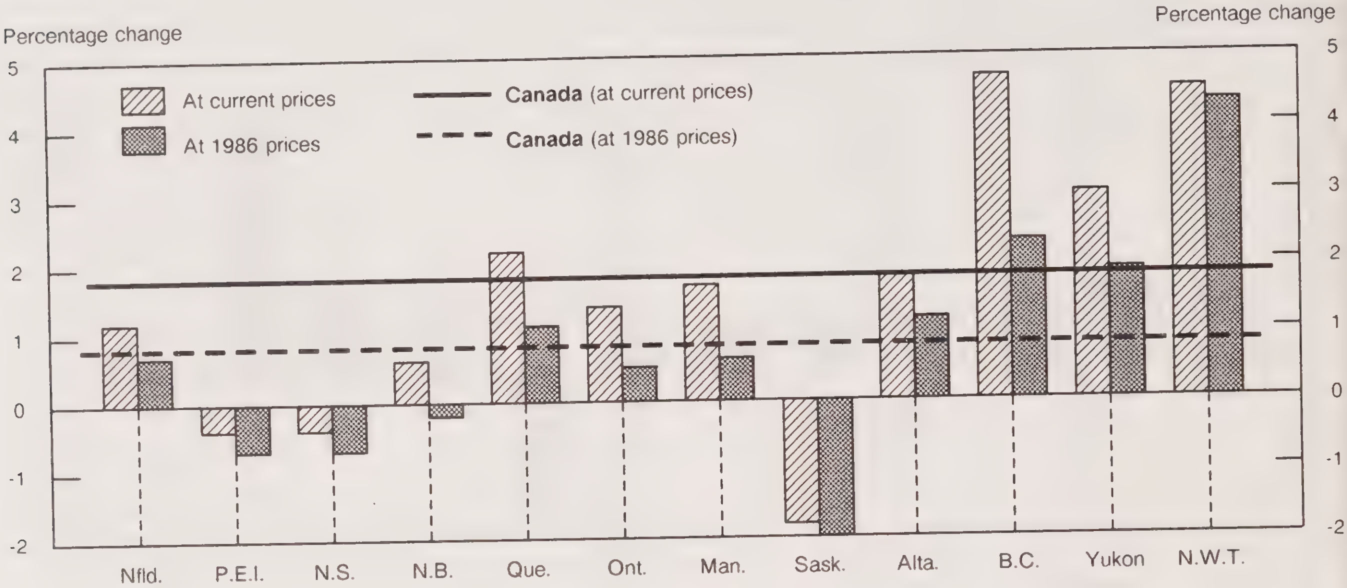
> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Constant dollar estimates and implicit price indexes of GDP for the provinces and territories are not now available due to lack of data on exports and imports by province.*

The inflation rate, as measured by the implicit price index of final domestic demand, stood at 1.1% for Canada. This marked a decrease of 1.8 percentage points compared with 1991. Inflation slowed everywhere and was close to zero in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Inflation was highest in British Columbia (+2.4%) for the second year in a row.

Personal income increased everywhere except Saskatchewan. Ontario's share of total personal income dropped for a third consecutive year. Personal disposable income per capita (an indicator of income after taxes) grew only 0.2% in Canada and fell slightly in Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories.

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1992



Components of Income

At the Canada level, growth in labour income remained stable in 1992 at 2.7%, down from 2.8% in 1991. The Yukon surpassed all the provinces and territories with an 8.5% increase in labour income that was mainly attributable to higher average earnings. British Columbia ranked second with growth in labour income of 4.1%, reflecting a 1.9% jump in employment. Labour income grew at near-average rates in New Brunswick (+3.0), Quebec (+2.9) and Alberta (+2.8%). Following a 4.6% drop in employment, Newfoundland recorded the first decrease in labour income since the drop recorded in the Yukon in 1983.

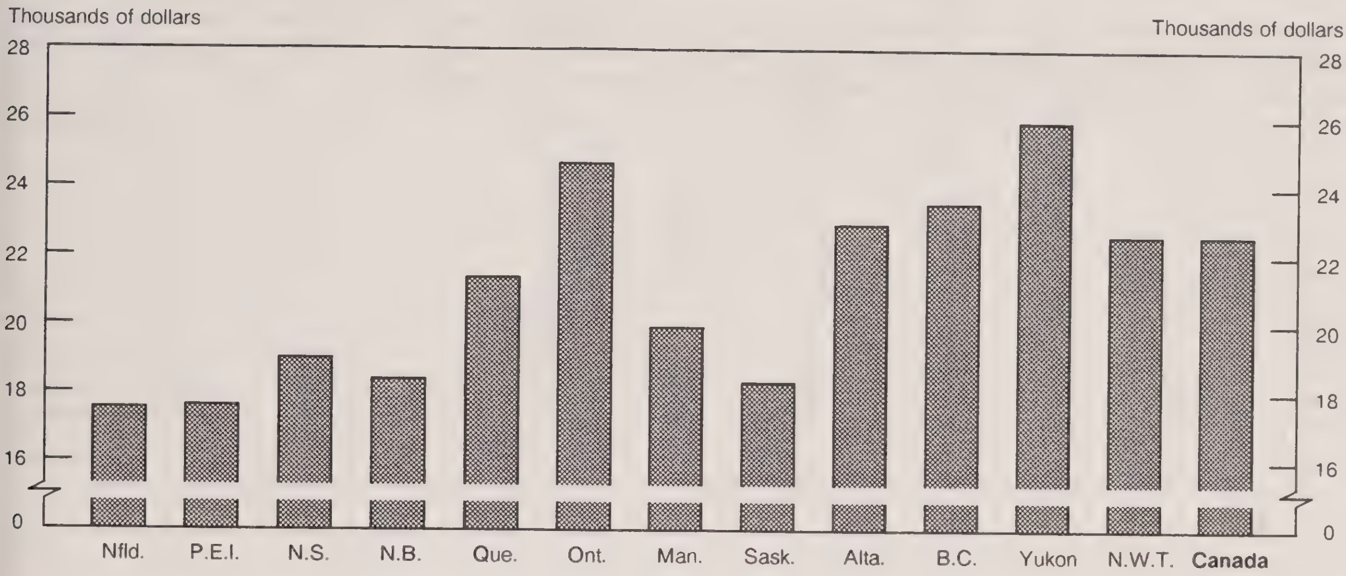
At the Canada level, corporation profits before taxes rose by 6.7%, the first rise in four years. Corporation profits were up by $91 million in New Brunswick – the largest relative increase in Canada (+23.8%) – following the strong performance of mining. The petroleum and gas industry was a major contributor to the advance of profits in Alberta (+11.5%), Saskatchewan (+10.9%) and the Northwest Territories (+11.7%). On the other hand, Ontario saw its profits grow by only 4.0% due to the weak performance of the automotive industry.

Farm income remained almost unchanged in 1992, although diverse trends were evident in different regions. Higher subsidies (on an accrual basis) and lower operating expenses largely accounted for the 52% increase in Alberta. In Manitoba, a better crop than in the previous year accounted for the 46% advance. By contrast, the sharp drop in farm income in Saskatchewan (-63%) coincided with lower subsidies, smaller crops and higher operating expenses. Farm income also fell in Prince Edward Island after a drop in subsidies.

The low increase in labour income combined with the drop in investment income led to slower growth in personal income everywhere in 1992 – except in the Yukon. Personal direct taxes rose more rapidly than personal income in most provinces and territories, notably in Quebec and Manitoba, which further dampened the increase in personal disposable income. At the Canada level, personal disposable income per capita rose only marginally, from $17,302 to $17,332. Personal disposable income fell marginally in Ontario (-0.3%), Saskatchewan (-0.9%), British Columbia (-0.2%) and the Northwest Territories (-1.1%).

Chart 3

Personal Income per Person in 1992



Components of Demand

Real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services advanced a modest 1.0% in 1992, after a 1.7% drop in 1991. Spending rose everywhere except in Newfoundland (-0.3%) and Saskatchewan (-0.2%). The largest increase in spending was in British Columbia (+2.3%). Expenditure on durable goods remained virtually unchanged, as higher outlays on furniture and appliances were offset by lower automotive sales. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where vehicle sales rebounded, were the only exceptions to this general pattern. The increase in spending on rents – greater than 2% everywhere except in Manitoba and Saskatchewan – pushed up expenditure on services. Consumer prices (as measured by the implicit price indexes of personal expenditure) slowed considerably in 1992, with changes ranging from a drop of 0.2% in Prince Edward Island to an increase of 1.9% in British Columbia.

The driving force in the national economy from 1984 to 1989, business investment in fixed capital declined in 1992 for the third straight year in real terms, with continued weakness in profits and domestic demand. Investment in residential construction, stimulated by lower mortgage rates and several other factors, advanced 7.4% at 1986 prices, following two years of decline. Growth was very strong in the Western provinces (except in Manitoba), negative in Newfoundland (-6.0%), weak in Quebec (+0.9%) and moderate elsewhere. Housing starts were down in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Quebec, but jumped by 87% in Saskatchewan. In Quebec, the fall in housing starts was concentrated in the second half of 1992, coinciding with the introduction of the new Quebec Sales Tax on July 1 and the termination of a program that facilitated home ownership.

Real investment in non-residential construction declined overall (-15.7%). The drop was most pronounced in Nova Scotia (-46.5%) and Prince Edward Island (-34.8%); whereas only Newfoundland (+10.6%) and New Brunswick (+7.1%) registered increases. As for real investment in machinery and equipment, the pattern was more varied. The 2.2% advance at the national level translated into large increases in Manitoba, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, more moderate increases in Quebec and Ontario, and declines elsewhere.

The growth of government current expenditure on goods and services, in real terms, slowed for the fourth consecutive year. The change in expenditure from the previous year ranged from +3.2% in British Columbia to -1.2% in Prince Edward Island. The marked decline in government spending in Prince Edward Island was due to the military base closing in Summerside.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950 and 6953-6979.

The 1992 issue of the *Provincial Economic Accounts, Preliminary Estimates* (13-213P, $26) will be released at the end of May. The data are also available immediately on printouts and microcomputer diskettes. An analytical document covering the Provincial Economic Accounts can be purchased for $20.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				(% change)			
Newfoundland	6.3	8.8	9.3	4.9	4.1	1.8	0.2
Prince Edward Island	13.9	5.0	12.3	6.6	5.6	1.1	2.1
Nova Scotia	8.7	6.5	7.3	6.3	5.6	1.9	2.0
New Brunswick	10.2	7.5	8.8	6.1	4.0	2.6	1.5
Atlantic Canada	**8.9**	**7.3**	**8.5**	**5.9**	**4.8**	**2.1**	**1.4**
Quebec	8.1	10.0	9.8	4.8	3.4	0.1	1.3
Ontario	9.7	10.4	12.9	6.9	0.3	-0.9	1.4
Central Canada	**9.1**	**10.3**	**11.8**	**6.1**	**1.4**	**-0.5**	**1.3**
Manitoba	4.1	6.6	10.8	4.7	3.7	-1.9	1.1
Saskatchewan	0.5	0.7	3.8	3.1	6.2	-2.6	-3.5
Alberta	-13.7	3.5	3.5	4.9	8.3	-0.6	1.9
British Columbia	5.5	9.7	11.0	10.1	6.7	1.4	2.2
Yukon	19.8	32.7	11.3	6.6	11.3	-5.3	6.4
Northwest Territories	-2.9	7.6	8.2	7.4	1.9	-1.6	0.4
Western Canada	**-3.6**	**5.9**	**7.3**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**-0.2**	**1.4**
Canada	**4.9**	**8.9**	**9.4**	**6.7**	**3.2**	**0.0**	**1.4**

Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				(percent)			
Newfoundland	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
New Brunswick	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Atlantic Canada	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.3**
Quebec	22.9	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.8	22.9	22.9
Ontario	39.2	39.8	40.8	41.0	39.8	39.6	39.6
Central Canada	**62.1**	**63.0**	**63.9**	**63.8**	**62.6**	**62.5**	**62.5**
Manitoba	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Saskatchewan	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0
Alberta	12.3	11.7	11.0	10.8	11.4	11.3	11.4
British Columbia	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.6
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Northwest Territories	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Western Canada	**31.7**	**30.8**	**30.0**	**30.2**	**31.3**	**31.2**	**31.2**
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				(% change)			
Newfoundland	2.4	0.5	5.6	2.8	-0.7	0.2	0.7
Prince Edward Island	5.9	3.2	7.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	-0.7
Nova Scotia	2.1	1.6	4.8	3.4	0.9	-2.5	-0.7
New Brunswick	3.6	3.0	5.6	4.7	0.4	-0.5	-0.2
Atlantic Canada	**2.8**	**1.9**	**5.4**	**3.5**	**0.4**	**-1.1**	**-0.2**
Quebec	4.8	5.1	4.2	3.1	0.7	-2.1	1.1
Ontario	7.1	6.8	6.6	4.2	-1.6	-1.3	0.5
Central Canada	**6.2**	**6.2**	**5.7**	**3.8**	**-0.7**	**-1.6**	**0.7**
Manitoba	4.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.9	-2.3	0.6
Saskatchewan	0.7	3.4	0.5	-0.8	1.2	-1.2	-2.0
Alberta	-1.0	3.3	7.2	2.6	2.2	-2.5	1.2
British Columbia	1.8	6.4	7.4	8.3	3.3	0.5	2.3
Yukon	16.0	4.2	3.0	-1.0	9.0	3.9	1.9
Northwest Territories	-15.3	-11.2	10.9	12.2	-10.7	-5.6	4.3
Western Canada	**0.8**	**3.9**	**5.7**	**4.4**	**2.2**	**-1.1**	**1.3**
Canada	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.6**	**3.9**	**0.2**	**-1.4**	**0.8**

Personal Income per Person

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
				(dollars)			
Newfoundland	11,799	13,018	14,153	15,242	16,428	17,126	17,488
Prince Edward Island	12,496	13,323	14,605	15,385	16,359	17,000	17,608
Nova Scotia	14,053	15,068	16,040	17,087	18,313	18,716	18,956
New Brunswick	13,163	14,142	15,246	16,267	17,302	17,961	18,411
Atlantic Canada	**13,127**	**14,173**	**15,244**	**16,279**	**17,423**	**17,994**	**18,350**
Quebec	15,819	16,966	18,214	19,424	20,786	21,170	21,377
Ontario	18,577	20,085	21,979	23,614	24,490	24,745	24,728
Central Canada	**17,425**	**18,788**	**20,424**	**21,891**	**22,972**	**23,284**	**23,364**
Manitoba	15,339	16,241	17,261	18,333	19,519	19,433	19,854
Saskatchewan	15,221	15,125	15,858	17,070	18,507	18,343	18,315
Alberta	17,663	18,120	19,869	20,839	22,332	22,773	22,925
British Columbia	16,922	18,061	19,556	21,334	22,991	23,448	23,464
Yukon	17,708	19,292	21,680	22,808	25,269	25,222	25,893
Northwest Territories	15,173	16,327	18,635	20,000	21,926	22,600	22,554
Western Canada	**16,690**	**17,410**	**18,830**	**20,185**	**21,719**	**22,037**	**22,166**
Canada	**16,853**	**18,003**	**19,532**	**20,930**	**22,155**	**22,495**	**22,615**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals – Microdata Tapes
1991

Four microdata tapes containing 1991 income data for households, economic families, census families and individuals are now available. A key tape that allows the user greater flexibility in the creation of analytical variables and units of analysis is also available. Each tape costs $1,000 plus GST, if applicable.

In addition to income by source data (e.g., earnings, investment income, government transfer payments), the tapes contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics such as age, sex, education, family relationship, occupation and labour force status. The household tape includes information on housing characteristics and on household facilities and equipment.

The income data were collected as part of the 1992 Survey of Consumer Finances. The housing, facilities and equipment data were collected by the 1992 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. Both surveys are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey.

The household tape contains approximately 40,000 records, the economic-family tape about 43,000 records, the census-family tape 45,000 records, the individual tape 84,000 records and the key tape 108,000 records.

Microdata from the 1991 Household Environment Survey is also now available. Data from the Household Environment Survey were combined with data from the Labour Force Survey, the Survey of Consumer Finances, the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey, the Rent Survey and the Shelter Cost Survey – which were all administered to the same households. The combination is a rich database of environment, demographic, labour force, income, housing and household facilities information. This tape costs $1,500 plus GST, where applicable.

These tapes have been carefully reviewed to ensure that they do not contain information that might allow identification of specific households, families or individuals.

For further information on this release, contact Peter Hewer (613-951-4633) or the Income and Housing Surveys Section (613-951-9775), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

Railway Carloadings
March 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 19.8 million tonnes in March 1993, a decrease of 3.2% from March 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.2 million tonnes from United States connections during March.

Total loadings for the January to March period decreased 9.4% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from United States connections increased 9.7% during the same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The March 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of May.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue-freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances
March 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers produced 41,750 kitchen appliances in March 1993, down 48.5% from 81,107 appliances produced a year earlier. Production of home comfort products totalled 2,625 units in March 1993.

At the end of March 1993, year-to-date production of kitchen appliances totalled 145,828 units. For the corresponding period in 1992, production totalled 208,937 units.

The March 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20/$80; United States: US$24/US$96; Other Countries: US$28/US$112).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, February 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178)..

Agricultural Financial Statistics, 1991.
Catalogue number 21-205
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Direct Selling in Canada, 1991 (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1992).
Catalogue number 63-218
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

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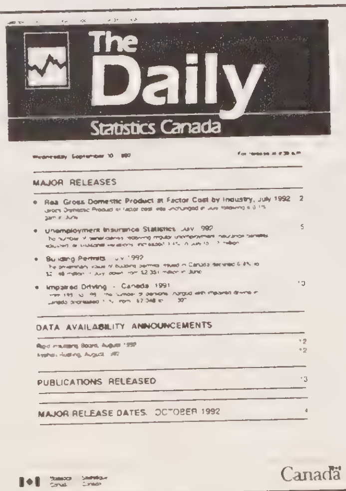
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

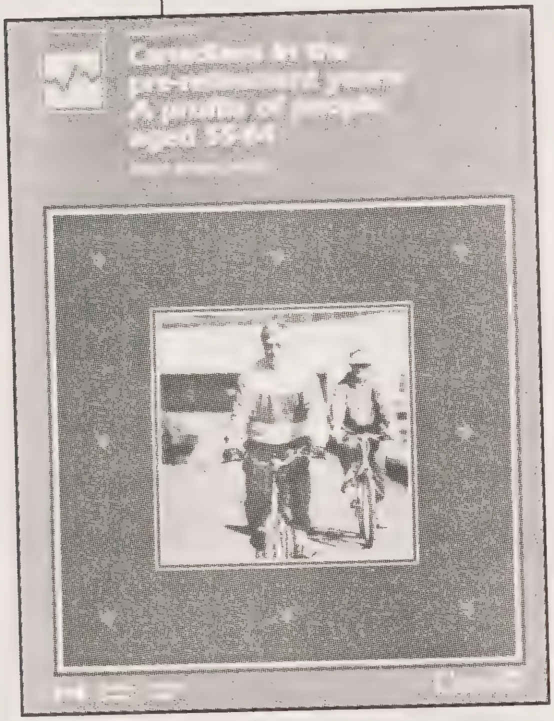
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 10-14

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
10	New Housing Price Index	March 1993
10	Farm Product Price Index	March 1993
11	Census of Population: Housing Costs, Education, Mobility and Migration	1991
12	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	April 1993
14	New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1993
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1993

The Pre-Retirement Years... An Age of Transition



In 1990, Canadians aged 55-64 numbered almost 2.4 million. While much has been written about people aged 65 and over, the pre-retirement age group has received little attention. The Target Group's publication, ***Canadians in the Pre-Retirement Years: A Profile of People Aged 55-64*** provides a comprehensive, statistical overview of the population nearing retirement age.

This 40-page publication starts with a Highlights section for you to scan and decide which topics interest you most. When you want to delve deeper, you'll find the **latest facts** and **concise summaries** on the following issues:

- Population
- Family and Living Arrangements
- Health
- Education
- Work
- Income
- Housing
- Activity Patterns

Written in an **easy-to-read** style and supported by **more than 40 charts and tables**, the information at the core of *Canadians in the Pre-Retirement Years* is taken from many published and unpublished sources including: a variety of Statistics Canada publications and the General Social Survey.

This is ''**must-reading**'' for those involved in **planning, designing or implementing services** to older Canadians, as well as those with an interest in the ''greying'' of Canadian society.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 10, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Farm Product Price Index,** March 1993 3
  The index rose 0.1% in March. The crops index remained at lows not seen since 1978, whereas the livestock and animal products index moved to record highs.

(continued on page 2)

Mobility and Migration
Educational Attainment and School Attendance
Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates
Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households
1991 Census

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will be dedicated to a presention of data on mobility, migration, education, and housing costs from the 1991 Census of Canada. Four publications will be released with these data.

Mobility and Migration (93-322, $40) presents data on the mobility and migration patterns based on place of residence five years and one year ago. Data are tabulated for Canada, the provinces/territories and census metropolitan areas.

Educational Attainment and School Attendance (93-328, $40) presents data on the educational attainment and school attendance of the population aged 15 and over. Data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses are included for comparison.

Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates (93-329, $40) presents data on the major fields of study of the population aged 15 and over with postsecondary qualifications.

Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households (93-330, $40) presents data on shelter costs of private households. Data are tabulated for Canada, the provinces/territories and, in selected tables, for census metropolitan areas.

To purchase these publications or to obtain more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index

March 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 101.0 in March, up 0.1% from the revised February level of 100.9. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.9% to 110.5 – a record high – with increases in the cattle and calves and the hogs indexes. The crops index dropped 1.7% to 85.5. The cereals and potatoes indexes also decreased, but the oilseeds index increased marginally.

Change in the Farm Product Price Index

	March\Feb. 1993 % Change
Newfoundland	0.3
Prince Edward Island	3.7
Nova Scotia	0.8
New Brunswick	-0.2
Quebec	2.4
Ontario	-1.0
Manitoba	-0.7
Saskatchewan	-0.4
Alberta	-0.4
British Columbia	1.1
Canada	**0.1**

Crops

The crops index dropped 1.7% to 85.5 – a level not seen since 1978 – as the cereals and potatoes indexes both decreased. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1977/78. In March, the index stood 14.3% below its year-earlier level.

The cereals index fell 3.4% to 69.1. Throughout 1992/93, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. In March, Canadian Wheat Board wheat prices dropped in response to lower-quality marketings. Except for designated barley prices, most other cereal prices trended down. The cereals index in March stood 24.9% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index increased by 0.2% to 118.7. Soybean and canola prices rose, but flaxseed prices fell. The oilseeds index has increased in 10 of the last 15 months, so that in March it stood 17.6% above its year-earlier level.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.9% to 110.5 – a record high. The livestock and animal products index in March stood 10.8% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index also reached a new record, increasing 0.9% to 121.4. In each of the last three months, the cattle and calves index has established a new record. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices rose 3.2% in March, following increases of 0.7% in February and 3.6% in January. Canadian slaughter of cattle and calves to the end of March was off 6.5% from the same period last year. In March, the cattle and calves index stood 15.5% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index rose 2.6% to 84.4, the sixth increase in the last seven months. Hog prices in the U.S. rose 5.5% during the same period. For the first quarter of 1993, Canadian slaughter was up 1.7% from the same period last year, while U.S. slaughter was down 0.6%. The hogs index stood 23.8% above its year-earlier level, which was one of its lowest levels in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The March issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on May 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Basic Summary Tabulations

1991 Census

The *1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations* are a series of 47 tables based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more interrelated variables on the Canadian population and their dwellings. Data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas, extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas – the building blocks for all higher geographic levels.

Tables now available are as follows:

J9101 Population by Ethnic Origin (25), Showing Age Groups (13b)

N9101 Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (17) and Marital Status (6a), Showing Labour Force Activity (8) and Sex (3)

N9102 Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (17) and Sex (3), Showing Work Activity in 1990 (15)

N9105 Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (17a) and Sex (3), Showing Hours Worked in the Reference Week (10)

N9106 Females 15 Years and Over in Private Households by Age Groups (8a), Marital Status (8) and Presence of Children (6), Showing Labour Force Activity (8a)

N9107 Experienced Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Sex (3) and Occupation Major Groups (Based on the 1980 Classification (23), Showing Age Groups (7)

N9108 Experienced Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Sex (3) and Occupation Major Groups (Based on the 1980 Classification) (23), Showing Industry Divisions (Based on the 1980 Classification) (19)

N9109 Experienced Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Sex (3) and Occupation Major Groups (Based on the 1971 Classification) (24), Showing Industry Divisions (Based on the 1970 Classification) (13)

These tables are available on magnetic tape for the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas. A diskette version will be available in two weeks.

To order the *1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations*, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

March 1993

In March 1993, a total of 82 Canadian urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 135.1 million fare passengers, up 3.3% from March 1992. Operating revenues totalled $132.4 million, up 13.5% from March 1992.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 7.4% from March 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $20.3 million, a 0.2% decrease from March 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The March 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the second week of May.

For further information on this release, contact Morteza Doroudian (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, March 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Oil Pipeline Transport, February 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Canada's International Transactions in Securities, February 1993.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158; United States: US$19/US$190; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221).

Help-wanted Index, 1981-1992.
Catalogue number 71-540
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Mobility and Migration, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-322
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, May 11, 1993.

Educational Attainment and School Attendance, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-328
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
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Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates, 1991 Census.
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 11, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

Education:

- More than one in ten Canadians had a university degree in 1991
- The number of women with university degrees increased by 86 per cent
- School attendance in 1990-91 increased across all age groups

Mobility and Migration:

- Almost half of Canada's population moved between 1986 and 1991
- Only British Columbia, Ontario and the Yukon gained population as a result of interprovincial migration
- British Columbia gained the largest number of people through interprovincial migration

Shelter Costs:

- 2.2 million households spent 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter in 1991
- Shelter costs for both renters and owners were highest in the Toronto metropolitan area
- Condominiums were an increasingly popular form of home-ownership in 1991

Mobility and Migration
Educational Attainment and School Attendance
Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates
Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households
1991 Census

Mobility and Migration (93-322, $40) provides a variety of tabulations on the mobility and migration patterns of Canadians for Canada, provinces and territories, and census metropolitan areas. Some of the tables cross-classify data by highest level of schooling, mother tongue, labour force activity, occupation and industry. The data are based on the 1991 Census which asked respondents to report their place of residence 5 years and 1 year ago.

Educational Attainment and School Attendance (93-328, $40) presents 1991 Census data on the educational attainment and school attendance of people aged 15 and over. Data from the 1971 and 1981 Censuses are included for comparison. Of the ten tables presented, one contains historical data dating back to 1951 and another shows school attendance figures for non-permanent residents. Other tables cross-classify data by highest level of schooling, sex, and age group and one table shows the relationship between school attendance and labour force activity for the last three decennial censuses.

Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates (93-329, $40) provides information from the 1991 Census on the major fields of study of people aged 15 and over with postsecondary qualifications. Selected data from the 1986 Census are also included. Two of the seven tables show data for Canada, provinces and territories and another table shows major fields of study for non-permanent residents.

Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households (93-330, $40) provides statistics from the 1991 Census on shelter costs and 20% sample data on characteristics of private households for Canada, provinces and territories and, in selected tables, census metropolitan areas. The twelve tables present various household and dwelling characteristics such as tenure, structural type, average number of rooms and average shelter costs of private households. Some data are cross-classified by age and sex of the primary household maintainer.

For a copy of these publications or for more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

:atistics Canada conducted Canada's 17th Census Population on June 4, 1991. Information was ollected from almost 27 million people. Today's aily presents information on our level and type of lucation, on our geographical mobility and on our ousing expenditures.

ORE CANADIANS HAVE MORE DUCATION

anadians better educated

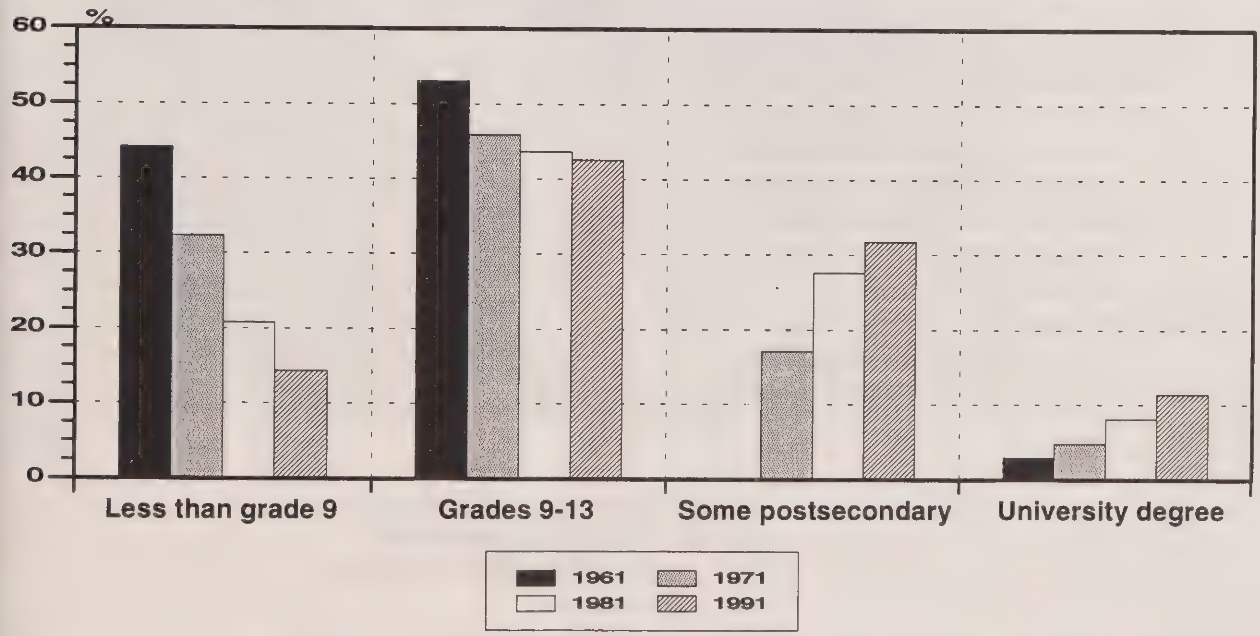
ie number of people in Canada with more than a gh school education reached an historical high in 91: 43 per cent of all people 15 years-and-over d a university degree or some other postsecondary lucation, compared to 36 per cent reported by the 81 Census. This increase in postsecondary lucation far out-stripped population growth: the mber of people with postsecondary education grew 38 per cent between 1981 and 1991 while the size the 15-and-over population grew by only 14 per nt.

Between 1981 and 1991, the number of university gree holders grew by almost one million to 2.4 llion. This increase occurred at all levels of alification: the number of people with bachelor degrees rose by 63 per cent, with master's degrees by 78 per cent and with earned doctorates by 49 per cent. Overall, 11 per cent of the 15-and-over population had a university degree in 1991.

Almost half (45 per cent) of the people with university degrees in 1991 were women, a proportion that has been steadily increasing since at least 1961. In fact, much of the overall increase in the number of people with university degrees was the result of proportionately more women having degrees. Between 1981 and 1991, the number of women with a university degree grew by over half a million to 1.1 million (an increase of 86 per cent). In comparison, the number of men in this group grew by about 428,000 to 1.3 million (an increase of 47 per cent). Over the previous decade, 1971 to 1981, the number of women with university degrees had increased by 157 per cent and the number of men by 85 per cent.

The number of graduates from other postsecondary institutions, which included trade schools and colleges, also rose during the latter half of the 1980s. Graduates with trade certificates increased by 15 per cent, from 2.0 million in 1981 to 2.3 in 1991, while graduates with other non-university (college) certificates rose from 1.7 million to 2.5 million, up 47 per cent.

:ducational Attainment for Persons 15 years-and-over, Canada, 1961-1991



School attendance up

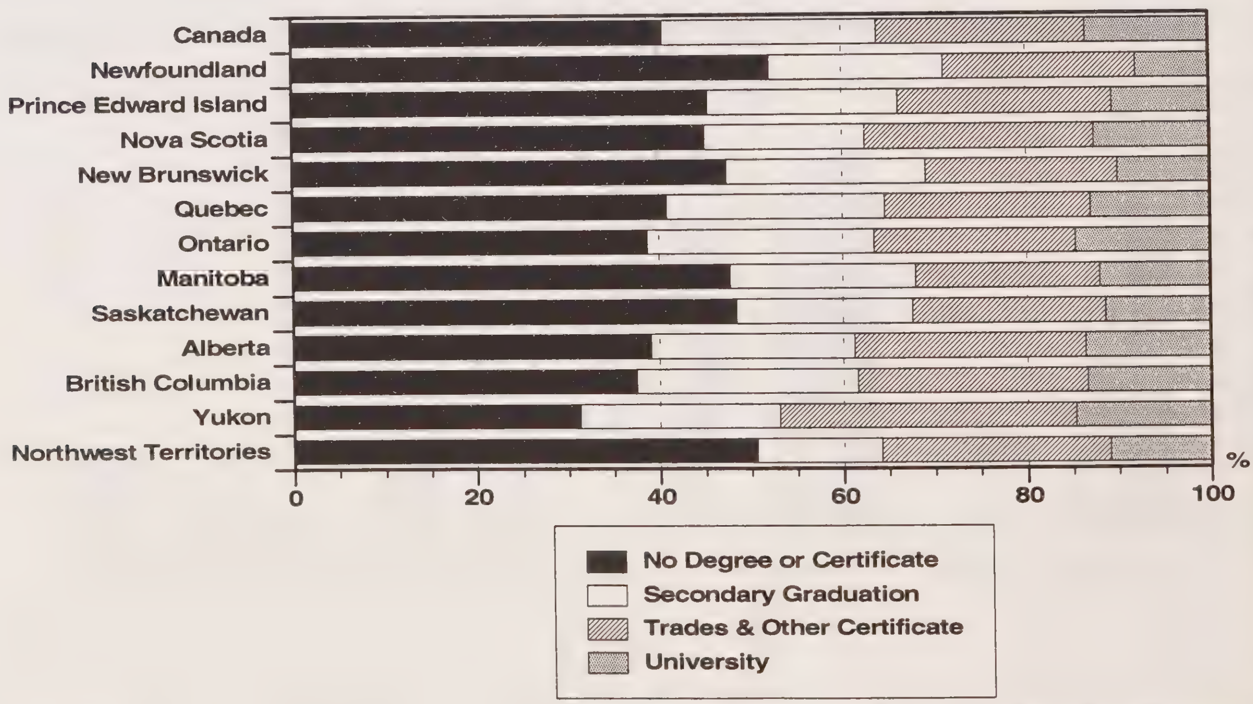
The proportion of Canada's youth and young adult population who were attending school full-time grew substantially between 1981 and 1991. While there was an overall decline in the number of people aged 15-to-19, from 2.3 million to 1.9 million, the proportion of this age group attending school full-time grew from 66 per cent to 80 per cent over the decade. The increase in full-time school attendance was even greater for those aged 20-to-24: in 1991, 32 per cent were attending school full-time, up from 19 per cent in 1981. At least part of this increase could be the result of labour market conditions, i.e. an increase in unemployment for those aged 20-to-24, an actual or perceived lack of jobs or a need for additional training.

Over the decade, it became more common for people aged 20-to-24 to combine work with school. In 1991, 30 per cent of people in this age group who were employed were also full-time students, double the rate in 1981 (15 per cent). This increase was larger among women (from 14 per cent in 1981 to 30 per cent in 1991) than among men (from 17 per cent to 29 per cent). Among part-time students aged 20-to-24, there was almost no increase in the proportion combining work and school: in both 1991 and 1981, 10 per cent of those with jobs were also part-time students.

School Attendance Rates, Canada, 1981 and 1991

	Proportion attending school			
	Full-Time		Part-time	
Age Group	1981	1991	1981	1991
15-19	65.9	79.6	2.7	3.2
20-24	18.6	32.3	8.9	9.1
25-44	2.6	4.0	9.1	8.9
45-64	0.5	0.7	3.0	3.1
65-and-over	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5
Total Population 15-and-over	11.7	11.9	5.8	5.8

Highest Degree, Certificate or Diploma, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991



/hat we studied

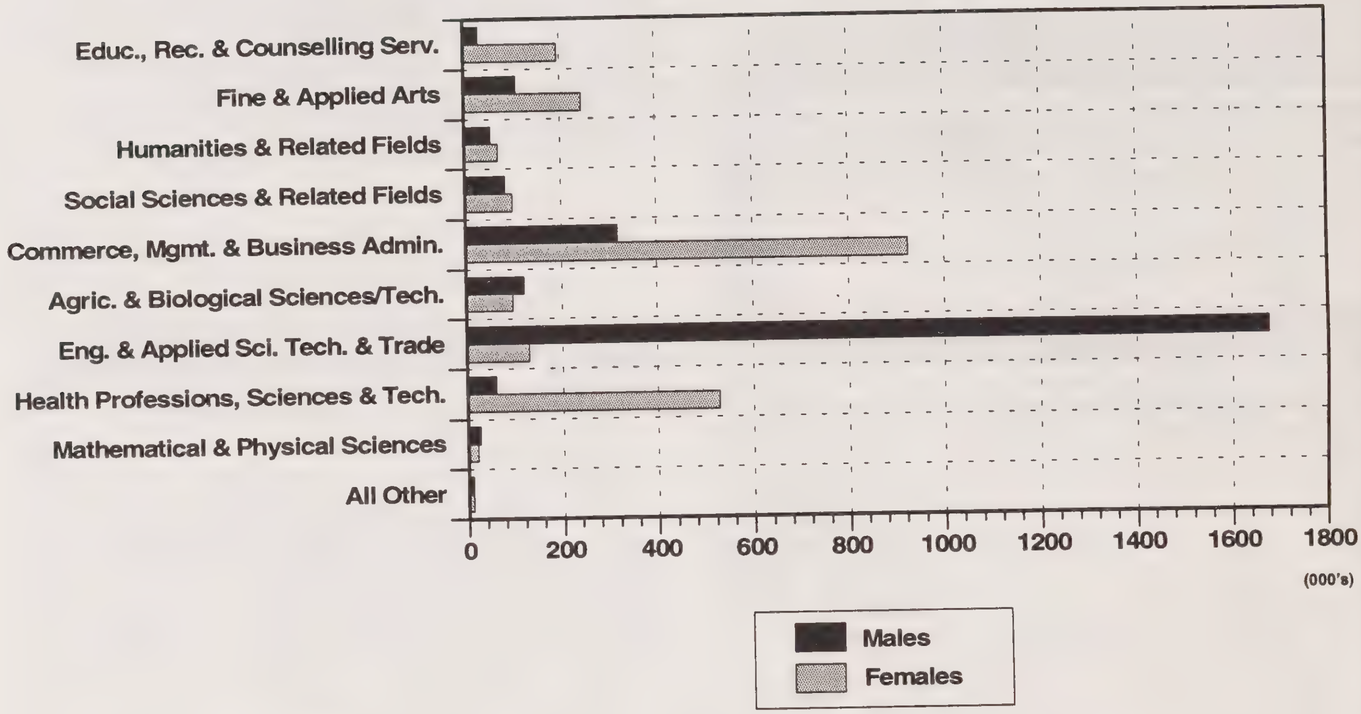
ı 1991, among all postsecondary graduates ıniversity, college and trade school), the two most ɔpular fields of study were Engineering and Applied cience Technologies and Trades (1.8 million raduates), which included such diverse study areas s architectural drafting, computer programming and ɔftware, air conditioning and refrigeration, tool and e making, and Commerce, Management and Business Administration (1.7 million graduates). Combined, these two fields accounted for almost half (45 per cent) of all people with postsecondary educational qualifications. Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies was a distant third with 885,000 graduates. The major field of study with the fewest number of graduates in 1991 was Mathematics and Physical Sciences (249,000). These rankings remained unchanged from 1986.

Postsecondary Educational Qualifications, for the Population 15-years-and-over, Canada, 1986 and 1991

Field of Study (Major Group level)	University Graduates			Trade and Other Non-University Graduates		
	Number of Graduates		% Change 1986-1991	Number of Graduates		% Change 1986-1991
	1986	1991		1986	1991	
Total	2,260,065	2,860,950	26.6	4,004,115	4,836,565	20.8
Educational, Recreational and Counselling Services	419,760	567,755	35.3	209,925	229,400	9.3
Fine and Applied Arts	62,680	77,240	23.2	295,980	357,490	20.8
Humanities and Related Fields	304,995	340,150	11.5	101,760	127,750	25.5
Social Sciences and Related Fields	377,695	475,110	25.8	127,250	184,845	45.3
Commerce, Management and Business Administration	354,555	475,305	34.1	1,052,925	1,244,975	18.2
Agricultural and Biological Sciences/Technologies	124,895	139,410	11.6	184,650	220,475	19.4
Engineering and Applied Sciences(1)	221,285	287,300	29.8	1,481,880	1,809,130	22.1
Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies	227,525	294,360	29.4	491,340	590,130	20.1
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	158,720	199,770	25.8	44,210	49,235	11.4

(1) Engineering and Applied Sciences, Technologies and Trades for other Non-University graduates.

Major Fields of Study of Male and Female Trades and Other Non-University Certificate Holders, Canada, 1991



Diplomas and certificates

Among the 4.8 million people in 1991 who held diplomas and certificates from community colleges, CEGEPs, technical institutions and other institutions, Engineering and Applied Science Technologies and Trades was the most common field of study (37 per cent had diplomas or certificates in this area). While this field continued to be dominated by men, between 1986 and 1991, the proportion of women graduates increased slightly – from 6.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent. Commerce, Management and Business Administration field graduates were the second largest group (26 per cent), followed by Health Professions, Sciences and Technologies (12 per cent).

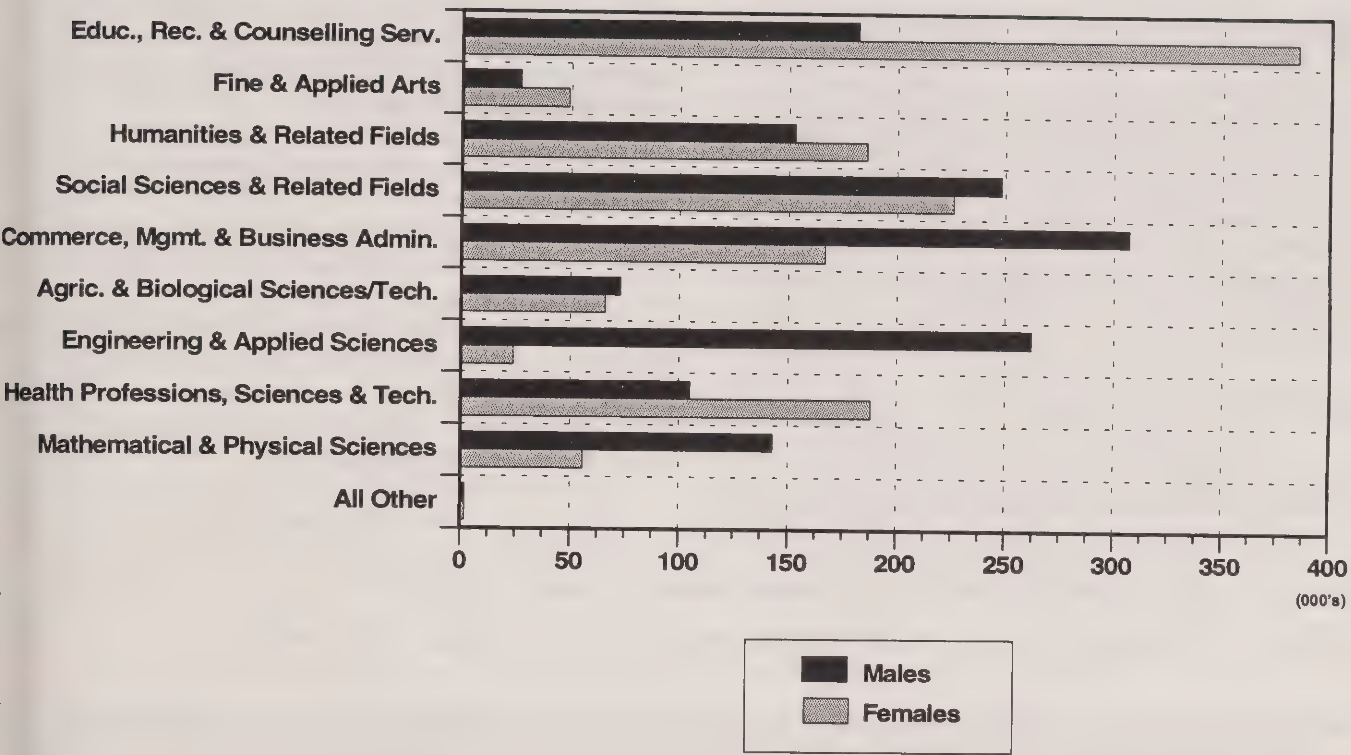
Although it ranked seventh out of nine in total number of diploma and certificate holders in both 1986 and 1991, the Social Sciences and Related Fields experienced the fastest growth (45 per cent) over the 1986 to 1991 period. Two areas of study within this field experienced especially high growth rates: Child Care and Youth Services (56 per cent) and Police and Paralegal Technologies (54 per cent).

Degrees and certificates

Among the 2.9 million university degree and certificate holders, there was less concentration in fields of study than there was for those with non-university diplomas and certificates: the three most common fields of study for university graduates accounted for only half of all university graduates, compared to three quarters for all graduates from colleges, CEGEPs, and trade and technical schools. In 1991, 20 per cent of all university graduates had studied in the Educational, Recreational and Counselling Field, 17 per cent in Social Sciences and Related Fields and another 17 per cent in the Commerce, Management and Business Administration field.

Between 1986 and 1991, the proportion of university graduates in the Engineering and Applied Sciences field who were women rose slightly, from 7 per cent to 9 per cent, while the proportion in the Commerce, Management and Business Administration field rose from 30 per cent to 35 per cent.

Major Fields of Study of Male and Female University Graduates, Canada, 1991



People without high school graduation

The 1991 Census found that 33 per cent of those aged 15-and-over had not completed high school, were not attending school and had not received any further training, though this proportion varied substantially for different age groups and among the provinces and territories.

The proportion of the 15-and-over population who had not finished high school was highest among those aged 65-and-over (64 per cent) and lowest among those in the 15-to-24 age group (15 per cent). Contributing to the high rate among the 65-and-over population is the fact that many in this group completed their formal schooling at a time when educational systems and expectations were quite different.

Foreign students

The 1991 Census found that there were 43,460 foreign students studying full-time and 23,610 studying part-time, all of whom were 15 years-or-over. The largest group (14,400) of full-time students were from Eastern Asia, which includes China, Hong Kong and Japan. The largest number of part-time students (6,115) had come from South East Asia, which includes Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia.

Overall, male foreign students studying full-time outnumbered their female counterparts by a ratio of 5 to 4, though this ratio varied for students from different areas of the world: among full-time students from South America, women out numbered men by a small margin (9 to 8) while among full-time students from Africa, men outnumbered women by almost 2 to 1.

A NATION ON THE MOVE

Migrants and movers

Traditionally, Canada's population has been very mobile: over each five-year census period since 1961, almost half the population moved from one neighbourhood, town, city, province or territory to another. In 1991, 47 per cent of Canada's population lived in a different dwelling than they had five years earlier, up from the previous census period, 1981 to 1986, when 44 per cent moved. In large part, this increase between 1986 and 1991 was due to a rise in the number of people who moved from one municipality to another.

Just around the corner

The largest group of movers (50 per cent) changed addresses but still lived in the same municipality as they had in 1986. People who lived in a different municipality but in the same province or territory comprised the next largest group (34 per cent). People who moved from one province or territory to another and people who had entered Canada from another country were the smallest groups of movers, each representing about 8 per cent of all those who moved between 1986 and 1991.

Young adults more likely to move

The most mobile group of people in Canada were those aged 25 to 29 in 1991, with seven of every ten people in this age group reporting that they lived at a different address in 1991 than they had in 1986. From this peak, mobility declined steadily with age in a pattern similar to that of previous censuses. Of all those aged 65-and-over, only one in ten changed addresses between 1986 and 1991.

Mobility Patterns of Persons, Five Years-and-over, Canada, 1986 and 1991

Between 1981 and 1986:

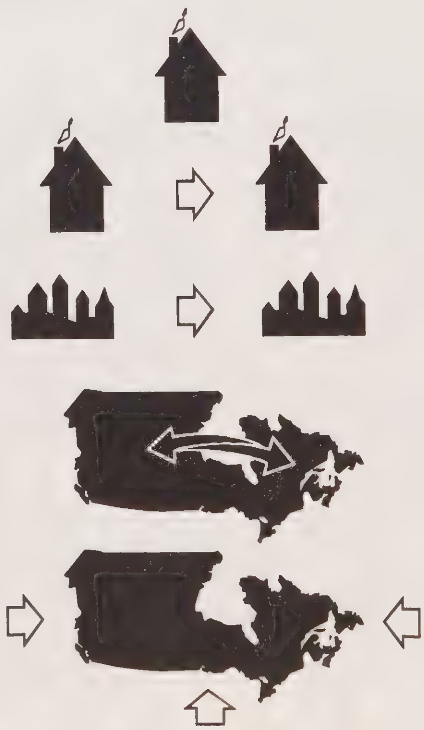
56.3% of persons
did not move

24.2% of persons
moved but remained in the same municipality

13.5% of persons
moved to another municipality but in the same province or territory

4.0% of persons
moved to a different province or territory

2.0% of persons
moved to Canada from another country



Between 1986 and 1991:

53.3% of persons
did not move

23.2% of persons
moved but remained in the same municipality

15.9% of persons
moved to another municipality but in the same province or territory

3.9% of persons
moved to a different province or territory

3.7% of persons
moved to Canada from another country

Of all the provinces and territories, the Northwest Territories had the most mobile population in 1991: almost seven out of every ten people aged five-and-over had changed residence over the census period. Among the provinces, people living in British Columbia and Alberta were the most likely to move. In 1991, six out of every ten British Columbians and five out of every ten Albertans had moved over the previous five years. The population of Newfoundland was the least mobile with only three of every ten people moving. Generally, mobility in Canada rose from east to west, with the population of the northern areas of the country being the most mobile.

British Columbia was the place to go

In 1991, almost one million people (977,000) lived in a different province or territory than they had in 1986. At the end of a census period, some provinces will have lost population through interprovincial migration and some will have gained. Of course, other factors, such as births, deaths and immigration, also affect provincial population trends. The level and direction of interprovincial migration are strongly influenced by provincial economic conditions.

Census Data on One-year Mobility

In 1991 the census asked respondents two questions on mobility: where they lived in 1986 and where they lived in 1990. Today's Daily presents the results from the five-year mobility question. Data are available on where respondents had lived in 1990 in Tables 1B and 2B in **Mobility and Migration**, (catalogue number 93-322).

The one-year mobility data revealed that, between 1990 and 1991:

- about 16% of Canada's population had moved;
- the largest flows were from Alberta to British Columbia (28,000 people), Ontario to British Columbia (25,000 people) and from Quebec to Ontario (23,000 people);
- Ontario experienced the largest population loss through interprovincial migration (22,000 people); and,
- British Columbia experienced the largest population gain through interprovincial migration (37,000 people).

Net Interprovincial Migration, Provinces and Territories, 1981 to 1991

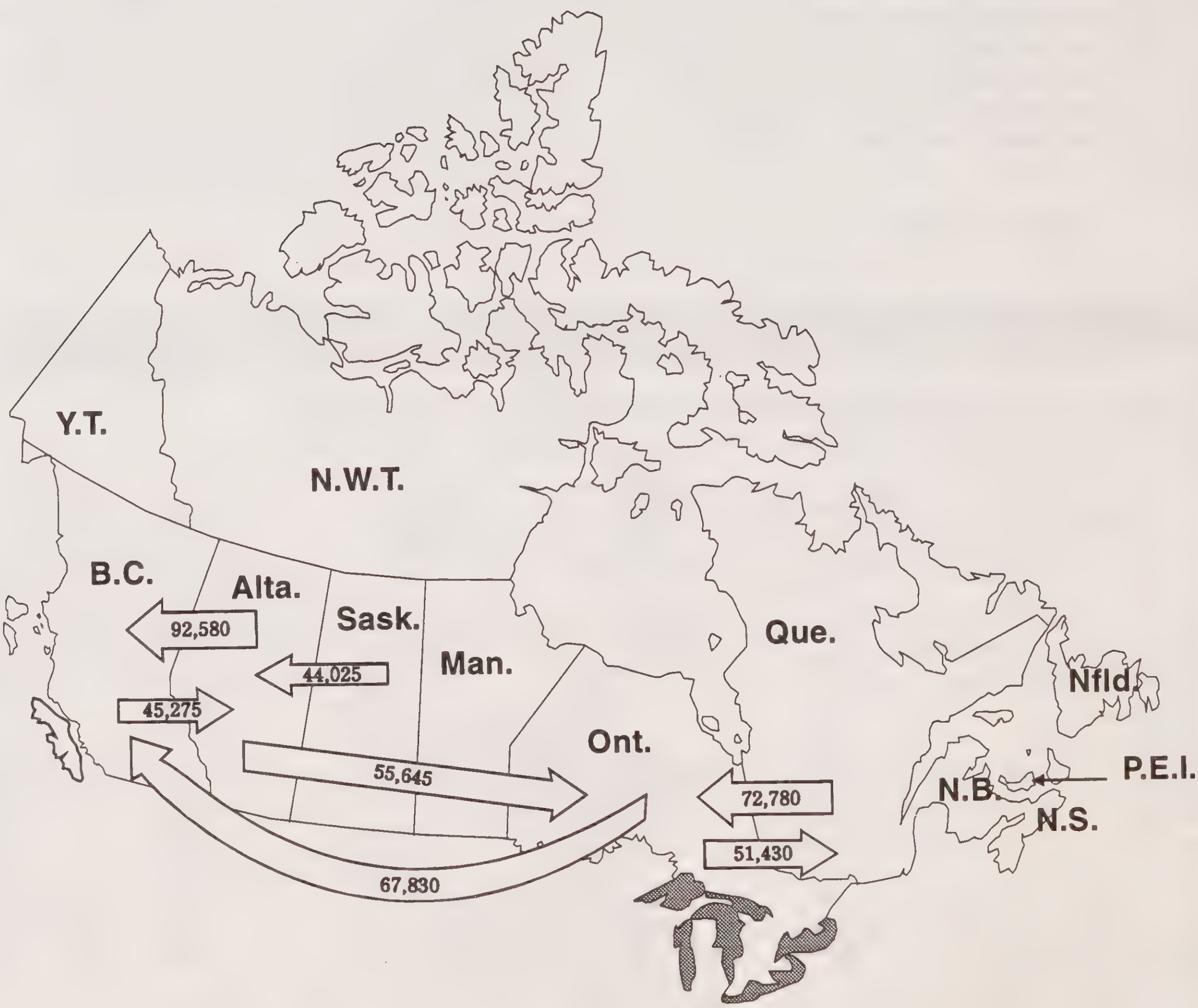
	1986-1991			1981-1986	1976-1981
	In-migration (1)	Out-migration (2)	Net Interprovincial migration (1-2)	Net Interprovincial migration	Net Interprovincial migration
Newfoundland	20,735	34,690	-13,960	-16,550	-19,835
Prince Edward Island	8,790	9,640	-855	1,530	-10
Nova Scotia	53,265	58,140	-4,870	6,280	-8,420
New Brunswick	35,830	41,895	-6,070	-1,370	-8,510
Quebec	81,995	107,550	-25,550	-63,300	-141,725
Ontario	269,980	223,030	46,955	99,350	-78,065
Manitoba	44,050	79,310	-35,245	-1,550	-43,585
Saskatchewan	38,220	98,580	-60,350	-2,820	-5,825
Alberta	170,015	195,025	-25,015	-27,670	197,650
British Columbia	238,175	112,295	125,880	9,500	110,930
Yukon	6,460	5,685	780	-2,660	-550
Northwest Territories	9,535	11,235	-1,700	-755	-2,055

Between 1986 and 1991, only British Columbia, Ontario and Yukon gained population through interprovincial migration. British Columbia's net gain of 126,000 people was more than two and a half times larger than Ontario's (47,000 people) while Yukon's net gain of 780 people was very small.

British Columbia attracted 238,000 migrants from across the country while only 112,000 left the province over the five-year census period. Most (67 per cent) of the in-migrants had been living in Alberta or Ontario in 1986. Another 20 per cent had been living in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. Alberta and Ontario were the principal destinations for people moving out of British Columbia: of the 112,000 people who left British Columbia between 1986 and 1991, 74 per cent moved to Alberta or Ontario.

More interprovincial migrants settled in Ontario than any other province or territory (270,000) but the province also had the largest overall outflow of people to other provinces (223,000). Ontario's relatively small population gain from interprovincial migration was primarily the result of a negative

Largest Interprovincial Migration Flow, 1986 to 1991



population exchange with British Columbia (more people moved to British Columbia from Ontario than moved to Ontario from British Columbia).

Each of Canada's Prairie provinces experienced population losses through interprovincial migration between 1986 and 1991. Large outflows of migrants to Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, combined with relatively small numbers of in-migrants resulted in net migration losses for Saskatchewan and Manitoba: Saskatchewan lost 60,000 people and Manitoba lost 35,000. These losses were up substantially from those of the previous five year period. Between 1986 and 1991, Alberta lost 25,000 people through interprovincial migration, about the same as over the previous five year period (28,000 people). Although 170,000 interprovincial migrants moved to Alberta (it was the third most popular destination after Ontario and British Columbia), large numbers of people left the province for British Columbia (93,000), Ontario (56,000) and Saskatchewan (15,000).

Quebec's losses from interprovincial migration have declined dramatically between 1976 and 1991. Over the 1976-1981 period, the number of people who moved out of Quebec greatly exceeded the number who moved into Quebec, resulting in a net loss of 142,000 people. The next census period, 1981-1986, showed a much smaller loss (63,000 people) and over the most recent census period, 1986-1991, Quebec lost only 26,000 people. This most recent loss was due primarily to higher out-migration to Ontario and British Columbia.

Ontario continued to be the principal destination for interprovincial migrants from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Over the 1986-1991 period, all four provinces experienced population losses to Ontario: almost 64,000 people moved to Ontario from one of the four Atlantic provinces while only 43,000 had moved in the opposite direction.

Education and unemployment influence interprovincial movers

While just 11 per cent of Canada's population had a university degree in 1991, 20 per cent of all interprovincial migrants did. Overall, 68 out of every 1,000 people with a university degree had moved from one province to another between 1986 and 1991, compared to 34 out of every 1,000 people with all other levels of education.

People who were unemployed in 1991 had a higher rate of migration than did those who had jobs: 55 out of every 1,000 unemployed people had moved from one province or territory between 1986 and 1991, compared to 43 out of every 1,000 employed people.

Migration affects metropolitan areas

Some census metropolitan areas lost population through migration. Toronto, for example, lost 115,000 persons, mostly to other places within Ontario. Montréal lost 30,000 persons as well. Vancouver, on the other hand, gained 40,000 persons, followed by Ottawa-Hull at 25,000 persons.

THE COST OF HOUSING: OWNERS AND RENTERS

Affordability of housing

In 1991, over 2.2 million households spent 30 per cent or more of their total household income on shelter, up 16 per cent from 1.9 million in 1986. Renter households comprised the majority (58 per cent) of these households while 36 per cent were home-owning households with mortgages and 6 per cent were home-owning households without mortgages. The proportion of income a household spends on housing is influenced by factors which include size of income, location, the type and size of dwelling, and whether the dwelling is rented, owned with a mortgage or owned free of a mortgage.

Overall, 35 per cent of all renter households spent 30 per cent or more of their household income on shelter costs, compared to about 25 per cent of owner households with mortgages and only 5 per cent of owner households without mortgages.

Shelter Costs

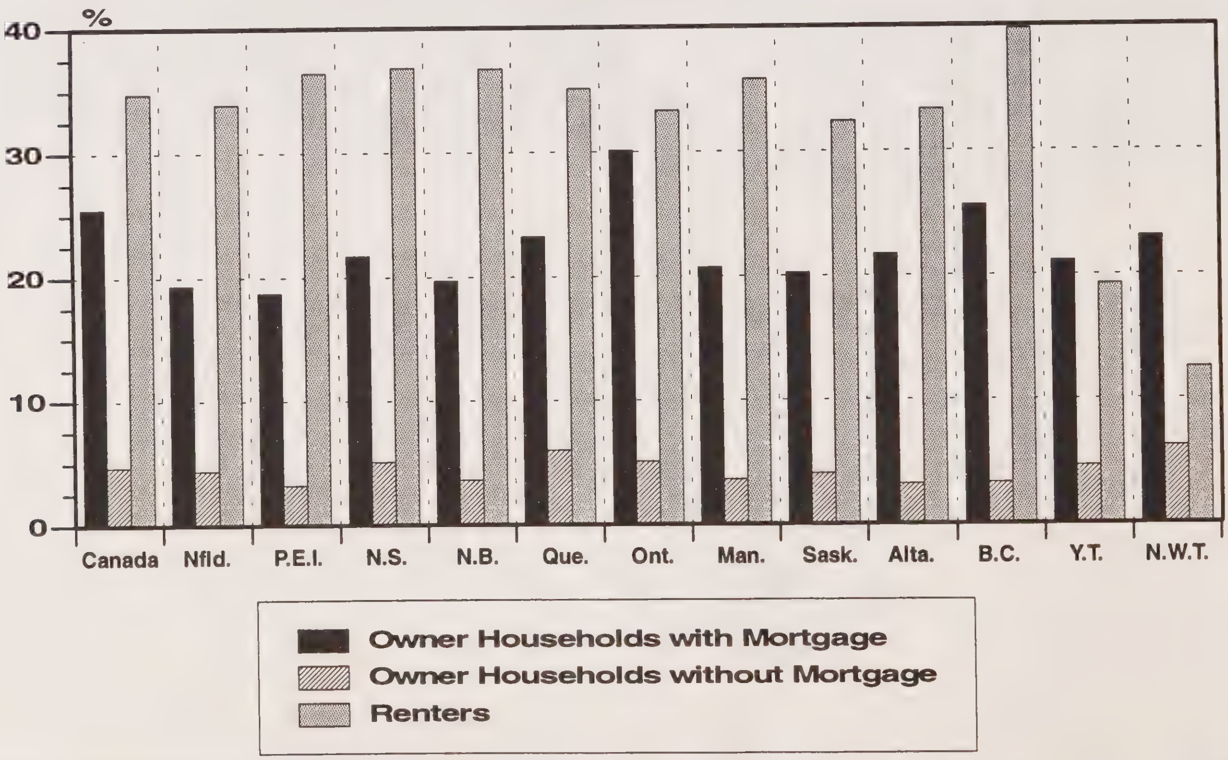
Monthly shelter costs include payments for electricity, gas, oil or other heating fuels, water and other municipal services, rent, property taxes, mortgage payments and condominium fees.

The allocation of 30 per cent or more of a household's income to housing expenses is frequently used as a threshold for assessing housing affordability. When households, particularly low-income households, spend 30 per cent or more of their income on shelter, this means that in some cases at least, inadequate funds are available for other essential purchases such as food, clothing, and transportation.

The 30 per cent figure is often taken into account in setting mortgage eligibility criteria as the maximum a household should pay for property taxes and mortgage principal and interest.

Several factors contributed to this difference. While average shelter costs for renter households were lower than they were for owners ($546 per month versus $682 for owners), renter households also had a lower average income ($31,302) than did owner households ($55,801).

Households Spending 30 per cent or More of their Income on Shelter, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

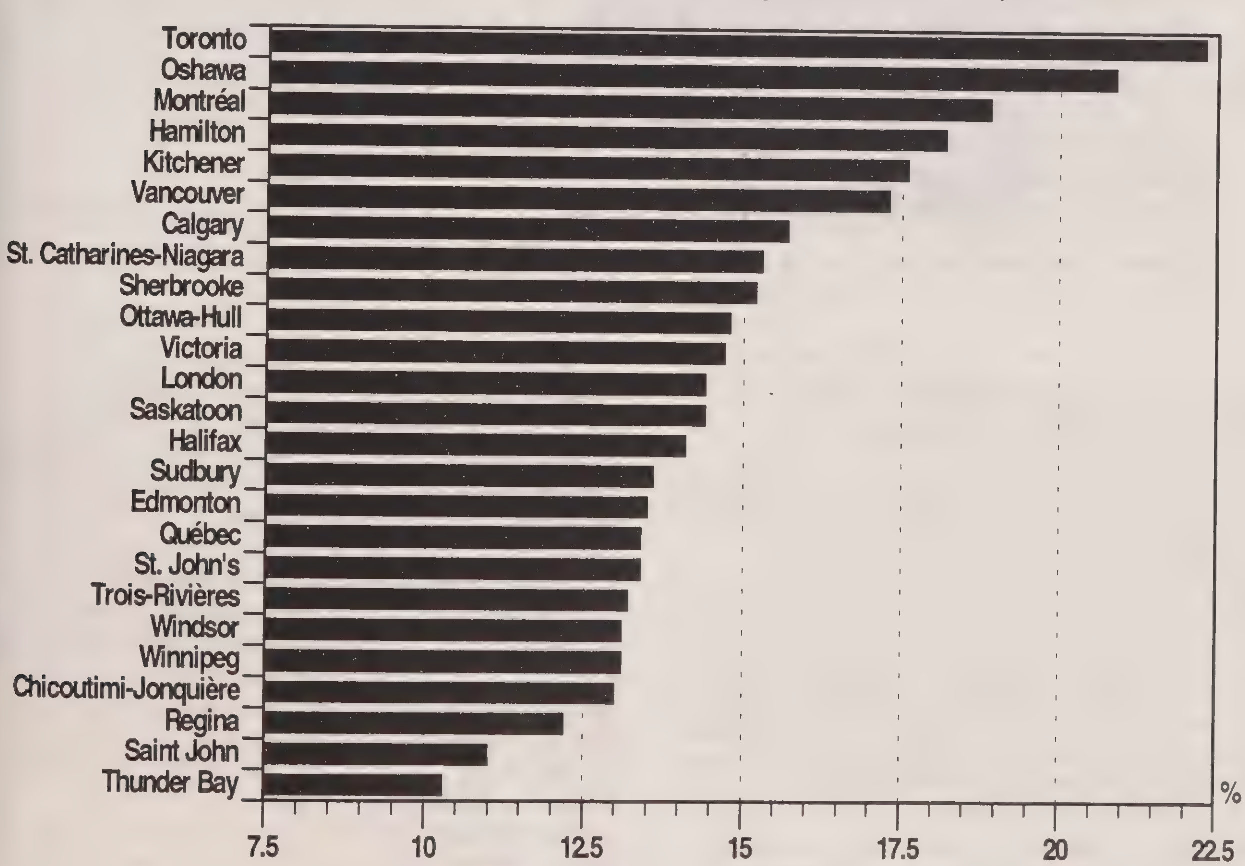


Living alone

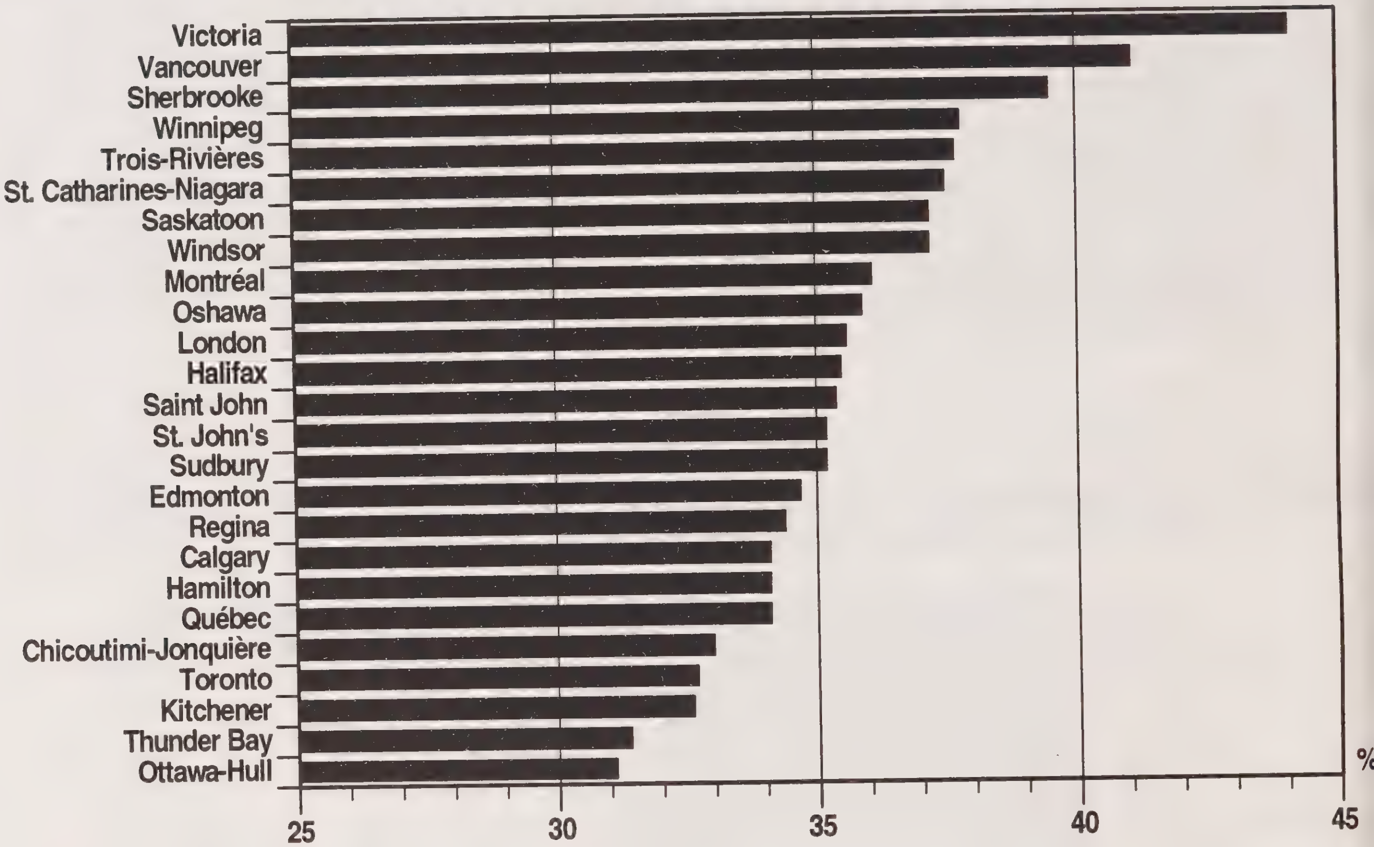
People who lived alone were the most likely to spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing. Among people who lived alone and were renting, about 44 per cent spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing. For people living alone who owned their home free of a mortgage, this proportion was 13 per cent but for those with a mortgage it jumped to 51 per cent. In large part, these relatively high proportions reflect the lower average incomes of one-person households compared to the average for all households. Among renters, one-person households had an average income of $21,592, compared to $31,302 for all renters. Among home-owners, the average income for one-person households was $28,527, compared to $55,801 for all owners.

The proportion of people living alone who spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing was much higher in some metropolitan areas than it was in others. Among mortgage paying individuals living alone, the proportion spending 30 per cent or more on housing peaked in Oshawa (64 per cent) and Toronto (64 per cent) but was only 41 per cent in Regina. Montréal had the highest proportion (25 per cent) of individuals who lived alone in a house they owned mortgage-free and who spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing while Victoria had the lowest (7 per cent).

Home Owners Spending 30 per cent or More of their Average Household Income on Shelter, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991



Renters Spending 30 per cent or More of their Average Household Income on Shelter, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991



Three in ten renting families spend 30 per cent or more on shelter

Although the average monthly shelter costs of renting families tended to be lower than those of home-owning families, families who rented were much more likely to spend 30 per cent or more of their income on shelter than were home-owning families. Overall, 29 per cent of all one-family households who were living in rental accommodation spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing, compared to 23 per cent of one-family households with a mortgage and only 3 per cent of one-family households without a mortgage.

While nationally about 30 per cent of one-family households who rented their home spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing, this proportion was much lower in the Northwest Territories (11 per cent) and the Yukon (18 per cent). These low proportions were primarily due to the higher average income of one-family households in the two territories compared to the national average. The highest proportion for one-family renter households was in British Columbia, where it was 33 per cent.

For home-owning families with mortgages, this proportion was highest in the province of Ontario (28 per cent) and the metropolitan area of Toronto (35 per cent). Only very small proportions of home-owning families without mortgages spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing: among the provinces and territories, the highest proportion was in the Northwest Territories (5 per cent) and among the census metropolitan areas the highest was in Montréal (5 per cent).

Housing costs vary widely

While home-owners were building equity, they also paid more per month on housing than did renters: home-owners' average monthly shelter costs were $682 while renters paid $546. Rental accommodation has lower shelter costs since it tends to be multi-unit and smaller, and it is more likely to fall under rent-control policies.

Home-owners' monthly shelter costs were highest in the Northwest Territories ($900) and Ontario ($808) and lowest in Newfoundland ($418), New Brunswick ($455) and Prince Edward Island ($473). Renters paid the most in Ontario ($618) and British Columbia ($606) and the least in Saskatchewan ($422) and New Brunswick ($428).

Average Monthly Shelter Costs, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

	Owners $	Renters $
Canada	682	546
Newfoundland	418	459
Prince Edward Island	473	467
Nova Scotia	523	501
New Brunswick	455	428
Quebec	636	480
Ontario	808	618
Manitoba	565	455
Saskatchewan	519	422
Alberta	678	531
British Columbia	637	606
Yukon	678	550
Northwest Territories	900	524

The high cost of shelter in Ontario and British Columbia reflected, in part, higher shelter costs in the major cities of these two provinces, while more expensive heating fuel and electricity contributed to the higher costs in the Northwest Territories. In Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, where shelter costs for both owners and renters were relatively low, costs were affected by both economic conditions and higher proportions of mortgage-free owners.

In 1991, Toronto was the most expensive metropolitan area: on average, owners paid $1,003 and renters $703 per month for shelter. Outside of Toronto, shelter costs for owners were highest in Oshawa ($944) and Ottawa-Hull ($888) and for renters in Vancouver ($665) and Oshawa ($658).

Condominiums increasingly popular

In 1991, there were 367,765 owner-occupied condominiums in Canada, up from 234,000 in 1986, an increase of 64 per cent. Overall, condominiums represented 6 per cent of all owner-occupied dwellings in 1991, up from 4 per cent in 1986.

Condominium ownership was concentrated in the large metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Over half (64 per cent) of all owner-occupied condominiums were in the four metropolitan areas of Toronto (104,895), Vancouver (61,205), Montréal (43,785) and Ottawa-Hull (23,465). In comparison, these four metropolitan areas accounted for 36 per cent of all occupied dwellings.

Between 1986 and 1991, the number of condominiums in Quebec almost doubled, increasing by close to 99 per cent (up by 30,550 units). Ontario experienced the largest increase in the actual number of condominiums (up by 42,980 units), with British Columbia a close second (up by 42,790 units).

Condominiums are an increasingly popular choice for people who live alone and for married couples without children at home. In 1991, 32 per cent of all owner-occupied condominiums were occupied by people living alone, up from 28 per cent in 1986. Married couples without children at home accounted for 30 per cent of all owner-occupied condominiums in 1991, up from 27 per cent in 1986.

Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1 per cent of the total population. The data released today are affected by this change in the Census universe. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20 per cent of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100 per cent data (27,297,000).

Upcoming Release Dates	*Information on*
June 1, 1993	Social and economic characteristics of families, place of work, fertility, and religion

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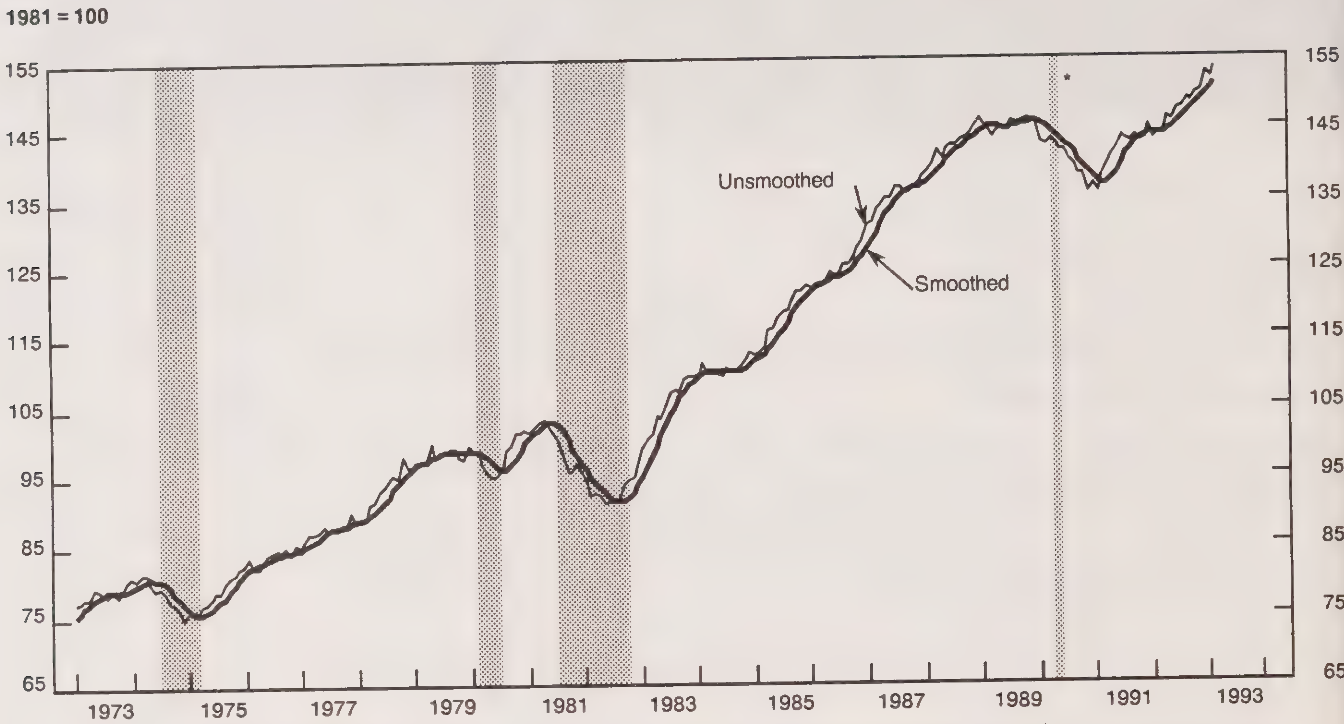
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has yet been proposed.*

Composite Leading Indicator

April 1993

The leading indicator grew by 0.6% in April, following increases of 0.5% in March and 0.6% in February. This rate of growth is slightly faster than at the turn of the year. Growth so far this year has been driven by the financial markets and by export demand for manufactured goods, while household demand has improved somewhat, also. Overall, six of the 10 components rose in April, two were flat and two declined. The unsmoothed index rebounded by 1.4% in April, after a 0.5% dip in March.

Household demand for durable goods remained hesitant, with sales up only 0.1% as consumer confidence continued to be fragile. Furniture and appliance sales also slowed, in line with new house sales in the first quarter of 1993. The drop in housing demand slowed in April, however, as housing starts firmed. Demand for personal services strengthened in line with wages and salaries, which offset declining demand for business services. Personal services were weak throughout 1992.

Led by strong export demand, new orders for durable goods jumped another 2.7%, the best growth since 1988. Growth was recorded in all regions for the first time in four years. Shipments continued to rise, while inventories posted their first significant gain in almost three years, leaving the ratio of shipments to stocks essentially unchanged. The average work-week contracted by 0.3%, as firms resorted to more hiring to meet their staffing needs.

The financial market indices also posted their fastest growth in about five years. The stock market climbed by another 2.4% in April, and has now recovered all of the losses posted since last July. Growth in the money supply accelerated from 0.7% to 1%.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to grow at a moderate pace of 0.4%, despite a 1% dip in the unsmoothed version that accompanied severe winter storms in March, which affected manufacturing and household demand. Employment in the U.S. rose modestly in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the May issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of May 17-21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite Leading Indicator

Data used in the composite index calculation for:		1992		1993				Last month of data available
		November	December	January	February	March	April	% change
Composite Leading Indicator	(1981 = 100)	147.5	148.2	148.8	149.7	150.5	151.4	0.6
Unsmoothed		148.5	149.5	149.9	152.6	151.8	153.9	1.4
Housing index[1]		135.6	134.5	131.0	126.9	122.8	120.9	-1.5
Business and personal services employment	(thousands)	1,758	1,768	1,776	1,781	1,784	1,784	0.0
United States composite leading index	(1967 = 100)	204.7	205.0	205.9	206.9	208.0	208.8*	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index	(1975 = 1000)	3,345	3,333	3,321	3,332	3,375	3,456	2.4
Money supply	(millions of 1981 $)[2]	25,228	25,371	25,501	25,736	25,915	26,187	1.0
Manufacturing								
Average workweek		38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.3	-0.3
New orders – durables	(millions of 1981 $)	9,032.8	9,059.7	9,133.9	9,309.3	9,443.9	9,699.7**	2.7
Shipment to inventory ratio[3]		1.40	1.41	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.43**	0.00
Retail Trade								
Furniture and appliance sales	(millions of 1981 $)	1,036.0	1,043.0	1,050.3	1,056.7	1,066.3	1,073.3**	0.7
Other durable goods sales	millions of 1981 $)	3,562.1	3,573.6	3,588.0	3,600.7	3,611.1	3,614.7**	0.1

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
3 *Difference from previous month.*

* *This is the March value as published in April.*
** *This is the February value as published in April.*

New Housing Price Index

March 1993

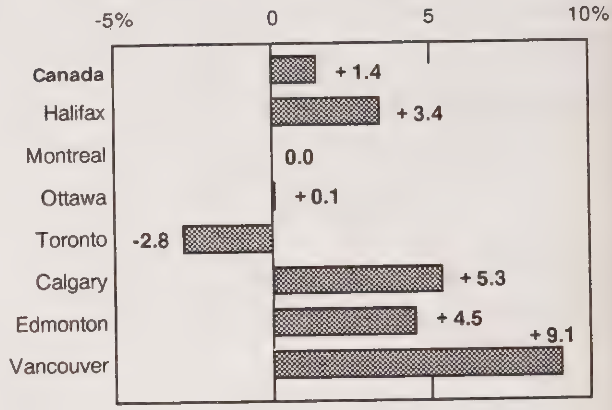
The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 135.7 in March, up 0.6% from February 1993. The estimated House Only index increased 0.6% and the Land Only index increased 0.7%.

The largest monthly increases were in Calgary (+3.0%), Saskatoon (+2.9%) and Halifax (+2.2%). The only monthly decrease was in Sudbury-Thunder Bay (-0.4%).

The index of housing contractors' selling prices rose 1.4% from its year-earlier level. This rise was influenced by year-over-year increases in Vancouver (+9.1%), Regina (+8.3%) and Calgary (+5.3%). However, these housing price increases were partially offset by price decreases in Hamilton (-3.8%), Toronto (-2.8%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (-2.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index, March 1993 / March 1992



The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

	March 1992	February 1993	March 1993	March 1993/ March 1992	March 1993/ February 1993
				% change	
Canada Total	**133.8**	**134.9**	**135.7**	**1.4**	**0.6**
Canada (House only)	**124.5**	**124.7**	**125.4**	**0.7**	**0.6**
Canada (Land only)	**161.2**	**166.5**	**167.6**	**4.0**	**0.7**
St. John's	126.8	127.0	127.0	0.2	–
Halifax	109.7	111.0	113.4	3.4	2.2
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.3	115.6	0.2	0.3
Quebec City	134.8	134.1	134.4	-0.3	0.2
Montreal	134.8	134.8	134.8	–	–
Ottawa-Hull	122.8	122.5	122.9	0.1	0.3
Toronto	141.7	137.8	137.8	-2.8	–
Hamilton	132.9	126.8	127.8	-3.8	0.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	132.5	129.0	129.2	-2.5	0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.4	126.5	126.5	0.1	–
London	146.5	145.5	145.6	-0.6	0.1
Windsor	128.3	126.4	127.4	-0.7	0.8
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.2	133.9	133.3	0.1	-0.4
Winnipeg	108.0	110.8	112.8	4.4	1.8
Regina	113.0	121.9	122.4	8.3	0.4
Saskatoon	106.9	108.2	111.3	4.1	2.9
Calgary	132.6	135.5	139.6	5.3	3.0
Edmonton	141.3	145.6	147.7	4.5	1.4
Vancouver	131.3	142.2	143.3	9.1	0.8
Victoria	124.8	130.5	130.7	4.7	0.2

– *Nil or zero.*

Stocks of Grain

March 31, 1993

Eight Major Grains

Farm stocks of the eight major grains at March 31, 1993 totalled 25.1 million tonnes, down 6.2% from last year due to decreases in durum wheat and canola stocks. (The eight major grains are as follows: wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, corn for grain and soybeans.) Total production of the eight major grains also fell, decreasing by 8.8% from the 1991/92 crop year.

Commercial stocks of the eight major grains at the end of March 1993 totalled 9.6 million tonnes, a 1.7% decrease from 9.8 million tonnes last year.

Total stocks (farm and commercial) of the eight major grains declined by 5.0% from 36.6 million tonnes in March 1992 to 34.7 million tonnes in March 1993.

Wheat

On March 31, 1993, farm stocks of all wheat – excluding durum – were up slightly (+0.9%) to 12.9 million tonnes from 12.8 million tonnes the year before.

Farm stocks of durum at March 31, 1993 were 2.4 million tonnes, down 23.5% from a year earlier. However, the March 1993 level of farm stocks was the second highest reported since 1984, the year that farm stocks of durum wheat were first published.

Oats and Barley

As of March 31, 1993, farm stocks of oats were over 1.1 million tonnes, up 19.2% from last year's 941 thousand tonnes, but still below the six-year (from 1986 to 1991) average of 1.5 million tonnes.

Farm stocks of barley totalled 5.2 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from the year before.

Oilseeds

Farm stocks of oilseeds (flaxseed, canola and soybeans) at March 31, 1993 were 1.4 million tonnes, down 36.8% from 2.1 million tonnes a year ago. Farm stocks of canola dropped 40.0% to 850 thousand tonnes in March 1993, the lowest level for March farm stocks of canola since 1986. Total stocks of canola (farm and commercial) were over 1.6 million tonnes, down 18.1% from March 31, 1992.

Farm stocks of flaxseed dropped 42.9% to 280 thousand tonnes in March 1993. Soybean farm stocks, at 220 thousand tonnes, were unchanged from a year earlier.

Corn for Grain

As of March 31, 1993, farm stocks of corn for grain totalled 2.1 million tonnes, a 15.1% decrease from a year earlier. Corn for grain production dropped 34.1% from the previous crop year.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3 – Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1993 (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Copies of this publication are available by fax to subcribers. For further information, contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw Materials Price Indexes – Early Estimate

April 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 1.5% in April 1993 from March 1993. The wood index led the rise (+6.1%) followed by mineral fuels (+1.1%) and animal and vegetable products (+0.6%). The metals index moderated the overall increase with a 1.8% decrease. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 1.7% in April.

This is an early estimate of the April movement of the Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the nine-day period totalled 6.1 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.6% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 12.1% and the number of cars loaded increased 9.8% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of April 30, 1993 decreased 6.9% from the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales

April l993

Sugar refiners reported that sales totalled 90 300 tonnes for all types of sugar in April 1993, comprising 77 793 tonnes in domestic sales and 12 507 tonnes in export sales. Year-to-date sales at the end of April 1993 for all types of sugar totalled 339 873 tonnes: 292 369 tonnes in domestic sales and 47 504 tonnes in export sales.

Sales totalled 87 903 tonnes in April 1992, comprising 77 639 tonnes in domestic sales and 10 264 tonnes in export sales. Year-to-date sales in April 1992 for all types of sugar totalled 325 108 tonnes: 282 586 tonnes in domestic sales and 42 522 tonnes in export sales.

The April 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

March 1993

Production of all types of deodorized oils in March 1993 totalled 68 337 tonnes, an increase of 13.7% from 60 091^r (revised) tonnes produced in February 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1993 totalled 192 359^r tonnes, an increase of 9.7% from 175 351 tonnes in 1992.

Manufacturer's packaged sales of shortening totalled 10 582 tonnes in March 1993, up from 8 598^r tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of March were 29 517^r tonnes compared to 26 115 tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 7 869 tonnes in March 1993, up from 6 879 tonnes sold the previous month. Year-to-date in 1993 totalled 19 265 tonnes, compared to 16 489^r tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The March 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

March 1993

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in March 1993 was 211 307 tonnes, up 22% from the 173 552 tonnes milled in March 1992. The resulting wheat flour production increased by 15% to 151 174 tonnes in March 1993, up from 131 399 tonnes in March 1992.

Crushing

Canola crushings for February 1993 totalled 175 982 tonnes, up 21% from the 145 913 tonnes crushed in March 1992. The resulting oil production increased 21% to 72 418 tonnes, up from 60 067 tonnes in March 1992. Meal production increased 23% to 107 688 tonnes, up from 87 221 tonnes in March 1992.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The March 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

March 1993

Pulpwood receipts totalled 3 117 008 cubic metres in March 1993, an increase of 8.6% from 2 870 733^{r} (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 182 476 cubic metres, up 12.4% from 5 501 280^{r} cubic metres in March 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue in March was 8 931 418 cubic metres, an increase of 1.0% from 8 844 909^{r} cubic metres the previous year. The March 1993 closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 15.5% to 14 439 286 cubic metres from 17 094 723^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of March 1993, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 10 491 390 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.2% from 10 622 213^{r} cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 12.4% to 17 007 987 cubic metres from the year-earlier 15 131 106^{r} cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 26 276 284 cubic metres, rose 1.1% from 26 001 764^{r} cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The March 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

March 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 125,968 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in March 1993.

Year-to-date sales at the end of March 1993 totalled 345,681 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries, down 18.1% from the 422,033 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The March 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

March 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for March 1993 totalled 160 357 tonnes, an increase of 24.7% from 128 578 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of March totalled 461 267 tonnes, up 23.3% from 374 169 tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The March 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
March 1993

Steel primary forms production for March 1993 totalled 1 273 572 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% from 1 229 675 tonnes produced the previous year.

At the end of March 1993, year-to-date production totalled 3 496 244 tonnes, up 2.9% from 3 398 802 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The March 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs
March 1993

Egg production in March 1993 was 40.1 million dozen, a 0.7% decrease from March 1992. The average number of layers decreased by 1.1% between March 1992 and 1993, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,306 from 2,298.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Deuck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Wholesale Trade
1990

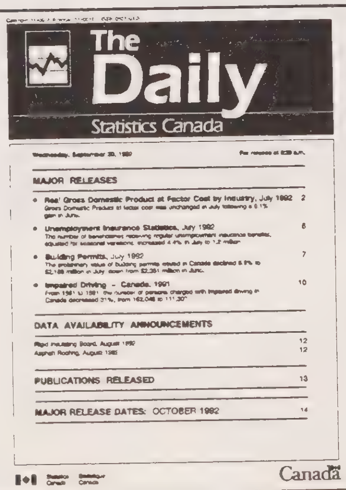
In 1990, the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector totalled $314.1 billion, an increase of 5.9% from $296.5 billion^r (revised) in 1989. Wholesale merchants accounted for $275.6 billion (87.7%) of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers – the other segment of the wholesale trade sector – accounted for $38.5 billion (12.3%).

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled $260.3 billion in 1990, an increase of 5.8% from $246.1 billion in 1989. The value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining $53.8 billion in 1990, an increase of 6.8% from $50.4 billion in 1989. Year-end inventories rose to $31.5 billion for 1990, up 3.5% from $30.4 billion for 1989.

Data for 1991 are expected to be released in November.

Wholesale Trade Statistics, 1990 (63-226, $34) will be available in June. It presents detailed information for merchants, as well as for agents and brokers, at the establishment and location levels for Canada and the provinces. For the first time, these data are based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, March 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, March 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, March 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, February 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, March 1993.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Annual Retail Trade, 1990.
Catalogue number 63-223
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

Construction in Canada, 1991-93.
Catalogue number 64-201
(Canada: $39; United States: US$47; Other Countries: US$55).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 13, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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PUBLICATION RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains

March 1993

Except for durum wheat, flaxseed and canola, deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a slight increase from March 1992.

Deliveries of Major Grains

	March 1992	March 1993
	(thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 711.2	1 754.2
Durum wheat	168.7	127.9
Total wheat	**1 879.9**	**1 882.1**
Oats	49.2	82.5
Barley	394.2	495.3
Rye	17.0	19.2
Flaxseed	45.5	25.9
Canola	410.3	293.4
Total	**2 796.1**	**2 798.4**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The March 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Dairy Review

March 1993

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 000 tonnes in March, a 2.4% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 7 900 tonnes, a decrease of 20.2% from March 1992.

An estimated 514 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in February 1993, a decrease of 8.7% from February 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first two months of 1993 to 1 076 000 kilolitres, an increase of 9.3% from the January to February 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The March 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on May 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 8, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 8, 1993 totalled 283 075 tonnes, a 0.8% increase from the preceding week's total of 280 771 tonnes and up 14.2% from the year-earlier 247 780 tonnes. The cumulative total as of May 8, 1993 was 5 044 779 tonnes, a 3.9% increase from 4 856 862 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

April 1993

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,676,013 light bulbs and tubes in April 1993, an increase of 15.5% from the 17,907,815 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of April 1993 totalled 88,774,713 light bulbs and tubes, down 6.4% from the 94,866,722 bulbs and tubes sold during the same period in 1992.

The April 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

First Quarter 1993

Price indexes for the first quarter of 1993 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. For Canada, these indexes show a decrease of 0.3% from the fourth quarter of 1992 and a decrease of 1.9% from one year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

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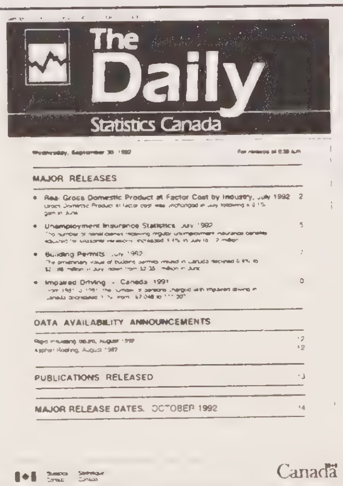

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Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

March 1993

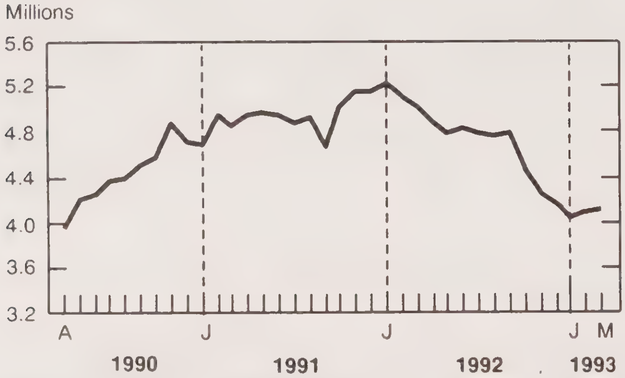
Seasonally Adjusted

The overall volume of non-resident travellers visiting Canada decreased in March 1993 but the number of outbound Canadian trips increased.

Same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States remained relatively stable at 4.1 million, though the volume was substantially below the March 1992 level and the trend remained downward. A downtrend in same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents has been evident since February 1992, after having peaked in January 1992.

Same-day Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States, by Automobile

Seasonally adjusted



Automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States rose, increasing 4.1% to 1.1 million.

Trips of one or more nights to all other countries by Canadian residents increased slightly (+0.4%) to 1.8 million, continuing the uptrend visible since mid-1986.

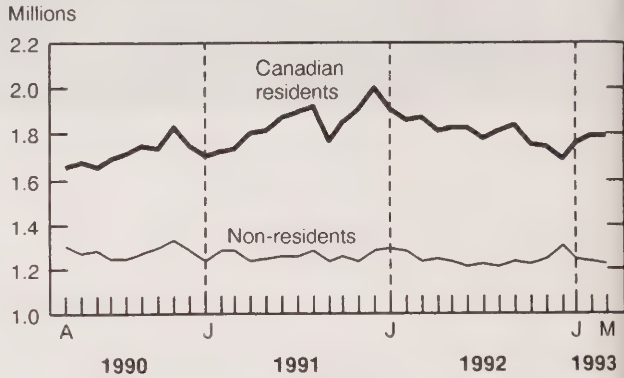
Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including automobile) increased 0.5% to 1.5 million, while trips to all other countries remained relatively stable at 267,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents decreased 1.5% to 1.2 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by U.S. residents dropped 2.3% to 956,000. At the same time, trips to Canada by residents of all other countries increased 1.7% to 252,000.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries

Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 19.3% from March 1992 to 3.9 million. This was the sixth consecutive month showing a double-digit, year-over-year decrease.

Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased, down 9.9% to 1.0 million.

Trips of one or more nights to all other countries by Canadian residents decreased 5.3% to 1.9 million.

Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel dropped 6.5% from March 1992 to 1.6 million. At the same time, similar trips to all other countries increased 1.0% to 350,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents dropped 2.8% to 631,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by U.S. residents decreased 4.3% from March 1992 to 500,000 trips. Meanwhile, trips to Canada by residents of all other countries increased 3.7% to 131,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The March 1993 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

	December 1992 r	January 1993 r	February 1993 r	March 1993p
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	1,039	982	979	956
Other Countries[2]	250	257	248	252
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,428	1,486	1,517	1,524
Other Countries	259	268	268	267
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,748	2,688	2,666	2,599
Other Countries	280	283	277	277
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,718	5,570	5,683	5,709
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,144	4,026	4,079	4,085
One or More Nights	969	1,032	1,058	1,101

	March 1993 p	1993/1992	January-March 1993p	1993/1992
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	500	-4.3	1,398	-3.4
Other Countries[2]	131	3.7	351	0.8
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,586	-6.5	3,699	-7.7
Other Countries	350	1.0	1,030	5.0
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	3,989	-19.0	10,852	-21.5
Auto Re-entries	3,899	-19.3	10,588	-21.8

[1] *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
[2] *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

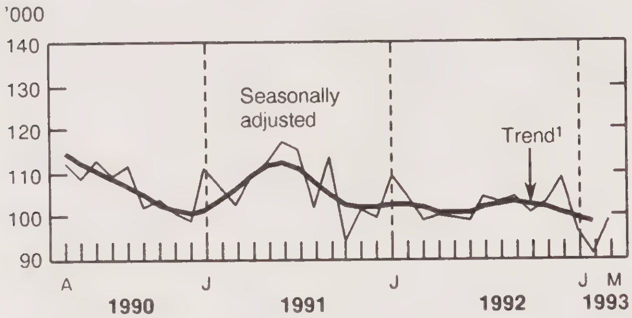
New Motor Vehicle Sales

March 1993

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

Preliminary estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 99,000 units in March 1993, an increase of 8.8% from the revised February value. This increase was due to stronger car sales (+12.0%) and truck sales (+3.5%).

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles



[1] *The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.*

Unadjusted Sales

Sales of all new motor vehicles for the month of March 1993 were 114,000 units, up 3.1% from the March 1992 level. Sales of passenger cars remained unchanged at -0.2%, while truck sales rose by 9.0%.

Note to users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

March sales of North American passenger cars rose by 8.6%, however Japanese passenger car sales declined by 15.8%. For the first quarter of 1993, both North American and Japanese passenger car sales were down at -8.3% and -18.9% respectively.

The North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 63.7% from 58.6% a year earlier while the Japanese share fell from 34.1% to 28.7% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The March 1993 issue of New Motor Vehicle Sales (63-007, $14.40/$144), will be available June 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

	December 1992 r	January 1993 r	February 1993 r	March 1993p
	seasonally adjusted			
	units % change			
Total New Motor Vehicles	**107,973**	**95,985**	**90,714**	**98,693**
	+5.0	**-11.1**	**-5.5**	**+8.8**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	45,665	41,035	34,980	41,696
	+9.2	-10.1	-14.8	+19.2
Overseas	21,089	21,121	21,302	21,351
	-8.5	+0.2	+0.9	+0.2
Total	**66,753**	**62,156**	**56,282**	**63,047**
	+2.9	**-6.9**	**-9.4**	**+12.0**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**41,220**	**33,829**	**34,432**	**35,646**
	+8.5	**-17.9**	**+1.8**	**+3.5**

	March 1993	1993/1992	January-March 1993	1993/1992
	unadjusted			
	units	% change	units	% change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**113,520**	**+3.1**	**250,575**	**-7.9**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	45,436	+8.6	101,814	-8.3
Japan	20,491	-15.8	43,038	-18.9
Other Countries	5,403	+2.6	11,908	-5.0
Total	**71,330**	**-0.2**	**156,760**	**-11.3**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	37,264	+11.4	82,443	-0.2
Overseas	4,926	-6.3	11,372	-10.2
Total	**42,190**	**+9.0**	**93,815**	**-1.6**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey (Private Carriers)

1990

The 1990 financial and operating statistics for Canadian-domiciled private carriers are now available.

A summary will appear in the Vol. 9, No. 3 issue of *Surface and Marine Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information on the survey objectives, coverage and quality, please contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-2493) or Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Radio and Television Broadcasting Industry

1992

Preliminary 1992 data are now available for the radio and television broadcasting industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1810 and 1818.

The Vol. 23, No. 2 issue of *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205, fax: 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Cable Television Industry

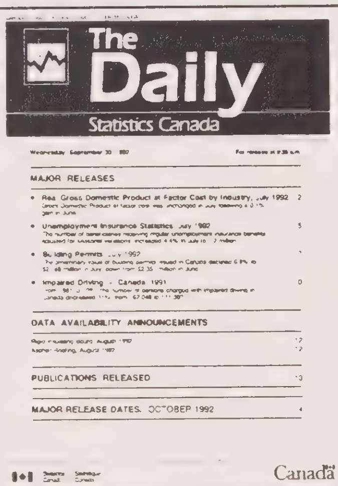
1992

Preliminary 1992 data are now available for the cable television industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1828.

The Vol. 23, No. 1 issue of *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205, fax: 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, March 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, March 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Railway Carloadings, March 1993.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Communications Service Bulletin: Cable Television Statistics, 1992, Vol. 23, No. 1.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49; United States: US$9.85/US$59; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69).

Communications Service Bulletin: Radio and Television Statistics, 1992, Vol. 23, No. 2.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49; United States: US$9.85/US$59; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69).

Exports by Commodity, February 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 17-21

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
17	Building Permits	March 1993
17	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1993
19	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	March 1993
19	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	April 1993
20	Consumer Price Index	April 1993
20	Sales of Natural Gas	March 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, May 17, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Costs,** 1992 — 2
  The growth rate of unit labour cost for the business sector showed a strong decline in 1992, slowing to 1.7% compared with 3.8% in 1991. The slowdown was widespread across services producers and goods producers, which includes manufacturers. The improvement in unit labour costs results from a reduction in wage inflation and an increase in labour productivity.

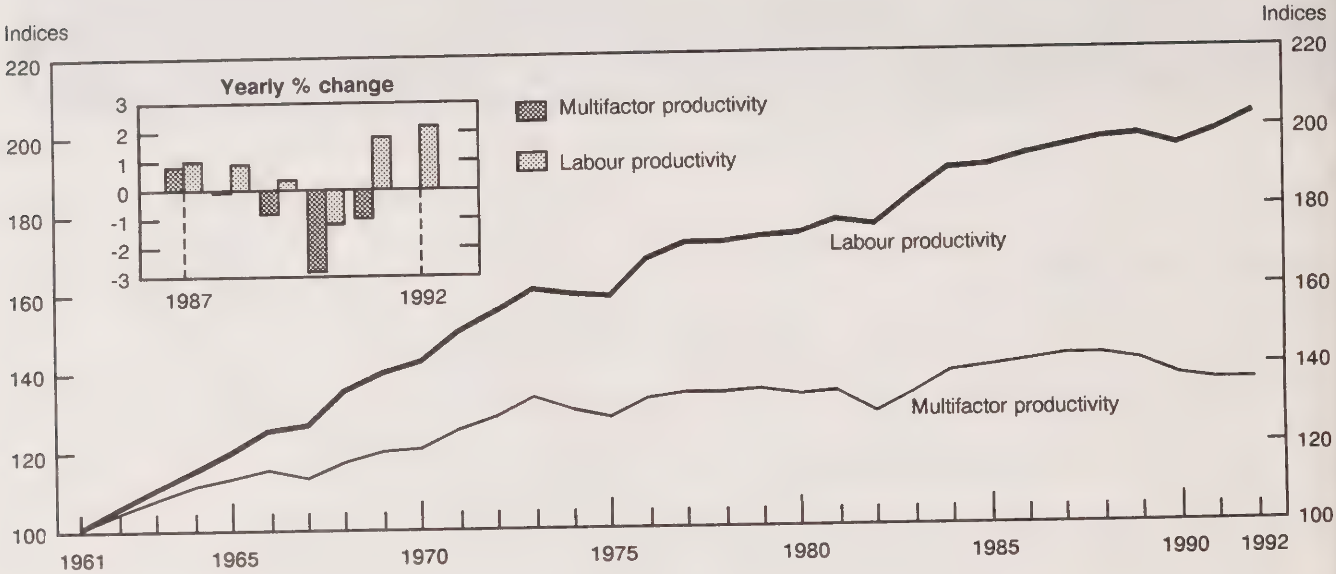
- **Building Permits,** March 1993 — 7
  The value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $1,993 million in March 1993, down 5.9% from February's revised level. The non-residential and residential sectors both contributed to this decrease. The Prairie and Atlantic regions reported the largest decreases in the total value of building permits issued in March.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 12

MAJOR RELEASES

Indices of Labour and Multifactor Productivity, Business Sector, 1961-1992



Aggregate Productivity Measures And Unit Labour Costs

1992 (Preliminary)

The growth rate of unit labour cost for the business sector showed a strong decline in 1992, slowing to 1.7% compared with 3.8% in 1991. The slowdown was widespread across services producers and goods producers, which includes manufacturers. The improvement in unit labour costs results from a reduction in wage inflation and an increase in labour productivity.

Productivity Measures

For the business sector, real output per person-hour worked increased 2.2% in 1992, compared with an increase of 1.8% in 1991. These gains took place in an environment of output contraction, with output declining for two consecutive years before increasing slightly in 1992. This performance reflects business efforts to rationalize production by reducing employment and the number of hours worked.

Note to Users

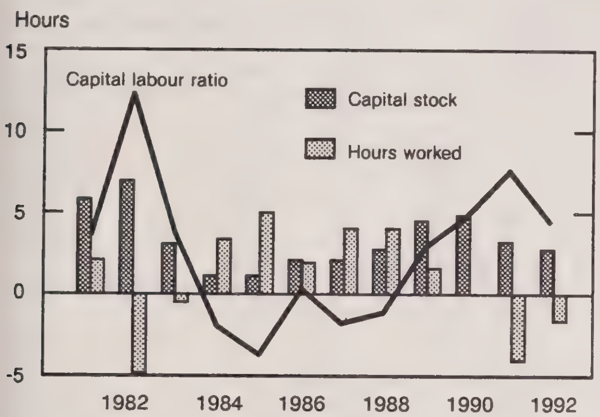
This is the first time preliminary labour and multifactor productivity data have been published in the same news release. Their joint publication will provide a more complete perspective of the economic situation in terms of productivity.

This increase in productivity results from a 2.9% productivity gain by goods producers and a 2.2% gain by services producers. The higher gains by goods producers is mainly due to a 4.2% increase in manufacturing productivity. Except for a 1.3% increase in 1990, manufacturing productivity gains have been below 1.0% since 1985. Similarly, manufacturers responded to the reduction in demand by drastically curtailing their use of labour. After the 1989 peak, the number of manufacturing workers declined by 16%, a loss of approximately 300,000.

The increase in labour productivity arises partly from a large accumulation of capital (during the recent past) rather than from an increase in efficiency. The labour productivity gains result from mechanization advances brought about by significant investment at the end of an economic expansion and by a reduction in the number of hours worked.

The business sector multifactor productivity estimates do not yet show an increase in efficiency. This measure (based on the growth rate of real GDP and the growth rate of combined labour and capital inputs) is better at revealing improvements in technical progress rather than in labour productivity. Thus, multifactor productivity is a more precise measure of the efficient use of primary factors. Accordingly, in 1992, the growth rate of capital and labour inputs increased at the same rate as real output (+0.6%).

Growth of Capital Stock, Hours Worked and Capital-labour Ratio, Business Sector, 1981-1992

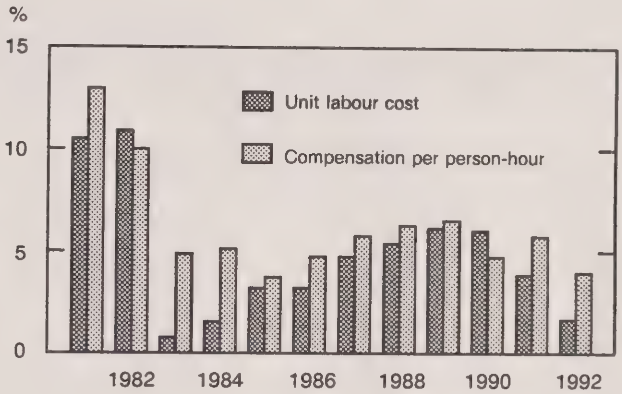


Between 1989 and 1991, multifactor productivity declined by a cumulative 3.8%. This results from a 3.4% decline in real output and a 0.4% increase in combined capital and labour inputs. The increase in inputs is due to an 8.0% increase in capital stock and a 5.5% decrease in person-hours worked. An increase in the stock of capital during a period of output contraction indicates that productivity gains will be possible when output expansion resumes.

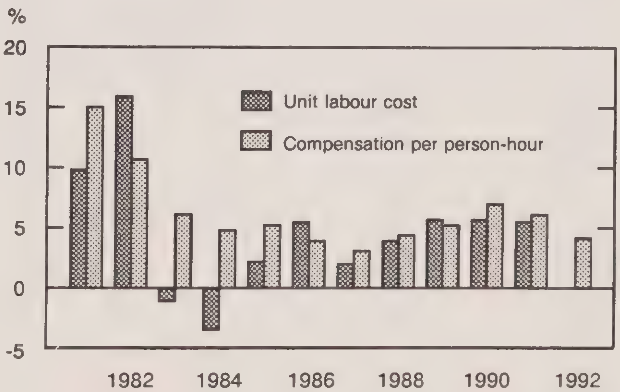
Unit Labour Costs and Hourly Compensation

The increase in productivity and the slowdown in the growth of hourly compensation combined to improve unit labour costs in 1992. The rate of increase of unit labour costs has been on a downtrend since 1989, declining from 6.2% in 1989 to 1.7% in 1992. In 1991, the slowdown in the growth rate of unit labour costs occurred mainly in the goods industries. In 1992, however, the slowdown occurred mainly in the services industries (slowing from +5.1% to +2.0%). Despite this substantial improvement in the services industries, the 0.8% increase in unit labour costs in the goods industries is still lower than the corresponding increase in the services industries (+2.0).

Growth of Unit Labour Cost and Compensation Per Person-hour in the Business Sector, 1981-1992



Growth of Unit Labour Cost and Compensation Per Person-hour in Manufacturing Industries, 1981-1992



The rate of inflation in compensation per person-hour worked declined considerably in 1992. In the business sector, the increase in hourly rates declined from 5.7% in 1991 to 3.9% in 1992. Nearly one-third of the 1992 increase in hourly labour income per paid-worker results from increases in social costs, particularly from employer contributions to unemployment insurance and private pension plans.

After accelerating strongly between 1988 and 1990, the growth rate of hourly compensation in manufacturing decelerated gradually, from 7.0% in 1990 to 4.1% in 1992. This deceleration, along with an increase in the growth rate of labour productivity, caused a strong reduction in the growth rate of unit labour costs — particularly between 1991 and 1992 when it changed from 5.3% to 0.0%. If it were to continue, the deceleration of unit labour costs would bode well for a competitive manufacturing sector in the years ahead.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7896-7903 (series 1), 7916-7938.

For further information, please contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-3687) or Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-3654, fax: 613-951-0489).

Productivity Measures and Capital-labour Ratio – Business Sector

	Multifactor productivity		Labour productivity		Capital-labour ratio	
	index	% change	index	% change	index	% change
1983	94.5	3.8	94.6	4.1	106.0	3.6
1984	98.3	4.0	98.0	3.6	103.7	-2.1
1985	99.1	0.8	98.5	0.5	99.8	-3.8
1986	100.0	0.9	100.0	1.5	100.0	0.2
1987	100.8	0.8	101.0	1.0	98.2	-1.8
1988	100.7	-0.1	101.8	0.8	96.9	-1.3
1989	99.9	-0.8	102.2	0.4	99.7	2.8
1990	97.1	-2.8	101.0	-1.2	104.4	4.8
1991	96.2	-0.9	102.8	1.8	112.3	7.6
1992	96.2	0.0	105.1	2.2	117.3	4.4

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost

	Real GDP	Person-hours worked	Compensation per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector			indexes (1986 = 100)			
1983	85.5	90.4	87.5	94.6	93.7	92.5
1984	91.5	93.4	92.0	98.0	97.7	93.9
1985	96.6	98.1	95.4	98.5	98.5	96.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.0	104.0	105.7	101.0	101.7	104.7
1988	110.1	108.2	112.4	101.8	102.7	110.4
1989	112.3	109.9	119.8	102.2	102.4	117.2
1990	111.0	109.9	125.5	101.0	100.7	124.2
1991	108.5	105.5	132.7	102.8	101.3	129.0
1992	109.2	103.9	137.9	105.1	103.3	131.1
			annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1992	4.1	1.1	7.8	2.9	2.3	4.7
1961-1992	3.9	1.5	7.8	2.3	1.8	5.4
1961-1975	5.3	1.9	8.5	3.3	2.6	5.0
1975-1982	2.5	1.0	10.4	1.5	0.7	8.8
1982-1991	3.1	1.7	5.3	1.4	1.3	3.8
1986-1987	5.0	4.0	5.7	1.0	1.7	4.7
1987-1988	4.9	4.0	6.3	0.9	1.0	5.4
1988-1989	2.0	1.6	6.6	0.4	-0.3	6.2
1989-1990	-1.2	0.0	4.7	-1.2	-1.7	6.0
1990-1991	-2.2	-4.0	5.7	1.8	0.6	3.8
1991-1992	0.6	-1.5	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.7
Manufacturing Industries			indexes (1986 = 100)			
1983	83.2	91.5	87.4	91.0	90.1	96.1
1984	94.0	95.2	91.5	98.7	98.7	92.8
1985	99.3	97.7	96.3	101.6	101.7	94.8
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.8	103.9	103.0	100.9	101.7	102.0
1988	110.2	108.7	107.5	101.4	102.4	106.1
1989	110.4	109.3	113.2	101.0	101.4	112.1
1990	104.7	102.4	121.1	102.3	101.5	118.4
1991	97.8	95.0	128.4	103.0	102.0	124.7
1992	98.3	91.6	133.7	107.2	107.1	124.6
			annual rate of change (%)			
1946-1992	3.7	0.6	7.6	3.1	2.8	4.3
1961-1992	3.3	0.5	7.7	2.8	2.6	4.7
1961-1975	5.4	1.7	7.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
1975-1982	0.6	-0.9	11.3	1.5	1.1	9.7
1982-1991	2.5	0.3	5.1	2.2	2.3	2.8
1986-1987	4.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.0
1987-1988	5.1	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	4.0
1988-1989	0.2	0.6	5.3	-0.4	-1.0	5.7
1989-1990	-5.1	-6.3	7.0	1.3	0.1	5.6
1990-1991	-6.6	-7.2	6.0	0.6	0.5	5.3
1991-1992	0.5	-3.6	4.1	4.2	4.9	0.0

Measures of Labour Productivity and Unit Labour Cost – Concluded

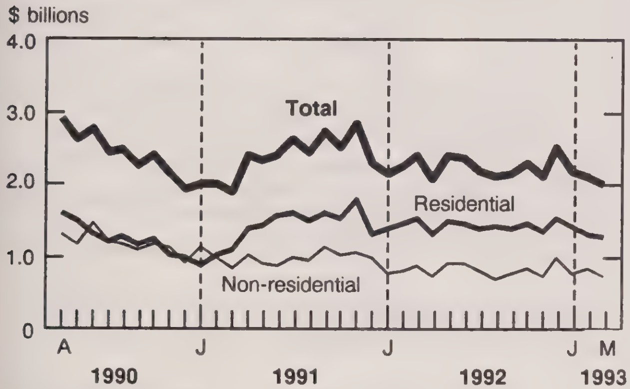
	Real GDP	Person-hours worked	Compensation per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person-hour worked	Real GDP per person	Unit labour cost
Business Sector - Goods	indexes (1986 = 100)					
1983	87.5	93.8	86.9	93.3	92.5	93.1
1984	93.7	95.8	91.1	97.8	97.8	93.1
1985	98.5	99.4	95.0	99.0	99.7	95.9
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	104.1	103.6	104.8	100.4	101.5	104.4
1988	108.6	107.7	111.8	100.9	101.9	110.8
1989	109.6	108.8	118.7	100.7	101.3	117.9
1990	106.8	105.4	125.2	101.4	101.0	123.6
1991	102.5	98.8	130.5	103.8	102.9	125.7
1992	101.4	94.9	135.3	106.9	105.6	126.6
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1992	3.6	-0.3	8.4	3.9	3.4	4.3
1961-1992	3.1	0.1	8.1	3.0	2.6	5.0
1961-1975	4.7	0.6	8.9	4.0	3.5	4.7
1975-1982	1.7	-0.8	11.2	2.5	1.8	8.5
1982-1991	2.2	0.5	5.1	1.8	1.8	3.3
1986-1987	4.1	3.6	4.8	0.4	1.5	4.4
1987-1988	4.4	3.9	6.6	0.5	0.5	6.2
1988-1989	0.9	1.1	6.2	-0.2	-0.7	6.4
1989-1990	-2.5	-3.2	5.5	0.7	-0.2	4.8
1990-1991	-4.0	-6.3	4.2	2.4	1.9	1.7
1991-1992	-1.1	-3.9	3.7	2.9	2.5	0.8
Business Sector - Services	indexes (1986 = 100)					
1983	83.3	88.0	87.7	94.7	93.4	92.6
1984	89.2	91.7	92.6	97.2	96.6	95.2
1985	94.6	97.2	95.7	97.3	97.0	98.3
1986	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1987	105.8	104.2	106.5	101.5	102.1	104.8
1988	111.6	108.5	113.0	102.8	103.6	109.9
1989	114.9	110.7	120.7	103.9	103.8	116.3
1990	114.9	113.0	126.1	101.7	101.6	124.0
1991	114.1	110.2	134.8	103.5	102.0	130.3
1992	116.5	110.2	140.5	105.7	104.2	132.8
	annual rate of change (%)					
1946-1992	4.6	2.8	7.0	1.8	1.1	5.1
1961-1992	4.7	2.9	7.5	1.7	1.2	5.7
1961-1975	6.1	3.5	7.9	2.5	1.7	5.3
1975-1982	3.3	2.6	9.7	0.7	0.0	8.9
1982-1991	3.9	2.5	5.5	1.3	1.2	4.1
1986-1987	5.8	4.2	6.5	1.5	2.1	4.8
1987-1988	5.5	4.1	6.1	1.3	1.5	4.8
1988-1989	3.0	2.0	6.9	1.0	0.2	5.8
1989-1990	0.0	2.1	4.4	-2.1	-2.1	6.7
1990-1991	-0.7	-2.5	7.0	1.8	0.4	5.1
1991-1992	2.1	-0.1	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.0

■

Building Permits
March 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $1,993 million in March 1993, down 5.9% from February's revised level of $2,118 million. The non-residential (-12.2%) and residential (-1.8%) sectors both contributed to this decrease. The Prairie (-34.6%) and Atlantic (-22.0%) regions reported the largest decreases in the total value of building permits issued in March. Only the Ontario region (+19.1 %) increased in March 1993.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Residential Sector

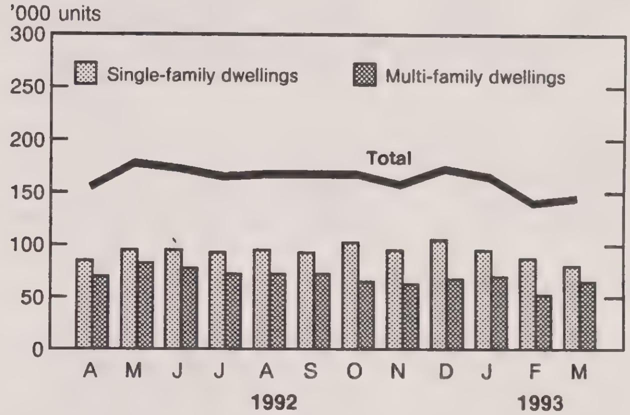
The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 1.8% in March to $1,269 million, down from February's revised level of $1,293 million.

The Atlantic (-17.1%), Ontario (-7.3%) and Prairie (-5.0%) regions showed decreases in the value of residential building permits issued during March. On the other hand, the Quebec and British Columbia (includes the Yukon and Northwest Territories) regions both recorded an increase of 5.0%.

The value of building permits declined 10.3% in the single-family dwelling sector to $886 million in March. In the multi-family dwelling sector, it jumped 25.7% in March to $383 million.

The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in March was up 3.7% to 145,000 units at an annual rate. The multi-family dwelling sector (+24.2% to 65,000 units) was entirely responsible for this rise. Nevertheless, the single-family dwelling sector decreased 8.7% to 80,000 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

Non-residential Sector

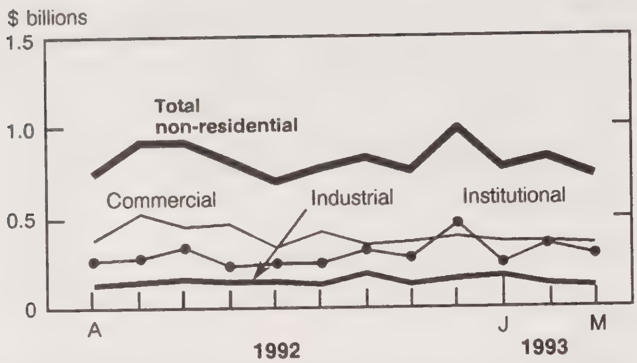
The preliminary value of non-residential building permits for March dropped 12.2% to $724 million, down from $825 million in February.

Decreases in the value of non-residential building permits occurred in the Prairie (-66.6%), Quebec (-51.0%), British Columbia (-46.6%) and Atlantic (-31.3%) regions. Only the Ontario region (+57.6%) reported an increase in March.

The three components of the non-residential sector showed decreases in March. The value of institutional projects fell 18.0% to $281 million, industrial projects fell 16.3% to $104 million and commercial projects fell 5.3% to $338 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for February, preliminary data for March.

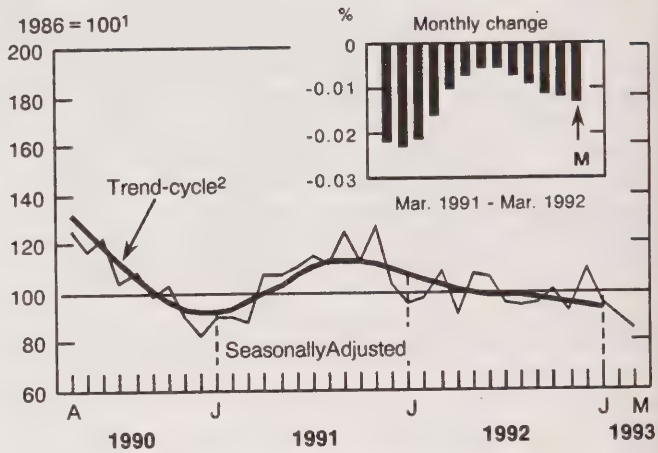
Building Permits Indices

The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) was down 6.4% in March 1993 to 83.8; this represents the third consecutive monthly decrease. The building permits index declined 22.8% compared to the December 1992 level (108.6).

The building permits index **short-term trend** (excluding engineering projects) continued its downtrend evident since October 1991, decreasing 1.3% in January 1993 to 92.5.

The residential building permits index **short-term trend** continued its downward drift evident since November 1991, decreasing 1.6% in January 1993 to 102.8. A decrease of 0.8% to 78.5 was also seen in the non-residential sector.

Building Permits Indexes



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7 and 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The March 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) is scheduled for release the last week of May. The Residential Building Permits Advance Estimate for April 1993 will be released May 31, 1993.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits
March 1993

Regions and type of Construction	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	February 1993 r	March 1993p	March 1993/ 1992	March/ February 1993	February 1993 r	March 1993p	March 1993/ 1992	March/ February 1993
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,117,676**	**1,992,867**	**-1.7**	**-5.9**	**1 425,337**	**2,117,172**	**-1.5**	**48.5**
Residential	1,292,821	1,268,940	-1.6	-1.8	839,635	1 465,043	-1.3	74.5
Non-residential	824,855	723,927	-1.9	-12.2	585,702	652,129	-2.0	11.3
Industrial	124,569	104,281	-3.1	-16.3	87,375	85,122	-4.2	-2.6
Commercial	357,202	338,367	-2.6	-5.3	249,808	314,887	-2.4	26.1
Institutional	343,084	281,279	0.0	-18.0	248,519	252,120	-0.1	1.4
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**107,875**	**84,164**	**-0.1**	**-22.0**	**40,211**	**85,749**	**5.5**	**113.2**
Residential	70,711	58,636	1.1	-17.1	18,963	32,826	0.0	73.1
Non-residential	37,164	25,528	-2.0	-31.3	21,248	52,923	13.4	149.1
Industrial	1,217	1,516	-6.9	24.6	455	1,140	-6.9	150.5
Commercial	28,890	13,197	-3.3	-54.3	16,247	44,423	20.1	173.4
Institutional	7,057	10,815	4.9	53.3	4,546	7,360	7.6	61.9
Quebec								
Total Construction	**396,505**	**336,501**	**-1.7**	**-15.1**	**247,314**	**481,314**	**-0.5**	**94.6**
Residential	254,067	266,696	-0.2	5.0	168,993	365,181	0.1	116.1
Non-residential	142,438	69,805	-4.8	-51.0	78,321	116,133	-2.1	48.3
Industrial	23,747	17,799	3.7	-25.0	14,946	13,116	-3.2	-12.2
Commercial	75,189	15,440	-8.1	-79.5	37,033	53,874	-3.1	45.5
Institutional	43,502	36,566	-1.2	-15.9	26,342	49,143	-0.3	86.6
Ontario								
Total Construction	**750,343**	**893,465**	**-1.2**	**19.1**	**458,875**	**686,803**	**-2.7**	**49.7**
Residential	445,184	412,512	-3.8	-7.3	252,653	443,634	-3.5	75.6
Non-residential	305,159	480,953	4.0	57.6	206,222	243,169	-0.5	17.9
Industrial	31,298	52,664	-0.6	68.3	20,740	37,785	-1.2	82.2
Commercial	100,219	279,711	4.9	179.1	72,694	100,611	-2.9	38.4
Institutional	173,642	148,578	4.7	-14.4	112,788	104,773	4.6	-7.1
Prairies								
Total Construction	**352,454**	**230,369**	**-4.2**	**-34.6**	**259,318**	**307,917**	**-3.5**	**18.7**
Residential	182,812	173,745	-1.0	-5.0	133,623	213,057	-0.9	59.4
Non-residential	169,642	56,624	-7.2	-66.6	125,695	94,860	-6.0	-24.5
Industrial	60,031	23,782	-5.9	-60.4	44,541	25,301	-6.0	-43.2
Commercial	64,877	7,638	-9.1	-88.2	53,920	34,255	-6.5	-36.5
Institutional	44,734	25,204	-6.0	-43.7	27,234	35,304	-5.4	29.6
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**510,499**	**448,368**	**-1.0**	**-12.2**	**418,617**	**555,389**	**0.8**	**32.4**
Residential	340,047	357,351	1.1	5.1	265,403	410,345	1.3	54.6
Non-residential	170,452	91,017	-4.8	-46.6	154,216	145,044	-0.4	-5.9
Industrial	8,276	8,520	-5.4	2.9	6,693	7,780	-5.6	16.2
Commercial	88,027	22,381	-7.5	-74.6	69,914	81,724	-0.1	16.9
Institutional	74,149	60,116	-1.2	-18.9	77,609	55,540	0.8	-28.4

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

March 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $863.5 million in March 1993, up 1.5% from March 1992. Concessions sales totalled $51.1 million, 5.9% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions and Year-over-year Percentage Change

	Sales ($ millions)	Year-over-year Percentage Change
Province		
Newfoundland	11.6	+8.7
Prince Edward Island	3.2	-1.7
Nova Scotia	27.3	+2.2
New Brunswick	18.2	+0.8
Quebec	154.0	-0.7
Ontario	360.2	+4.4
Manitoba	37.3	+3.0
Saskatchewan	25.8	+2.5
Alberta	96.0	-4.0
British Columbia	129.9	-0.7
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	34.6	-5.3
Edmonton	41.0	-5.3
Halifax-Dartmouth	13.8	-1.0
Hamilton	25.5	+4.8
Montreal	84.4	+1.2
Ottawa-Hull	38.4	-0.9
Quebec City	20.7	-3.0
Toronto	140.7	+3.2
Vancouver	68.3	-3.0
Winnipeg	33.0	+1.8

Note: Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available on May 28, 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The March 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in June.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

March 1993

Rolled steel shipments for March 1993 totalled 1 180 095 tonnes, an increase of 9.6% from 1 076 573 tonnes in February and an increase of 15.6% from 1 020 527 tonnes in March 1992.

At the end of March 1993, year-to-date shipments totalled 3 306 838 tonnes, an increase of 18.9% compared to 2 781 222 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The March 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

May 1993

Passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled international routes by Canadian Level I air carriers during the first two months of 1993 rose 4% from the first two months of 1992. However, these volumes were still down 15% from the same period of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

According to preliminary data for 1992, the major carriers (Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) and their affiliates lost a net $862 million, compared with a net loss of $444 million in 1991.

Passenger-kilometres flown by fixed-wing aircraft in Northern Canada dropped by 3% between 1988 and 1991, but goods-tonne-kilometres increased by 16%.

The total number of accidents involving Canadian-registered aircraft decreased by 9% to 458 in 1991 compared to 502 in 1990.

The Vol. 25, No. 5 issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
March 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 341 481 cubic metres of lumber and ties in March 1993, an increase of 10.3% from the 3 029 305 cubic metres produced in March 1992.

From January to March 1993, production totalled 8 778 506 cubic metres, an increase of 4.2% from the 8 427 511 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood
March 1993

Canadian firms produced 176 492 cubic metres of construction type plywood during March 1993, an increase of 4.1% from the 169 482 cubic metres produced during March 1992.

From January to March 1993, production totalled 468 360 cubic metres, an increase of 1.0% from the 463 551 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The March 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publication".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Footwear Statistics
First Quarter 1993

Canadian manufacturers produced 5,298,290 pairs of footwear in the first quarter of 1993, an increase of 1.4% from the 5,222,878^r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs
April 1993

Average prices of selected farm inputs for April 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, March 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, March 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Electric Lamps, April 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Service Industries Service Bulletin: Software Development and Computer Services, 1992 4th Quarter. Vol. 5, No. 1.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: $7.20/$43; United States: US$8.65/US$52; Other Countries: US$10/US$60).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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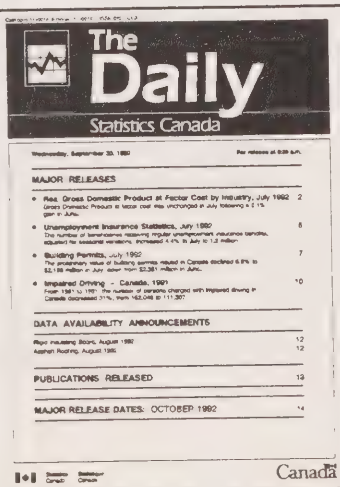

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MAJOR RELEASES

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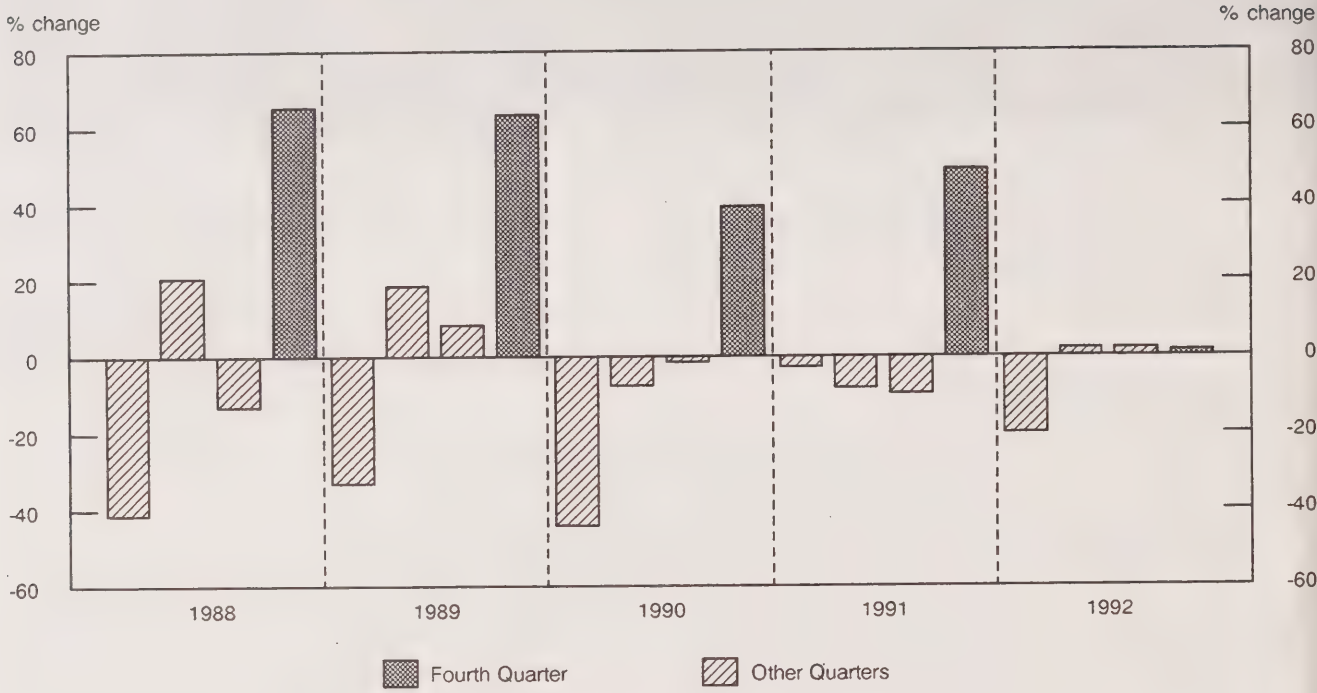
MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Change in Net Income of Trusteed Pension Funds



Trusteed Pension Funds

Fourth Quarter 1992

Assets of trusteed pension funds topped $235 billion at the end of 1992 but recorded their lowest quarterly growth rate for a fourth quarter (+1.7%) since the survey began in 1970. Net income grew by less than 2%, the first time that third to fourth quarter increases have fallen below 28%. These data are based on a survey of 199 funds, representing nearly 6% of all trusteed pension funds and almost 88% of total assets.

Net Income

Net income entering trusteed funds (income minus expenditures) increased by less than 2% in the fourth quarter of 1992, to $4.7 billion. This is the first time that the increase in net income for a third to fourth quarter period has fallen below 28%.

Typically, net income values are higher in th fourth quarter of each year due to year-en accounting practices. This was not the case in 199 because of a marginal growth in investment incom combined with a 69% decline in profits on the sale c securities. In 1992, growth in investment income wa held back by continuing low interest rates, while th drop in profits was a reflection of relatively lowe stock prices in the fourth quarter.

Assets

Because of the very small increase in net income the book value of assets increased by just 1.7% i the fourth quarter of 1992 (to $235.9 billion), th lowest third to fourth quarter growth rate ever.

The annual growth rate of assets has bee decreasing generally, from the high of 21% reache in 1979 to the current low of 8%.

The percentage of assets invested in bonds has declined somewhat since 1980, from 49% to 44%. By contrast, the percentage held in stocks has risen steadily since 1980, from 20% to 32%. At the end of 1992, private sector funds held almost equal proportions of their assets in stocks (37%) and bonds (38%), while public sector funds held 30% in stocks and 49% in bonds.

Investment outside Canada increased by 4% in the fourth quarter of 1992, to $20.4 billion, a strong rebound from the previous quarter (+0.1%), but considerably less than the increases of more than 12% in the first two quarters of 1992. The percentage of total assets invested in foreign markets was 8.7%, significantly less than the permitted maximum of 18%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, $11/$44) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division, or fax (613-951-4087). ■

Machinery and Equipment Price Index

First Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) rose to 106.7 in the first quarter of 1993, up 0.3% from its revised fourth quarter of 1992 level. The domestic component increased by 0.4%.

The total index was up 4.1% in the first quarter compared to the first quarter of 1992. This rise was due to increases in both the domestic (+2.0%) and import (+6.1%) components.

Among the industry divisions, the largest quarterly price increases for machinery and equipment occurred in agriculture (+2.3%) and forestry (+0.7%). Declines were posted in fishing (-0.5%) and mines, quarries and oil wells (-0.2%). Comparing the first quarters of 1992 and 1993, the greatest price increases were in construction (+6.5%), mines, quarries and oil wells (+5.4%), public administration (+5.4%), fishing (+5.3%) manufacturing (+4.8%) and agriculture (+4.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance of the division [1]	1st Q. 1992p	4th Q. 1992p	1st Q. 1993p	1st Q. 1993/ 1st Q. 1992	1st Q. 1993/ 4th Q. 1992
					% change	
Machinery and Equipment Price Index:	**100.0**	**102.5**	**106.4**	**106.7**	**4.1**	**0.3**
SIC Divisions:						
Agriculture	11.0	115.6	118.5	121.2	4.8	2.3
Forestry	1.5	112.9	116.5	117.3	3.9	0.7
Fishing	0.6	103.4	109.5	108.9	5.3	-0.5
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	100.5	106.1	105.9	5.4	-0.2
Manufacturing	29.9	104.4	109.4	109.4	4.8	0.0
Construction	3.5	100.5	106.9	107.0	6.5	0.1
Transportation, Communications, Storage and Utilities	25.9	100.7	103.8	103.7	3.0	-0.1
Trade	4.0	97.5	100.4	100.3	2.9	-0.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	96.8	98.6	98.6	1.9	0.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	92.2	94.6	94.6	2.6	0.0
Public Administration	4.7	100.6	105.9	106.0	5.4	0.1

p *Preliminary figures.*

1 *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-1983).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial and Territorial Public Sector Employment and Remuneration
Fourth Quarter 1992

According to unadjusted data for the fourth quarter of 1992, provincial and territorial public sector employment (government and government business enterprises) decreased 0.9% from the fourth quarter of 1991 to 1,105,200 employees. Remuneration of the provincial and territorial public sector increased 3.7% to $9.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Government

Total government employment (excludes government business enterprises) averaged 961,900 employees in the fourth quarter of 1992, a decrease of 0.4% from the fourth quarter of 1991. Remuneration totalled $7.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 4.1% increase from the same period in 1991.

Government Business Enterprises

Government business enterprises employment decreased 4.0% from the fourth quarter of 1992 to average 143,300 employees. Remuneration totalled $1.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 1.9% increase from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2722.

The data presented in this report, as well as other public sector employment and remuneration data, will be available in the next edition of *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, $39), which will be released in July.

For further information concerning this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables
March 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for March 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags
First Quarter 1993

Data on plastic film and bags for the first quarter of 1993 are now available.

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information, May 1993.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The Labour Force, April 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Employment Earnings and Hours, February 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

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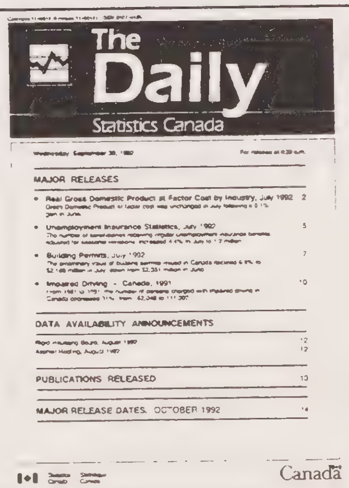
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- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 14

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 9

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

March 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports resumed their upward movement in March, rising by $104 million to $14.5 billion. Exports of automotive products contributed most to this growth, up $219 million. Forestry products increased $70 million and energy products, $60 million.

Seasonally adjusted imports rose for the second month in a row, climbing by $497 million to $13.8 billion. Almost all this increase came from machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment), up $370 million, and automotive products, up $137 million.

With a larger increase in imports than exports, the merchandise trade surplus fell by $393 million to $726 million in March.

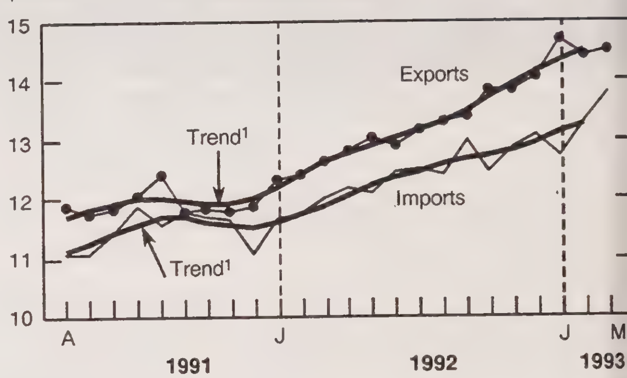
Export Trend Rises for Sixteenth Consecutive Month

The export trend continued to increase, rising for the sixteenth consecutive month. However, the growth rate has slowed since December and the latest month's growth was just over 1%. Over the last several months, exports of most of the more stable commodities increased. Forestry products, rising since last June, were up a further 1% this period. Exports of industrial and agricultural machinery have been rising since last July. The latest increase of just under 1% brought exports almost 12% above the February 1992 level. The only decrease among the more stable commodity groupings was for industrial goods other than precious metals.

Among the more volatile export components, automotive products continued to dominate the increases, growing by almost 4% this period. Exports of cars, trucks and parts all increased. Over the last year, all components have grown substantially, led by exports of cars – up by almost 34% since February 1992. Exports of aircraft and other transportation equipment have increased since August. The latest month's increase was slightly less than 1%.

Exports of agricultural and fishing products increased for the first time in six months. This reversal was entirely because of a turnaround in wheat exports, up for the first time since July.

Merchandise Trade
Balance of Payments Basis



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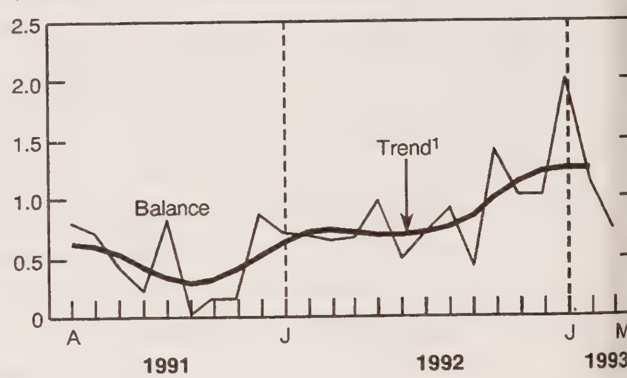


[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Energy exports increased very slightly, after fallin for several months. Precious metals declined b almost 10% in the latest period, but still stood almo 14% higher than their level in February 1992.

Import Trend Rises for Fourteenth Consecutiv Month

The imports trend increased for the fourteent consecutive month to over 13% higher than a ye

ago. Among the stable components, all commodity groupings continued to increase. Agricultural products have grown by almost 15% since February 1992, forestry products by about 19%, and industrial goods other than precious metals by 16.5%.

Imports of all components of machinery and equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment also increased. Office machines, on an upward trend for over a year, increased slightly, bringing their level to about 23% above February 1992.

Among the more volatile import commodities, automotive products have continued to increase the most. Up by 2% in the latest period, marking the fourteenth consecutive month of growth, automotive imports are now over 18% above their February 1992 level. Energy imports rose for the fourth month in a row, this time by just over 1%.

Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment decreased by 1% in the latest month, yet are still 16% above February 1992. Imports of precious metals, falling for the better part of a year, declined by almost 9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data that incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100) is now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the March 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), which will be available the first week of June, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division.

□

Merchandise Trade (Balance of Payments Basis)

	Exports				Imports			
	March 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993	March 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993
	$ millions							
	seasonally adjusted							
Total	**12,602**	**14,706**	**14,405**	**14,509**	**11,978**	**12,701**	**13,286**	**13,783**
United States	9,709	11,526	11,749	11,721	8,247	9,233	9,572	10,064
Other Trading Areas	2,892	3,179	2,656	2,787	3,731	3,468	3,714	3,719
By Commodity Grouping								
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,218	1,151	1,206	1,180	775	862	861	885
Energy Products	1,248	1,415	1,350	1,409	453	633	567	559
Forestry Products	1,691	2,094	2,023	2,093	110	127	132	132
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,323	2,714	2,448	2,456	2,399	2,415	2,447	2,478
Machinery and Equipment	2,500	2,997	2,954	2,713	3,640	3,771	4,069	4,338
Automotive Products	3,114	3,684	3,822	4,040	2,730	2,908	3,166	3,303
Other Consumer Goods	295	370	360	378	1,508	1,605	1,652	1,718
Special Transactions Trade	248	319	275	281	319	328	342	344

Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	February 1992	December 1992	January 1993	February 1993	February 1992	December 1992	January 1993	February 1993
	% change							
By Commodity Grouping								
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1.4	-2.0	-0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Energy Products	0.3	-0.0	0.1	0.2	-1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2
Forestry Products	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.6	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Machinery and Equipment	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.4
Automotive Products	2.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.9
Other Consumer Goods	3.3	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
Special Transactions Trade	0.4	-1.3	-1.7	-1.6	1.9	-0.5	-0.3	0.1

■

Persons Not in the Labour Force

November 1992

The characteristics of persons not in the labour force are diverse, and so are the factors that kept them out of the labour force in November 1992. Life-cycle reasons such as child care responsibilities were dominant among female youths and among women aged 25 to 49, while retirement was dominant among persons aged 50 to 69. Economic reasons such as the belief that no suitable work was available, waiting for recall or waiting to start a job were most common among men aged 25 to 49.

In November 1992, just over one-third (7,384,000) of persons aged 15 or more were not in the labour force – that is, they were neither employed nor looking for work. About half of these persons were either aged 70 or older, full-time students, or permanently unable to work. The remaining 50% (3,680,000) were the focus of the Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force, conducted by Statistics Canada in November 1992.

Interest in a survey of persons not in the labour force was triggered by the sharp downward trend in labour force participation that began shortly after the onset of the recession in the spring of 1990. As of November 1992, the overall participation rate had dropped by 1.4 percentage points from November 1989. Declining labour force participation was particularly notable among youths – down 5.9 percentage points over this period.

Among older Canadians, labour force activity has been declining since the mid-sixties as retirement has been made more financially attractive because of implementation of the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans. Also, early retirement opportunities that were introduced in both the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans and in employer-sponsored pension plans during the eighties permitted workers to access pensions at an earlier age. In recent years, early retirement has also been used by employers as a way to downsize their workforce and to reduce labour costs.

Retirees

An estimated 2,220,000 persons aged 50 to 69 were not in the labour force in November 1992; of these, seven out of ten (1,574,000) reported that they were retired.

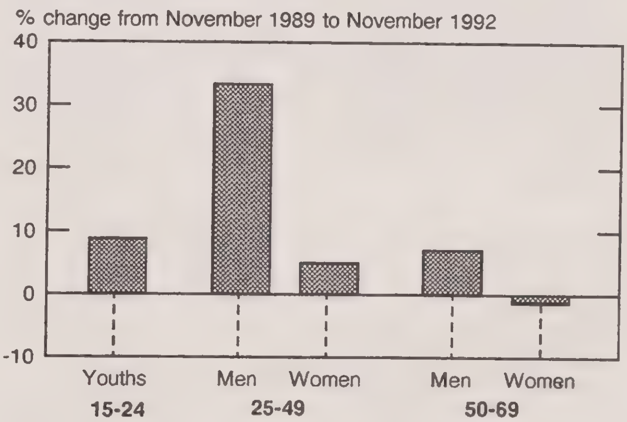
Just over half who were retired (789,000) said that they had retired earlier than planned. The most common reason given was own illness or disability (36%). In addition, 17% said they retired early because they wanted to stop working, 14% because they were offered an early retirement plan or incentive, and a further 14% because of economic reasons such as plant closure or layoff.

Just over one-fifth (161,000) of those who retired early received a "cash-out" or an early retirement package in addition to regular retirement benefits. These incentives were frequently paid in a lump sum, although many retirees received their cash-out in payments spread over time.

Adults

Women accounted for the vast majority of persons aged 25 to 49 not in the labour force in November 1992, outnumbering men four to one. However, of all the age/sex groups examined, men aged 25 to 49 have recorded the largest growth in non-participation in the labour force over the recessionary period, rising 33.5% since 1989.

Persons Not in the Labour Force



Most of the 190,000 men aged 25 to 49 who were not in the labour force in November 1992 had worked within the last five years (80%). Of these, the majority had been laid off from their last job (69%).

Of the 1,254,000 persons aged 25 to 49 not in the labour force in November 1992, 85% were women. Most of these women lived with a spouse and children (69%), 12% were single parents and 11% were married without children.

Just over half (54%) of women aged 25 to 49 outside the labour force had worked within the last five years. Many had been laid off from their last job (39%), but child care was also a common reason for leaving their last job (32%).

Youths

Increased scholastic activity accounts for much of the reduction in labour force activity among youths. In November 1992, 54% of youths were attending school full time, up from 50% in November 1989.

While school attendance rose, the percentage of youths who were neither in the labour market nor the academic arena was almost unchanged (5%).

Of the estimated 191,000 non-student youths outside the labour force, 72% were women and the majority of them were mothers. The most common reason for not currently looking for work was child care responsibilities.

The April 1993 edition of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90), released today, features an article on persons not in the labour force. Data from this special Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force, which was conducted in November 1992, are now available.

For further information the survey and its findings, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Household Surveys Division.

Reason for Not Currently Looking for Work

	Total[1]	15 to 24 years		25 to 49 years	50 to 69 years	
		Part-time students	Non-students		Retired	Not retired
Total, Both Sexes	**3,680**	**14[q]**	**191**	**1,254**	**1,574**	**646**
Retired	1,190	...	...	...	1,146	31[q]
Own illness or disability	466	...	21[q]	164	168	112
Child care responsibilities	582	...	73	493	...	...
Other personal or family responsibilities	336	...	19[q]	160	47	109
Going to school	40	...	...	19[q]	...	...
Not interested in finding work	520	...	...	138	139	233
Believes no work available	186	...	20[q]	98	18[q]	50
Waiting for recall or to start a job	156	...	20[q]	98	...	34
Other	159	...	20[q]	64	20[q]	55
Not stated	44	...	...	...	24[q]	...
Total, Males	**1,037**	**...**	**53**	**190**	**708**	**82**
Retired	571	...	...	...	561	...
Own illness or disability	158	...	...	53	67	29[q]
Child care responsibilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other personal or family responsibilities	21[q]	...	...	...	...	...
Going to school	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not interested in finding work	55	...	...	...	38	...
Believes no work available	76	...	...	39	...	16[q]
Waiting for recall or to start a job	82	...	15[q]	48	...	17[q]
Other	43	...	...	18[q]	...	...
Not stated	14[q]	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Females	**2,642**	**...**	**138**	**1,064**	**866**	**564**
Retired	619	...	...	...	585	25[q]
Own illness or disability	308	...	...	111	100	83
Child care responsibilities	576	...	73	487	...	...
Other personal or family responsibilities	315	...	17[q]	154	37	106
Going to school	29[q]	...	...	15[q]	...	...
Not interested in finding work	465	...	...	127	101	230
Believes no work available	110	...	...	59	...	34
Waiting for recall or to start a job	74	...	...	50	...	17[q]
Other	116	...	...	45	...	49
Not stated	29[q]	...	...	...	...	...

1 *Excludes full-time students, persons permanently unable to work, and persons aged 70 or more.*
q *Estimate subject to high sampling variability.*
... *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales
April 1993 (Advance Release)

Department stores sales including concessions for April were $1,003 million, down 1.6% from April 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $511 million (-5.2%) and sales for the junior category were $492 million (+2.3%).

This release is an advance indicator of the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area. Data from this release are not a component of the Monthly Retail Trade Survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes
March 1993

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to March 1993. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The March 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 5.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 18.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 18.3% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of May 7, 1993 decreased 6.3% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Public Sector Employment and Remuneration
Fourth Quarter 1992

According to unadjusted data, local public sector employment (government and government business enterprises) in the fourth quarter of 1992 increased by 1.6% from the fourth quarter 1991, to 1,037,200 employees. Remuneration of the local public sector increased by 3.4% to $9.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Government

Total government employment (excludes government business enterprises) averaged 984,300 employees in the fourth quarter of 1992, an increase 1.6% from the fourth quarter of 1991. Remuneration totalled $8.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 3.3% increase from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Government Business Enterprises

Government business enterprises employment increased 0.5% from the fourth quarter of 1992 to average 52,200 employees. Remuneration totalled $571 million in the fourth quarter of 1992, a 5.4% increase from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2725.

The data in this report, as well as other public sector employment and remuneration data, will be available in the next edition of *Public Sector Employment and Remuneration* (72-209, $35), which will be released in July.

For further information concerning this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquires on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

May 1,1993

Preliminary data on the amount of frozen poultry products in cold storage as of May 1, 1993 and revised data for April 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Poultry and Eggs

1992

The apparent per capita consumption of chicken remained constant in 1992 at 23.1 kg. Consumption of stewing hens increased to 1.9 kg in 1992, up from 1.6 kg in 1991. Turkey consumption remained stable at 4.7 kg per capita. Apparent per capita consumption of eggs was 15.00 dozen in 1992, down from 15.58 dozen in 1991.

Apparent per capita consumption estimates for poultry and eggs have been revised back to 1986 to reflect data collected in the 1991 Census of Agriculture. The revisions do not affect poultry consumption data but result in a slight downward shift in egg consumption data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136 and 1137.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Index to Statistics Canada Surveys and Questionnaires, 1992.
Catalogue number 12-205
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Construction Type Plywood, March 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, March 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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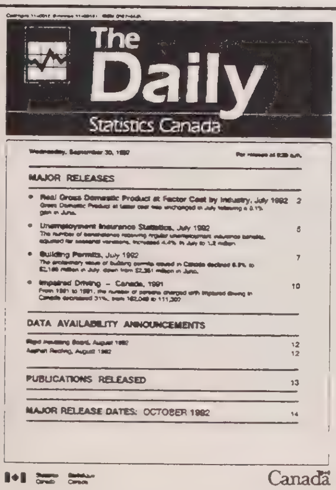

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 20, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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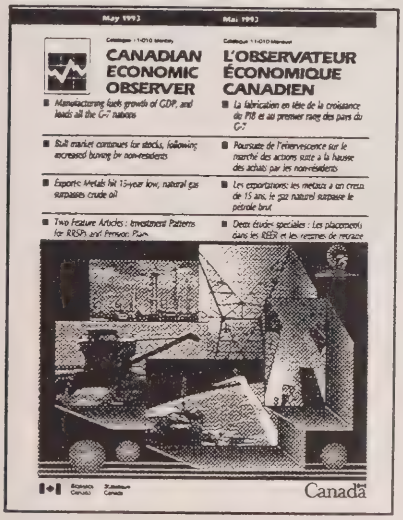
MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)



Canadian Economic Observer

May 1993

The May issue of *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in April and two feature articles – one on RRSPs as a source of venture capital and another on investment patterns of trusteed pension plans. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

April 1993

In April, the CPI year-to-year increase was 1.8%, down from the 1.9% increase reported in March.

All-items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI, 1986=100) for Canada showed no change (0.0%) between March and April 1993, remaining at 129.9. The clothing index stayed at March's level, four major components increased, and the transportation and food indexes declined.

Changes to provincial taxes in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and New Brunswick affected prices in April. In Saskatchewan, the sales tax rate increased from 8% to 9%, most adult clothing was made taxable and gasoline taxes were increased. In British Columbia, the sales tax rose from 6% to 7% while cigarette, alcohol and some transportation taxes were increased. In New Brunswick, the provincial sales tax remained at 11% but the tax base was expanded to include previously exempt goods and services – particularly in the clothing and recreation components. The impact of tax changes in these three provinces fell mostly on non-food commodities and was estimated to have put about 0.1% upward pressure on the national all-items index.

Between April 1992 and April 1993, the all-items index increased by 1.8% – the smallest advance in 1993. Increases were observed in January (+2.0%), February (+2.3%) and March (+1.9%).

In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items CPI rose by 0.2% in April following a drop of 0.1% in March. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (from January to April) was 1.9%, up from 1.6% in March but still considerably lower than the increases in excess of 3% in the three previous months.

Food

The food index fell 0.2% in April following a decline of 0.4% in March. The April decline was concentrated in the food purchased from stores index, which fell 0.3% as the food purchased from restaurants index remained unchanged.

A large part of the decline in prices of food purchased from stores was a 4.3% drop in fresh vegetable prices – in particular, lettuce and celery. The lower prices represented seasonal declines, which were delayed by adverse weather conditions in the growing areas of the United States. Lower prices were also observed for poultry (mainly turkey because of Easter specials), cured and ready-cooked meats, bakery products, rice, concentrated fruit juices, soft drinks and potato chips. Some of the downward effect was slowed by higher prices for beef, veal and pork – explained by favourable export conditions. Higher prices were also posted for fresh fruit (mostly bananas and apples), selected dairy products, eggs and breakfast cereal.

Between April 1992 and April 1993, the rise in the food index slowed to 1.0% following increases of 1.7% in March, 2.2% in January and 2.5% in February. The rise in April resulted from increases of 0.9% in the food purchased from stores index and 1.3% in the food purchased from restaurants index. Intense competition among food retailers continued to exert downward pressure on year-over-year grocery prices.

All-items excluding food

Between March and April, the all-items excluding food index edged up 0.1%. The index that exerted the most upward pressure was housing, up 0.2%, but increases in the health and personal care (+0.7%), recreation, reading and education (+0.2%) and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (+0.3%) indexes also had considerable impact. Tax changes in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and New Brunswick were factors in the increases. A large proportion of the upward pressure was offset by a 0.6% drop in the transportation index.

The housing index rose by 0.2%. Higher prices were noted for water, fuel oil, piped gas and electricity, for furniture and household textiles and for rented accommodation. Smaller price increases were also noted for child care services, household chemicals, horticultural goods and pet food. The owned accommodation index fell by 0.1% as lower costs for maintenance and repairs and for mortgage interest more than offset higher new home prices.

The 0.7% rise in the health and personal care index was due mainly to increased dental care charges, in accordance with the suggested fee guides for 1993, and to higher prices for selected personal care supplies, largely associated with sales tax increases.

The recreation, reading and education index rose 0.2%. Many of the commodities in this index were affected by the provincial tax changes. The recreation index rose 0.4%, mostly because of higher prices for recreational equipment and cablevision services. In addition, the reading index rose 0.1%, reflecting higher newspaper prices.

The index for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages shifted up by 0.3% as prices of both cigarettes and alcoholic beverages purchased from stores were affected by recent tax changes. Other factors affecting liquor and wine prices were higher markups, increased supplier prices and a rise in freight charges.

A 1.3% decline in new automobile prices, resulting from increased manufacturers' rebates for selected models, was the dominant factor behind the 0.6% fall in the transportation index. To a lesser extent, the decline in the transportation index was also due to a drop in air fares, mostly of a seasonal nature. A moderate offset resulted from higher prices for tires and automobile repairs and from higher automobile insurance premiums.

After rising for the past three months, the clothing index posted no change in April. Both the women's wear index and the men's wear index declined by 0.1%. Within the two indexes, significant offsetting price movements were observed. In women's wear, lower prices for dresses and sportswear were partly offset by higher prices for foundation garments and footwear. In men's wear, a drop in suit prices was moderated to a large extent by higher prices for pants and footwear.

Over the 12-month period from April 1992 to April 1993, the all-items excluding food index rose 2.0%, slightly faster than the 1.9% reported for March. Over the past four months, the average of the 12-month rates was 2.1%.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components

(1986 = 100)

Indexes	April 1992	March 1993	April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993	March 1993 to April 1993
				% change	
	unadjusted				
All-items	**127.6**	**129.9**	**129.9**	**1.8**	**0.0**
Food	120.9	122.4	122.1	1.0	-0.2
Housing	125.8	127.6	127.8	1.6	0.2
Clothing	130.1	131.6	131.6	1.2	0.0
Transportation	120.7	124.9	124.2	2.9	-0.6
Health and personal care	131.0	133.7	134.6	2.7	0.7
Recreation, reading and education	131.1	134.1	134.4	2.5	0.2
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	168.2	171.0	171.5	2.0	0.3
All-items excluding food	129.1	131.6	131.7	2.0	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	130.0	132.5	132.5	1.9	0.0
Goods	123.7	125.6	125.5	1.5	-0.1
Services	132.3	135.2	135.3	2.3	0.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.4	77.0	77.0		
All-items (1981 = 100)			172.0		

Energy

The energy index moved up 0.2% in April, largely responding to rate advances for electricity (+0.5%), piped gas (+0.3%) and fuel oil (+0.7%). The gasoline index fell 0.1%, reflecting the net effect of price wars, tax increases and price increases. Since April 1992, the energy index has risen by 3.3%.

All-items excluding food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index was unchanged in April following increases of 0.2% in March and 0.3% in both February and January. Since April 1992, the index has risen by 1.9%, the same as in March. The average of the 12-month rates of increase for the past four months stood at 2.0%.

Goods and Services

The goods index fell a further 0.1% in April after a 0.2% fall in March. The latest change resulted largely from a 0.3% decline in the durable goods index as the semi-durable and non-durable goods indexes increased by 0.2% and 0.1%, respectively. At the same time, the services index edged up 0.1% following a 0.2% rise in March.

Between April 1992 and April 1993, the goods index climbed 1.5%, a slightly slower rate than the 1.6% reported for March. In the latest period, the services index maintained the same 2.3% rise observed in March.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, the month-to-month change in the all-items indexes ranged from a drop of 0.2% observed in five cities to a rise of 1.3% observed in Regina. The higher than average increase in Regina was largely associated with the provincial tax changes in Saskatchewan.

Between April 1992 and April 1993, changes in city CPIs fluctuated between no change in Halifax to a 4.2% increase in Regina. This is the first time in over a year that Vancouver has not shown the highest annual increase.

St. John's

The all-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in four of the seven major component indexes. The greatest downward pressure came from the transportation index, where lower prices for automobiles and air fares were recorded. A drop in the food index due mainly to lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products, prepared meats, cured meats and turkey exerted a notable downward influence. Prices for men's wear, women's wear and home entertainment equipment also declined. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in furniture prices, household operating expenses and in prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores. Increased charges for personal care supplies and dental care services were noted as well. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Decreased transportation charges, notably for gasoline, automobiles, vehicle maintenance and repairs, and air fares largely explained the 0.2% drop in the all-items index. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also recorded. The housing index advanced, reflecting higher prices for new houses, household furnishings, child care and rented accommodation. Higher prices for newspapers, increased recreational charges and a rise in clothing prices added further upward pressure. The food index remained unchanged overall. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Halifax

The all-items index rose 0.2%, despite declines in five of the seven major components. Most of the upward movement originated in the housing index, and reflected increased charges for owned accommodation, electricity, household furnishings and equipment, and rented accommodation. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment. Moderating these advances were declines in automobile prices, air fares and personal care supplies. Slight declines in the indexes for food and for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages were also recorded. The all-items index is now at the same level as in April 1992.

Saint John

The all-items index rose 0.2%. A large part of the upward impact came from advances in owned accommodation charges and furniture prices. Further

increases were recorded in the clothing and Recreation indexes, largely as a result of the extension of the provincial retail sales tax to many items in these categories. Declines in four of the seven major component indexes had a moderating effect. The greatest downward impact came from the transportation index, and reflected lower prices for vehicle purchases, air fares and gasoline. The food index declined, due mainly to lower prices for beef, prepared meats, sugar, soft drinks and eggs. Decreased charges for personal care supplies were recorded as well. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Quebec City

Decreased transportation charges – notably for vehicle purchases, gasoline and air fares – and lower clothing prices explained most of the 0.1% drop in the all-items index. Largely offsetting these declines were increased housing charges (household furnishings, rented accommodation, owned accommodation and child care) and higher food prices. The rise in the food index was largely due to higher prices for restaurant meals, chicken, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and fresh vegetables. Increased charges for dental care and personal care supplies were also recorded. Prices for alcoholic beverages advanced as well. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Montreal

The All-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting lower prices for new cars, gasoline, air fares and clothing. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for wine and liquor purchased from stores, increased recreation expenses and advances in charges for dental care and personal care supplies. The housing index rose slightly as higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and for fuel oil were largely offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.8%.

Ottawa

The all-items index fell 0.1%. Decreased transportation charges were a major contributor and reflected declines in automobile prices and air fares. Further downward pressure came from lower clothing prices and a drop in the housing index. Within housing, decreased charges for owned accommodation were recorded, along with declines in natural gas charges and lower prices for furniture and household equipment. Advances in recreation charges and food prices also contributed an upward influence. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Toronto

The all-items index fell 0.2%. A large part of the downward pressure came from the food index, where lower prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, restaurant meals and turkey. The transportation index also fell, reflecting price declines for new cars and air travel. Further downward pressure came from the housing index, where decreased charges for owned accommodation and piped gas were observed. Cigarette prices also fell. Partly offsetting these declines were higher prices for cablevision, recreation equipment and dental care. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index fell 0.2%. The greatest downward impact came from the transportation index, where lower prices for automobiles, gasoline and air fares were recorded. The food index also dropped, reflecting lower prices for poultry, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Prices declined for personal care supplies, non-prescribed medicines, recreation equipment and home entertainment equipment. Partially offsetting these declines were increased housing charges, most notably for household furnishings, water and basic telephone services. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Winnipeg

Higher food prices – most notably for fresh produce, beef, pork, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and prepared meats – explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The housing index rose slightly, as higher prices for new houses and household textiles were partially offset by lower prices for furniture and decreased household operating costs. Increased charges for dental care and slightly higher clothing prices were recorded as well. A major offsetting effect came from a drop in the transportation index, mainly due to lower prices for automobiles and decreased air fares. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.7%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 1.3%. A large part of this movement was due to the increase in the provincial retail sales tax from 8% to 9%. A rise in the clothing index had the greatest upward impact, and reflected the extension of the provincial sales tax to adult clothing. Higher prices for gasoline were recorded, and were largely due to a two cents per litre increase in gasoline taxes. Further upward pressure came from the housing index, where increased charges for household furnishings and equipment, owned accommodation and household operation were reported. The food index also advanced, mainly due to higher prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef, dairy products and pork. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 4.2%

Saskatoon

The all-items index rose 0.9%, largely due to the increase in the provincial retail sales tax from 8% to 9%. Higher clothing prices exerted the greatest upward impact, and reflected the extension of the sales tax to adult clothing. Increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for gasoline (the latter due mainly to a two cents per litre increase in gasoline taxes) also contributed a notable upward influence. Higher prices for cigarettes and liquor purchased from stores were also reported. The food index rose slightly, as price increases for beef and cereal products were largely offset by lower prices for soft drinks and fresh fruit. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.7%.

Edmonton

Advances in the housing and food indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the all-items index. Within the housing component, increased charges for natural gas and electricity were recorded, along with higher prices for new houses. The rise in the food index was mainly due to higher prices for beef, cereal and bakery products, pork, chicken and restaurant meals. Further upward pressure came from price increases for dental care, personal care supplies and women's wear. The transportation index declined, reflecting lower prices for automobiles, gasoline and air fares. These declines were partly offset by advances in vehicle insurance premiums and increased vehicle maintenance and repair charges. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.5%.

Calgary

A large part of the 0.6% rise in the all-items index originated in the housing and food indexes. Within the housing component, increased charges were reported for owned accommodation, natural gas and household furnishings. The rise in the food index reflected higher prices for beef, dairy products, cereal and bakery products, eggs and fresh produce. Increased charges for dental care and women's wear were recorded as well. A drop in the transportation index moderated these advances. This decline was largely due to lower prices for new cars and air travel, and was partly offset by increases in vehicle maintenance and repair charges and vehicle insurance premiums. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.7%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.2%. One of the main contributors to this rise was the increase in the provincial retail sales tax from 6% to 7%. Price increases for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes (resulting from the provincial budget) also had a major upward impact. Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for electricity were recorded as well. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for personal care supplies and dental care. The transportation index also advanced, reflecting higher prices for gasoline, increased vehicle rental charges (due to a $1.50/day levy announced in the provincial budget), and a rise in vehicle maintenance and repair costs. The food index declined, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, pork and cured meats. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index due to a number of offsetting effects. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were the rise in the provincial retail sales tax from 6% to 7%, advances in electricity charges, household equipment prices and long-distance telephone rates, and price increases for alcoholic beverages and cigarettes (the latter resulting from the provincial budget). Increased recreation charges and higher clothing prices also had a notable upward impact. Offsetting these advances was a drop in the transportation index, which reflected

lower prices for gasoline and automobiles and a decline in air fares. This decline was partially offset by increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs and a rise in vehicle rental charges, the latter due to the implementation of a $1.50/day levy announced in the provincial budget. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Whitehorse

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the indexes for food, transportation, clothing and housing. Within the food index, lower prices were recorded for soft drinks, fresh produce and dairy products. The drop in the transportation index reflected decreased air fares and lower prices for vehicle purchases and maintenance and repairs. The decline in the housing index was mainly due to decreased charges for owned and rented accommodation and lower prices for furniture. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for home entertainment equipment, liquor purchased from stores, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and personal care supplies. Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Yellowknife

The all-items index fell 0.1%. The greates downward impact originated in the transportatio index, where lower prices were recorded for air travel automobile purchases, and vehicle maintenance an repairs. Lower prices for clothing also had a notabl dampening effect. The housing index fell slightly, a lower prices for household furnishings and equipmen and decreased charges for owned accommodatio more than offset higher prices for fuel oil and natur gas, and a rise in household operating expenses Partially offsetting these declines were increase charges for dental care and personal care supplies and higher prices for cigarettes and beer purchase from stores. The food index also advanced, reflectin price increases for fresh fruit, concentrated fruit juice pasta products, milk, bakery products and bee Since April 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The April 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Inde* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How t Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this releas contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Price Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-Items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans-portation	Health and Personal Care	Recre-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
April 1993 index	123.7	116.5	118.6	133.1	118.8	128.5	131.4	151.1
% change from March 1993	-0.1	-0.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	1.0	-0.5	0.5
% change from April 1992	1.1	-0.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.6	5.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
April 1993 index	128.5	127.2	121.1	127.8	117.8	138.8	134.4	187.9
% change from March 1993	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	-1.7	-0.4	0.5	0.0
% change from April 1992	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.2
Halifax								
April 1993 index	126.7	128.5	119.9	129.5	118.4	130.1	129.8	171.4
% change from March 1993	0.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	0.6	-0.1
% change from April 1992	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.9	-0.5	1.6	1.6	-0.5
Saint John								
April 1993 index	126.8	126.0	121.0	132.6	119.9	132.2	128.8	172.6
% change from March 1993	0.2	-0.2	0.4	1.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	-0.1
% change from April 1992	1.7	1.7	0.8	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.1	1.2
Quebec City								
April 1993 index	129.0	119.3	127.6	136.8	117.4	136.3	137.6	169.3
% change from March 1993	-0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.7	-1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4
% change from April 1992	1.5	-0.2	1.7	1.3	1.9	3.3	2.9	1.3
Montreal								
April 1993 index	131.0	121.2	130.8	136.6	119.1	136.5	140.7	174.4
% change from March 1993	-0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
% change from April 1992	1.8	0.7	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.8	3.0	1.6
Ottawa								
April 1993 index	130.0	125.1	127.5	130.7	124.7	140.5	134.0	165.1
% change from March 1993	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	1.4	0.1	0.0
% change from April 1992	2.4	7.0	1.4	0.8	1.1	5.7	2.1	0.4
Toronto								
April 1993 index	131.3	123.6	130.8	130.0	126.4	137.6	135.6	165.3
% change from March 1993	-0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.2	0.3	-0.1
% change from April 1992	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.7
Thunder Bay								
April 1993 index	128.8	121.0	126.5	132.0	124.9	129.4	132.9	170.2
% change from March 1993	-0.2	-0.7	0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.1
% change from April 1992	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.9	0.9
Winnipeg								
April 1993 index	129.9	128.7	124.6	132.0	126.4	132.7	135.5	165.8
% change from March 1993	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
% change from April 1992	2.7	3.4	0.7	1.7	5.9	2.6	4.5	2.0

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-Items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Trans-portation	Health and Personal Care	Recre-ation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
April 1993 index	131.0	130.3	120.2	139.4	131.4	144.8	132.1	176.8
% change from March 1993	1.3	1.0	0.5	6.0	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.0
% change from April 1992	4.2	3.7	1.7	7.6	7.1	2.7	2.6	10.1
Saskatoon								
April 1993 index	129.8	128.6	120.0	138.7	127.2	156.7	131.7	162.1
% change from March 1993	0.9	0.1	0.5	6.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9
% change from April 1992	3.7	2.6	0.3	7.9	7.6	3.3	3.9	8.2
Edmonton								
April 1993 index	126.6	110.2	123.7	129.2	125.3	132.4	133.0	181.4
% change from March 1993	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.2	-0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.0
% change from April 1992	0.5	-8.5	1.6	0.3	4.5	2.8	1.8	1.5
Calgary								
April 1993 index	126.9	114.5	123.0	130.2	122.0	131.1	133.7	181.1
% change from March 1993	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
% change from April 1992	0.7	-5.5	0.8	0.5	4.3	1.9	3.6	1.7
Vancouver								
April 1993 index	131.1	128.4	125.1	126.5	135.9	128.3	132.8	168.2
% change from March 1993	0.2	-1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.6
% change from April 1992	3.4	0.4	3.7	2.3	5.9	3.9	3.0	4.2
Victoria								
April 1993 index	129.4	129.2	122.2	128.4	131.3	127.7	132.7	166.8
% change from March 1993	0.0	-0.3	0.5	0.2	-1.6	0.0	0.5	1.7
% change from April 1992	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.9
Whitehorse								
April 1993 index	124.4	118.1	123.5	131.2	116.2	125.4	126.2	150.2
% change from March 1993	-0.2	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3
% change from April 1992	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.8	-2.0	0.7	0.5
Yellowknife								
April 1993 index	126.2	117.1	120.9	133.1	120.9	123.5	129.6	165.7
% change from March 1993	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	1.1	0.1	0.3
% change from April 1992	1.7	-0.3	1.4	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.9	2.9

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1992 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).* ■

Sales of Natural Gas

March 1993 (Preliminary)

Sales of natural gas including direct sales during March 1993 totalled 6 388 million cubic metres, an 8.8% increase from March 1992.

Sales in March 1993 were as follows (percentage changes from March 1992 in brackets): residential sales, 1 930 million cubic metres (+14.2%); commercial sales, 1 511 million cubic metres (+9.4%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 947 million cubic metres (+5.1%).

Weather has significantly affected residential sales of natural gas. Sales increased in March 1993 primarily because of colder than normal weather conditions throughout Western Canada.

Year-to-date figures as of March 1993 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 20 518 million cubic metres, an 8.3% increase over the same period in 1992.

Year-to-date sales were as follows (percentage changes from 1992 in brackets): residential sales, 6 602 million cubic metres (+14.1%); commercial sales, 5 097 million cubic metres (+9.2%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 8 819 million cubic metres (+3.8%).

The March 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas in Canada

Rate structure	March 1992	March 1993	1992/1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993	1992/1993
	m3 thousands		% change	m3 thousands		% change
Total	**5 873 496**	**6 387 970**	**8.8**	**18 950 897**	**20 518 426**	**8.3**
Residential	1 689 808	1 930 272	14.2	5 786 256	6 601 983	14.1
Commercial	1 380 690	1 510 643	9.4	4 666 686	5 096 999	9.2
Industrial	2 261 512	2 217 794	5.1	6 945 714	6 732 060	3.8
Direct[1]	541 486	729 261		1 552 241	2 087 384	

Sales of Natural Gas, by Province

	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	m3 thousands						
Total	**6 387 970**	**680 631**	**2 885 967**	**207 602**	**431 380**	**1 539 721**	**642 669**
Residential	**1 930 272**	108 667	1 082 305	82 690	98 510	359 734	198 366
Commercial	**1 510 643**	218 784	700 871	85 600	62 900	297 531	144 957
Industrial	**2 217 794**	349 847	845 409	38 712	4 324	882 456	97 046
Direct[1]	**729 261**	3 333	257 382	600	265 646	–	202 300
Degree Days[2]							
March 1992	...	719	557	692	562	469	295
March 1993	...	683	558	729	614	572	331

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

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Farm Input Price Index

First Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

The Farm Input Price Index (FIPI, 1986=100) for the first quarter of 1993 stood at 111.1, up 1.2% from the previous quarter and up 3.6% from a year earlier. Among the nine major group indexes, seven increased in the first quarter and two declined.

The largest quarterly change was for the building and fencing index (+3.9%), mainly because of higher prices for wood materials.

The machinery and motor vehicles index rose 1.9%; within this component, prices rose for new machinery. The powered machinery index was up 4.3%, while the non-powered machinery index was up 2.3%. The petroleum products index declined by 0.2%.

The supplies and services index rose 1.9%, mainly due to increases in electricity rates (+3.1%).

A 2.3% quarterly decrease in the interest index – mainly because of lower interest rates for non-mortgage loans – had a downward effect on the total index.

Year-to-year, increases in the building and fencing (+5.5%), crop production (+4.0%), machinery and motor vehicles (+3.0%) and animal production (+7.0%) indexes were the main contributors to the overall increase.

Provincial Indexes

Among the provinces, quarterly changes varied between -0.3% for New Brunswick to +2.4% for Alberta. Indexes for all Eastern provinces changed by less than 1.0% from the previous quarter, while indexes for all Western provinces increased by 1.0% or more. Year-to-year, a similar pattern prevailed everywhere except Newfoundland. Increases in the indexes for the Western provinces – pushed particularly by wood, seed, crop insurance and feeder cattle prices – ranged from 3.5% to 5.2% (in Saskatchewan). Except for Ontario, indexes for the Eastern provinces recorded much lower year-to-year increases.

For Eastern Canada, the FIPI for the first quarter of 1993 stood at 114.5, up 0.6% from the previous quarter and up 2.8% from a year before. Higher prices for lumber, new machinery and electricity had the largest impact, while a decrease in interest rates had an offsetting effect.

For Western Canada, the FIPI stood at 108.4, up 1.6% from the previous quarter and up 4.3% from the year before. An increase in the animal production index (+4.1%) played the key role in the quarter's overall rise; increases in wood and machinery prices also contributed to the rise. A decrease in the interest index (-2.5%) partially offset the increases. Year-to-year, increases in crop production input prices – particularly for seed – were an important factor.

Following the revision schedule for these series, some indexes for 1992 have been revised. The indexes for 1991 are now final.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $18/$72) will be available in the middle of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	First Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	First Quarter 1993/1992	First Quarter 1993/ Fourth Quarter 1992
				% change	
Canada					
Total Farm Input	**107.2**	**109.8**	**111.1**	**3.6**	**1.2**
Building and fencing	113.0	114.7	119.2	5.5	3.9
Machinery and motor vehicles	113.1	114.3	116.5	3.0	1.9
Crop production	96.4	100.6	100.3	4.0	-0.3
Animal production	100.2	105.1	107.2	7.0	2.0
Supplies and services	114.0	114.5	116.7	2.4	1.9
Hired farm labour	128.3	130.0	130.2	1.5	0.2
Property taxes	121.8	121.8	125.5	3.0	3.0
Interest	107.4	107.5	105.0	-2.2	-2.3
Farm rent	98.4	98.4	100.9	2.5	2.5
Eastern Canada					
Total Farm Input	**111.4**	**113.8**	**114.5**	**2.8**	**0.6**
Building and fencing	120.1	120.9	124.2	3.4	2.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	117.0	118.7	120.8	3.2	1.8
Crop production	110.8	109.4	108.9	-1.7	-0.5
Animal production	99.8	104.3	104.7	4.9	0.4
Supplies and services	121.3	121.6	124.8	2.9	2.6
Hired farm labour	133.0	137.5	136.9	2.9	-0.4
Property taxes	124.6	124.6	128.3	3.0	3.0
Interest	109.0	110.6	108.1	-0.8	-2.3
Farm rent	124.3	124.3	128.2	3.1	3.1
Western Canada					
Total Farm Input	**103.9**	**106.7**	**108.4**	**4.3**	**1.6**
Building and fencing	105.0	107.8	113.6	8.2	5.4
Machinery and motor vehicles	111.2	112.1	114.3	2.8	2.0
Crop production	88.5	96.2	95.9	8.4	-0.3
Animal production	100.8	106.1	110.4	9.5	4.1
Supplies and services	106.6	107.5	108.7	2.0	1.1
Hired farm labour	122.7	121.1	122.2	-0.4	0.9
Property taxes	121.1	121.1	124.7	3.0	3.0
Interest	106.4	105.6	103.0	-3.2	-2.5
Farm rent	89.7	89.7	91.7	2.2	2.2

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 15, 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending May 15, 1993 totalled 295 969 tonnes, up 4.6% from the week-earlier 283 075 tonnes and up 8.1% from the year-earlier 273 908 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 340 748 tonnes, a 4.1% increase from 5 130 770 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

April 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 4.11 billion cigarettes in April 1993, a 12.6% increase from the 3.65r (revised) billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1992. For January to April 1993, production totalled 16.74r billion cigarettes, up 9.8% from 15.24r billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1992.

Domestic sales in April 1993 totalled 2.54 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 13.9% from 2.95r billion cigarettes sold in April 1992. Year-to-date sales at the end of April 1993 totalled 9.45r billion cigarettes, down 16.4% from 11.31r billion cigarettes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The April 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

March 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,498 million for March 1993, a 3.6% increase from $1,446 million for March 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The March 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Soft Drinks

April 1993

Data on soft drink production for April 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, May 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Survey Sampling, March 1993.
Catalogue number 12-602E
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Energy Statistics Handbook, May 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360; Other Countries: US$420).

Consumer Price Index, April 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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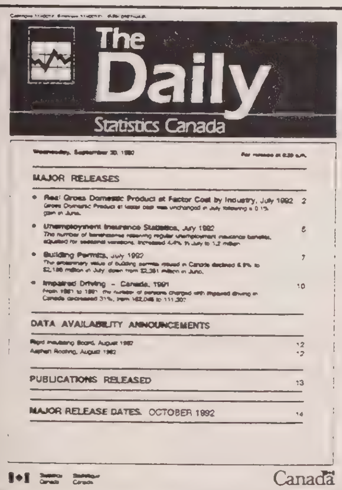

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence 75

Friday, May 21, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 1993

The composite Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements, 1986 = 100) remained unchanged in April at March's level of 131.6.

On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 2.8%, from 128.0 in April 1992 to 131.6 in April 1993.

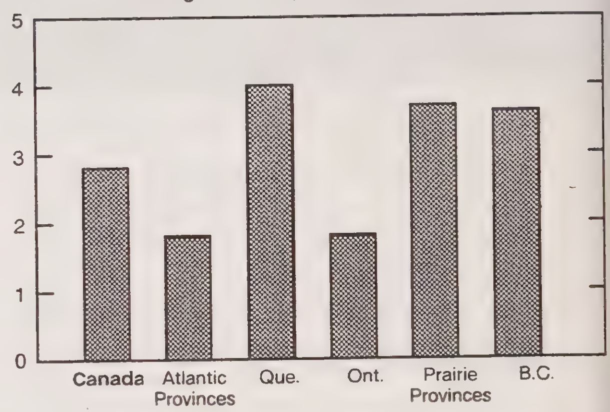
Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, including Supplements

% change from April 1992 to April 1993



Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, including Supplements

(1986 = 100)

	April 1992	March 1993	April 1993	April 1993/ April 1992	April 1993/ March 1993
				% change	
Canada	**128.0**	**131.6**	**131.6**	**2.8**	–
St. John's	119.6	125.6	125.6	5.0	–
Halifax	120.2	121.4	121.4	1.0	–
Saint John	130.8	130.8	130.8	–	–
Quebec City	133.0	138.5	138.5	4.1	–
Chicoutimi	133.0	137.9	137.9	3.7	–
Montreal	133.1	138.4	138.4	4.0	–
Ottawa	134.6	136.5	136.5	1.4	–
Toronto	137.6	140.0	140.0	1.7	–
Hamilton	131.5	135.6	135.6	3.1	–
St. Catharines	134.7	136.4	136.4	1.3	–
Kitchener	129.9	131.4	131.4	1.2	–
London	133.6	135.3	135.3	1.3	–
Windsor	134.3	136.1	136.1	1.3	–
Sudbury	135.2	136.9	136.9	1.3	–
Thunder Bay	134.9	136.8	136.8	1.4	–
Winnipeg	119.7	121.9	121.9	1.8	–
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	
Calgary	119.1	125.5	125.5	5.4	
Edmonton	117.3	121.8	121.8	3.8	–
Vancouver	123.9	128.5	128.5	3.7	–
Victoria	124.2	128.5	128.5	3.5	–

* *Based on Average Hourly Earnings Data*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Basic Summary Tabulations
1991 Census

The *1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations* are a series of 47 tables that are based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more interrelated variables on the Canadian population and their dwellings. Data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas, extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas – the building blocks for all higher geographic levels. Tables are now available as follows:

N9103 Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (5) and School Attendance (4), Showing Labour Force Activity (8) and Sex (3)

N9104 Population 15 Years and Over by Age Groups (8) and Highest Level of Schooling (8a), Showing Labour Force Activity (8) and Sex (3)

These tables are available on magnetic tape for the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas. A diskette version will be available in two weeks.

To order the *1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations*, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
April 1993

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Short-term Debt
March 1993

Estimates for the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments as of March 31, 1993 are now available, as are revised estimates for previous quarters.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Coordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa
March 1993

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa production for the first quarter of 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The March 1993 issue of *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation
April 1993

Manufacturers shipped 2 636 881 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in April 1993, up 23.2% from the 2 139 868 square metres shipped the previous year but down 7.8% from the 2 859 951 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of April 1993 totalled 9 980 909 square metres, an increase of 8.8% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The April 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

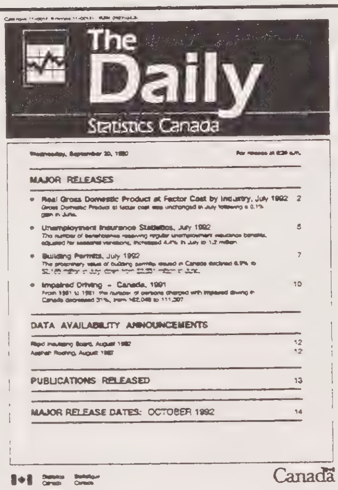
April 1993

Data from the Selected Financial Indexes for April 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■



The Daily

Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Balance Sheet Accounts, Preliminary Estimates, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-214P
(Canada: $20; United States: US$24;
Other Countries: US$28).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, March 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, April 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended March 1993.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Industry Price Indexes, March 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182;
United States: US$21.80/US$218;
Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs, April 1993.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$9.60/US$58;
Other Countries: US$11.20/US$67).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 25-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	March 1993
25	Wholesale Trade	March 1993
26	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1993
26	Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1993
26	Farm Net Income	1992
27	Industrial Product Price Index	April 1993
27	Raw Materials Price Index	April 1993
27	International Travel Account	January-March 1993
28	Retail Trade	March 1993
28	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1993
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1993
28	Quarterly Financial Statistics of Enterprises	First Quarter 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, May 25, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASES

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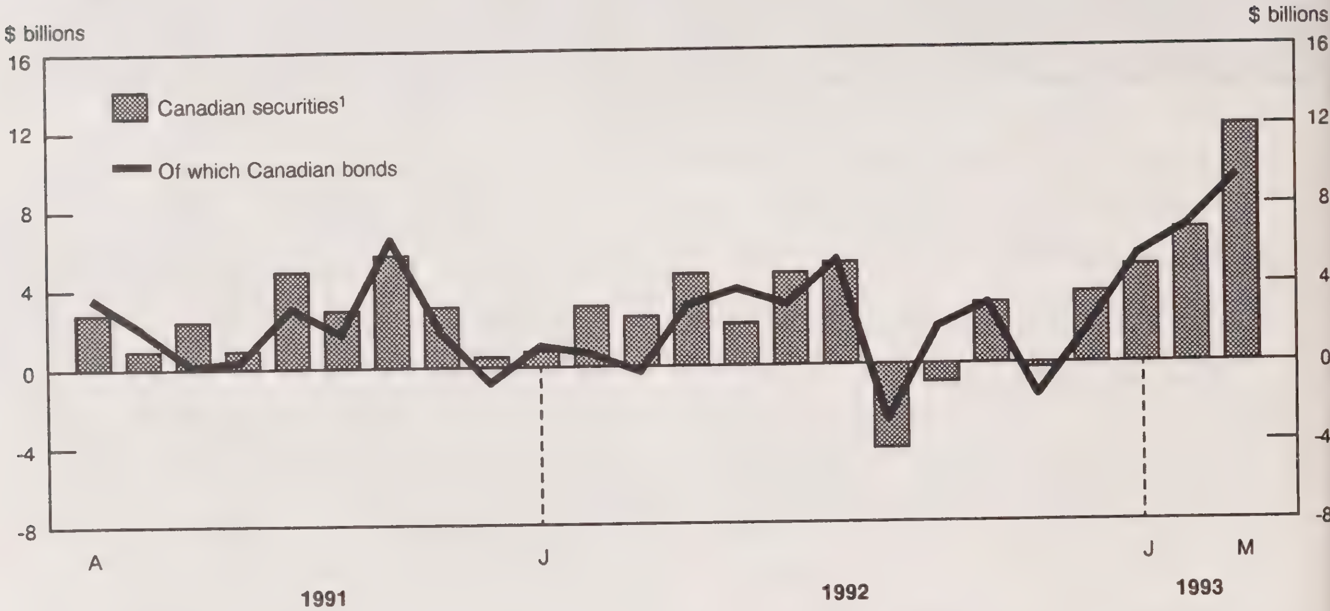
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



[1] *Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

March 1993

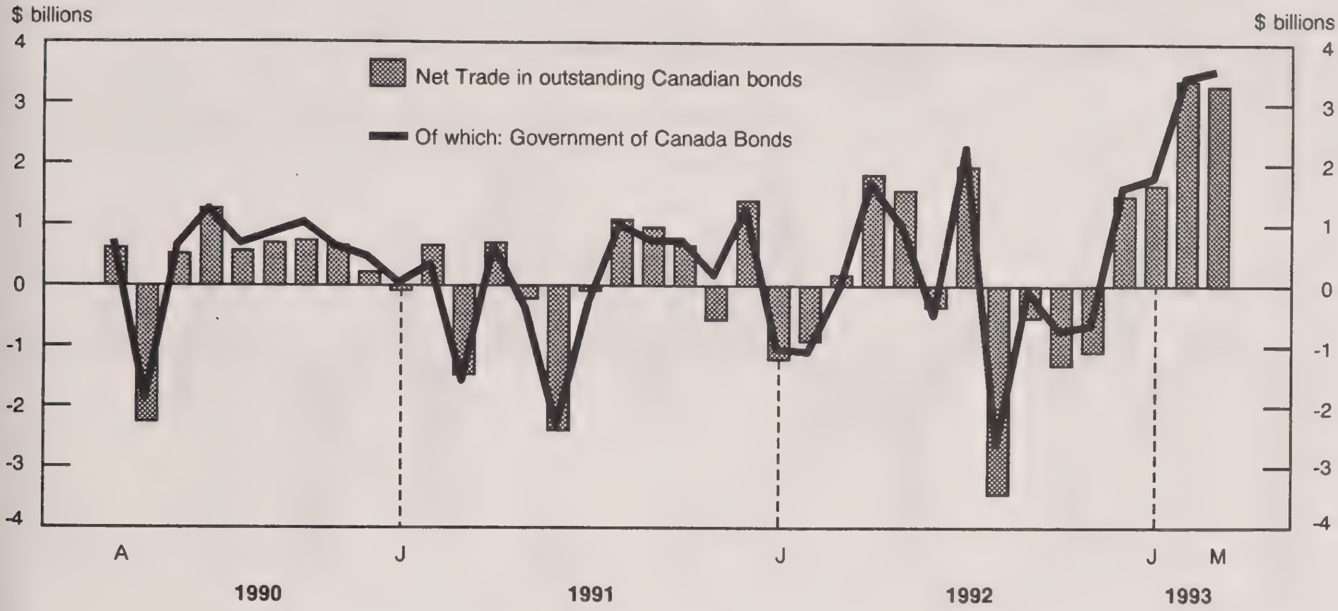
In March 1993, non-residents purchased an unprecedented $12.1 billion of Canadian securities, bringing their net investment so far this year to $23.9 billion. The net foreign investment in March went largely to Canadian bonds ($9.5 billion), followed by money market instruments ($1.6 billion) and Canadian equities ($1.0 billion). At the same time, Canadian residents acquired foreign securities for the fifth consecutive month, adding a further $0.6 billion to their holdings in March.

Canadian Bonds

The foreign net investment of $9.5 billion in Canadian bonds surpassed by $2.7 billion the record just set in the previous month. In March, $6.2 billion went to net new issues and $3.3 billion to existing bonds.

Gross new issues sold to non-residents in March reached an all-time high of $7.9 billion and were only partly offset by average retirements of $1.7 billion. Non-residents purchased $6.2 billion of new bonds after retirements, two-thirds ($3.9 billion) were issued in foreign markets by the provinces and their enterprises and the remainder ($1.7 billion) were issued domestically by the Government of Canada.

Non-resident Net Trade in Outstanding Canadian Bonds



Nearly two-thirds of gross new issues were denominated in Canadian dollars, mainly the result of three large global issues, two provincial issues and one provincial enterprise issue. The balance of new issues was denominated in U.S. dollars. This is in sharp contrast to the first two months of 1993, when three-quarters of new issues were denominated in U.S. dollars.

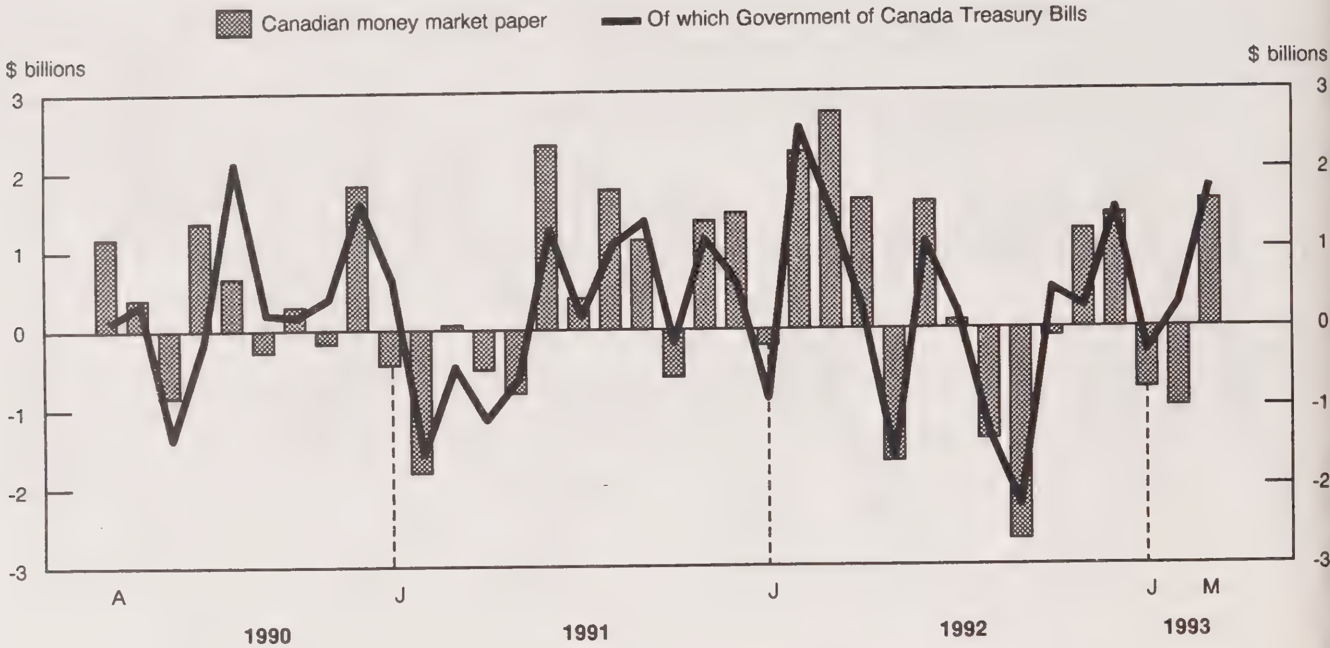
Geographically, the investment in net new issues of $6.2 billion was 70% from the United States, 20% from Europe and 10% from Asia – a shift from February when the net investment was roughly split between the United States and Europe. Stable interest rates on Canadian and U.S. long-term bonds in March left the differentials favouring investment in Canada virtually unchanged.

In the secondary Canadian bond market, the foreign net investment of $3.3 billion nearly matched the record $3.4 billion of the previous month. As in February, almost all the net investment came from investors located in the United Kingdom and went exclusively into federal issues. The March net investment was mainly in issues with terms that exceed 10 years to maturity. Gross non-resident trading in the Canadian secondary bond market ballooned to $71 billion in March, a second consecutive 40% increase.

Canadian Money Market

In the Canadian money market, non-residents purchased $1.6 billion in March, nearly reversing the disinvestment in January and February that totalled $1.8 billion. During March, the net buying was directed solely to Government of Canada treasury bills ($1.8 billion) as non-residents divested a small amount of other paper ($0.2 billion). This was the fourth consecutive monthly divestment in other paper, for a net withdrawal of $2.1 billion by non-residents over this period.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



Geographically in March, the net investment in bills was widespread except for small net selling by the Japanese. Total gross trading of $45 billion in all money market paper in March was 20% higher than in the previous month, partly due to the reporting on a gross basis of transactions that in the past were reported on a net basis. Since peaking in December, interest rate differentials on short-term paper, which favour investment in Canada over the United States, have steadily fallen over the first three months of 1993.

Canadian Stocks

In March, non-residents matched the large $1.0 billion net investment in Canadian stocks in February, bringing to $3.1 billion the total net investment in the past six months. Over this period, U.S. residents have accounted for the major portion of this net investment, though their share has declined especially in the last two months following net investment by overseas investors.

In March, the gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents rose a further 28% to $4.7 billion, the highest level of trading activity with non-residents since October 1987. Posting their best back-to-back gains in recent years, Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 Index rose 4.4% in March following a similar gain in February.

Foreign Securities

In March, Canadian residents were net buyers of $0.6 billion of foreign securities, bringing to $1.0 billion their net buying for 1993. In March, $0.4 billion was directed to foreign equities, three-quarters to overseas shares and one-quarter to U.S. shares. The $0.2 billion balance went to foreign bonds, mainly overseas bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The March 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds – Outstanding bonds (net)	Bonds – New issues	Bonds – Retire-ments	Bonds – Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	$ millions									
January to March										
1992	-1,901	8,171	-4,935	1,335	4,776	296	**6,407**	-934	-2,330	**-3,265**
1993	8,395	18,536	-5,143	21,788	-170	2,283	**23,900**	182	-1,305	**-1,122**
1991										
March	-1,466	4,373	-2,378	529	76	-143	**462**	-29	-80	**-109**
April	692	3,925	-1,145	3,471	-493	-123	**2,855**	-603	-490	**-1,093**
May	-198	2,893	-731	1,964	-790	-236	**938**	-371	-743	**-1,114**
June	-2,374	3,529	-1,146	8	2,341	10	**2,359**	70	-1,099	**-1,028**
July	-98	2,620	-2,172	350	405	186	**941**	-491	117	**-374**
August	1,080	2,898	-917	3,060	1,751	121	**4,933**	430	-577	**-147**
September	976	3,558	-2,852	1,681	1,135	148	**2,964**	-540	-131	**-671**
October	654	6,742	-930	6,467	-608	-60	**5,799**	1,102	-522	**580**
November	-579	4,385	-1,974	1,833	1,356	-65	**3,124**	-256	-803	**-1,059**
December	1,394	1,817	-4,151	-940	1,477	23	**560**	-291	-445	**-737**
1992										
January	-1,196	3,356	-1,113	1,046	-199	-2	**846**	-392	-642	**-1,033**
February	-892	3,079	-1,552	634	2,245	163	**3,042**	169	-793	**-624**
March	192	1,737	-2,270	-341	2,730	101	**2,490**	-708	-726	**-1,435**
April	1,825	2,302	-1,099	3,028	1,630	13	**4,670**	-165	-655	**-819**
May	1,559	3,889	-1,666	3,782	-1,664	-27	**2,092**	-454	-327	**-782**
June	-337	7,398	-4,083	2,978	1,606	76	**4,660**	-755	-326	**-1,081**
July	1,978	5,602	-2,310	5,271	104	-160	**5,215**	321	-287	**34**
August	-3,445	2,467	-1,889	-2,867	-1,404	-20	**-4,291**	-65	-27	**-92**
September	-517	3,418	-1,084	1,817	-2,662	-22	**-867**	777	-255	**522**
October	-1,287	6,133	-1,899	2,947	-97	163	**3,013**	598	-24	**575**
November	-1,089	438	-1,104	-1,755	1,248	239	**-268**	38	-158	**-120**
December	1,485	2,785	-2,611	1,659	1,449	445	**3,553**	106	-566	**-461**
1993										
January	1,671	4,774	-980	5,464	-774	305	**4,995**	-85	-8	**-92**
February	3,412	5,843	-2,423	6,832	-1,012	986	**6,807**	437	-790	**-353**
March	3,315	7,810	-1,739	9,494	1,615	954	**12,063**	-168	-399	**-567**

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Wholesale Trade

March 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales totalled $16.7 billion in March, up 0.5% from the previous month. This represents a return to stronger sales growth following no change in February.

Seasonally Adjusted

Sales for four of the nine trade groups increased. The most significant monthly gain (in dollar terms) was by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.3%). Sales for lumber and building materials continued to rise (+2.3%), marking that group's fourth consecutive month of growth.

The largest monthly decline was posted for wholesalers of other products (paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), down 0.7% from February.

Regionally, six of the provinces and territories had higher sales in March. The increases ranged from 0.1% in Newfoundland to 3.0% in Saskatchewan and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

At the end of the first quarter, year-to-date sales totalled $50.0 billion, up 9.2% from the first quarter of 1992. Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+15.5%) led the overall year-to-date sales increase (in dollar terms), followed by lumber and buiding materials (+16.2%).

In March, wholesale merchants' inventories totalled $25.6 billion, up 0.2% from February. The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of March was 1.53:1, unchanged from the previous month.

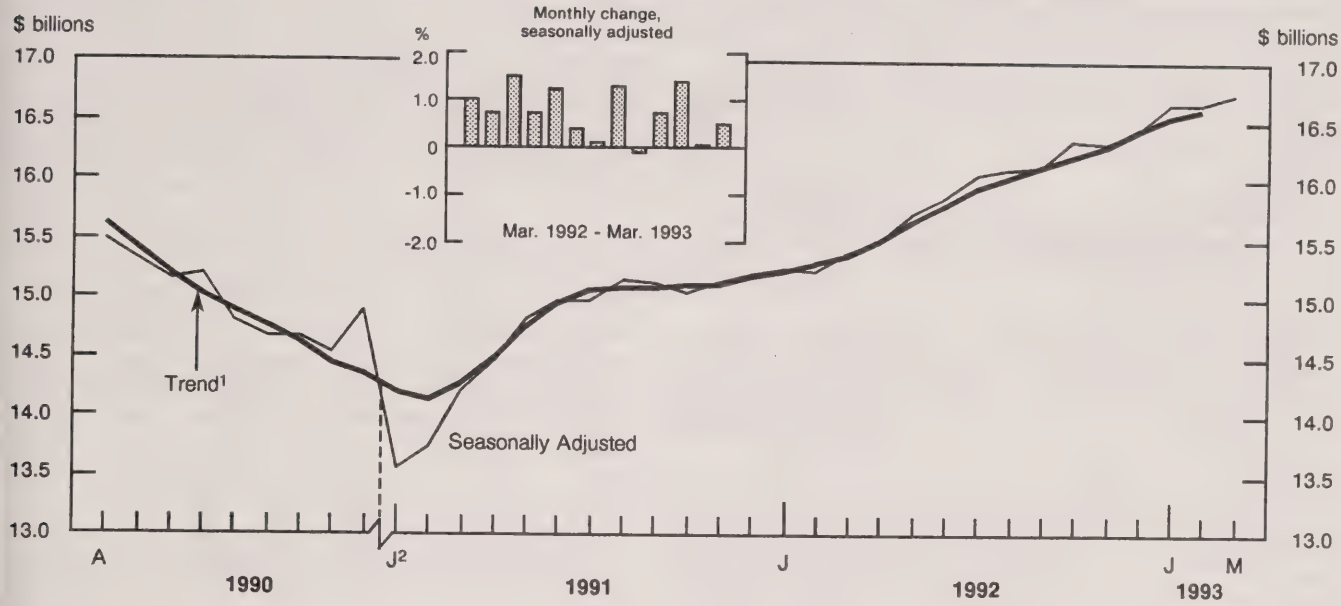
Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

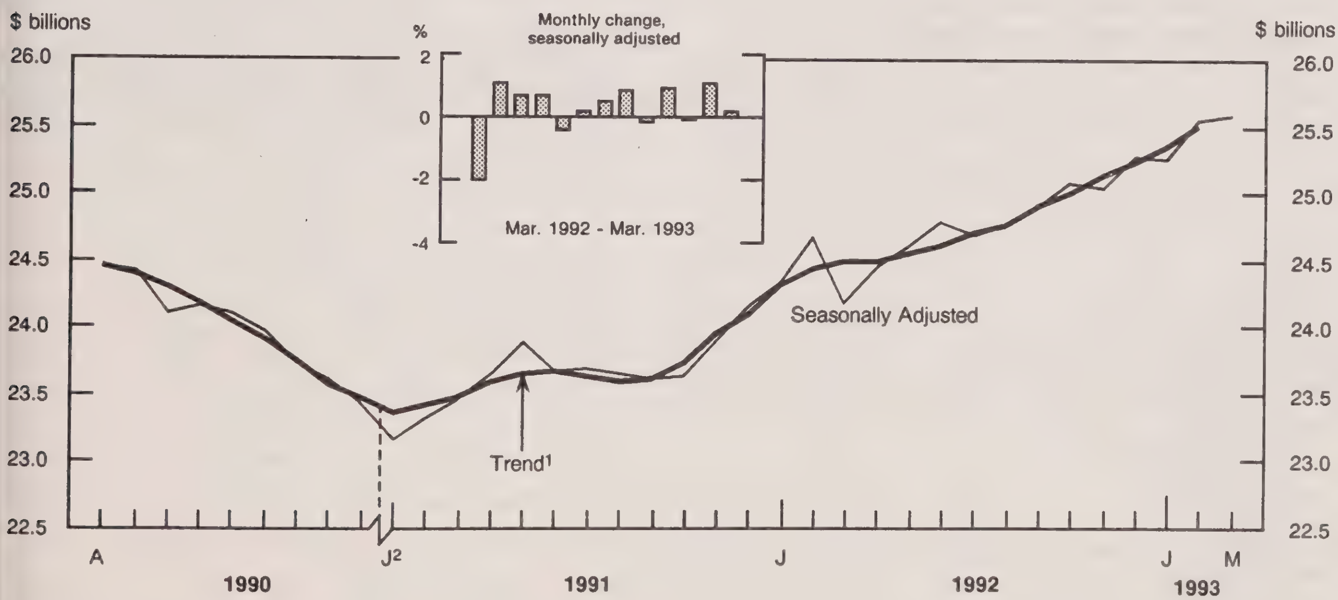
The March 1993 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*
[2] *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax, is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

Trade group	Mar. 1992	Feb. 1993 r	Mar. 1993p	Mar. 1992 to Mar. 1993	Mar. 1992	Dec. 1992 r	Jan. 1993 r	Feb. 1993 r	Mar. 1993p	Feb. 1993 to Mar. 1993	Mar. 1992 to Mar. 1993
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,674	3,863	4,341	18.2	3,827	4,387	4,415	4,447	4,507	1.3	17.8
Apparel and dry goods	476	505	555	16.6	382	435	451	440	437	-0.7	14.4
Household goods	526	491	583	11.0	522	601	594	601	598	-0.6	14.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,964	1,522	2,091	6.5	1,748	1,773	1,808	1,782	1,804	1.2	3.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,065	1,023	1,162	9.1	1,051	1,159	1,177	1,150	1,143	-0.6	8.8
Lumber and building materials	1,253	1,164	1,498	19.6	1,443	1,563	1,614	1,646	1,684	2.3	16.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	335	232	318	-5.1	358	349	353	359	341	-5.1	-4.8
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,942	3,264	4,178	6.0	3,514	3,625	3,634	3,654	3,672	0.5	4.5
Other products	2,603	2,269	2,675	2.8	2,533	2,529	2,602	2,571	2,553	-0.7	0.8
Total, all trades	**15,837**	**14,332**	**17,402**	**9.9**	**15,379**	**16,421**	**16,648**	**16,650**	**16,737**	**0.5**	**8.8**
Regions											
Newfoundland	140	141	152	8.3	156	167	170	170	170	0.1	8.9
Prince Edward Island	37	36	35	-3.7	41	43	42	43	41	-2.7	0.4
Nova Scotia	308	309	344	11.5	316	366	378	376	359	-4.6	13.7
New Brunswick	232	207	225	-3.1	248	239	246	247	239	-3.2	-3.5
Quebec	3,808	3,355	4,110	7.9	3,771	3,978	3,982	3,964	4,059	2.4	7.6
Ontario	6,797	6,053	7,486	10.1	6,402	6,892	6,975	6,953	6,973	0.3	8.9
Manitoba	495	456	560	13.3	533	570	576	577	591	2.4	10.8
Saskatchewan	401	401	472	17.7	458	480	493	504	519	3.0	13.2
Alberta	1,432	1,331	1,536	7.3	1,424	1,472	1,521	1,526	1,500	-1.7	5.3
British Columbia	2,169	2,027	2,462	13.5	2,010	2,192	2,243	2,270	2,265	-0.2	12.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	20	17	21	7.4	19	23	23	21	21	3.0	12.0

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories

Trade group	Mar. 1992	Feb. 1993 r	Mar. 1993p	Mar. 1992 to Mar. 1993	Mar. 1992	Dec. 1992 r	Jan. 1993 r	.Feb. 1993 r	Mar. 1993p	Feb. 1993 to Mar. 1993	Mar. 1992 to Mar. 1993
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,751	3,184	3,070	11.6	2,837	3,262	3,267	3,246	3,202	-1.4	12.9
Apparel and dry goods	868	969	953	9.8	856	948	952	948	934	-1.5	9.1
Household goods	1,152	1,143	1,184	2.8	1,152	1,120	1,112	1,143	1,184	3.6	2.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,558	3,991	3,964	11.4	3,407	3,619	3,619	3,766	3,762	-0.1	10.4
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,047	2,064	2,120	3.5	2,058	2,188	2,178	2,144	2,139	-0.2	3.9
Lumber and building materials	2,522	2,570	2,801	11.1	2,408	2,483	2,516	2,549	2,639	3.5	9.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,494	1,325	1,296	-13.3	1,428	1,255	1,273	1,294	1,238	-4.3	-13.3
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,051	7,083	7,140	1.3	7,026	7,080	7,057	7,127	7,119	-0.1	1.3
Other products	3,088	3,430	3,502	13.4	3,000	3,316	3,282	3,326	3,382	1.7	12.7
Total, all trades	**24,531**	**25,758**	**26,029**	**6.1**	**24,171**	**25,273**	**25,256**	**25,542**	**25,598**	**0.2**	**5.9**

r *Revised figure.*
p *Preliminary figure.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
March 1993

Preliminary monthly operational data for March 1993 are now available. For Level I air carriers, scheduled domestic passengers increased by 13% but scheduled domestic passenger-kilometers decreased by 6% from February 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385 (series 1-6).

Preliminary civil aviation data for March 1993 will be published in the June issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers
April 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 173 248 thousand square metres in April 1993, an increase of 10.6% from the 156 645r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to April 1993, domestic shipments totalled 684 999 thousand square metres, an increase of 8.1% from the 633 670r thousand square metres shipped in the same period of 1992.

The April 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies
March 1993

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 17.4% to 2 444 734 cubic metres in March 1993, up from 2 082 330 cubic metres after revisions in March 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of March 1993 totalled 2 900 575 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.7% from 2 980 212 cubic metres in March 1992.

Year-to-date production at the end of March 1993 totalled 6 469 836 cubic metres, an increase of 13.0% compared to 5 723 474 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The March 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, April 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Footwear Statistics, Quarter Ended March 1993.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Primary Iron and Steel, March 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 3.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75; United States: US$11.25/US$90; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 5.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Farm Product Price Index, March 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, January 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

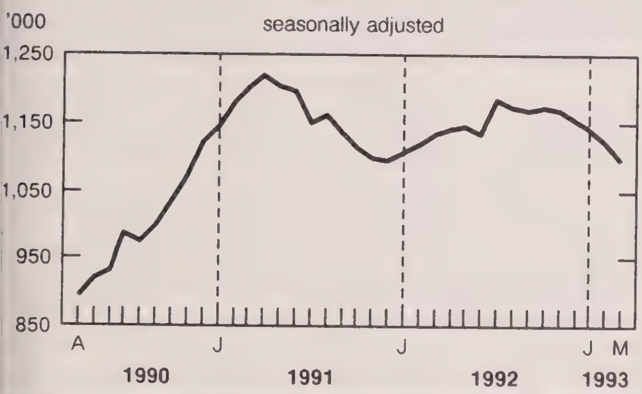
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

March 1993

In the first quarter of 1993, 842,000 claims for unemployment insurance benefits were received, down 18% from the first quarter of 1992. Over the same period, the average number of beneficiaries declined 2.8%, while the amount of benefits paid declined 1.2%.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits



Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ended March 20, 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,092,000, down 2.5% from a month earlier.

Between February and March 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits decreased by 5.5% in Newfoundland, 4.6% in the Northwest Territories, 3.9% in Manitoba, 2.3% in Quebec, 2.1% in Ontario, 1.7% in British Columbia and 1.6% in Nova Scotia. The number of similar beneficiaries in the other provinces and the Yukon changed by less than 1.0%.

Note to Users

The number of beneficiaries is a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates when released. These estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment insurance disbursements include disbursements to schools and colleges that train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and disbursements to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Unadjusted

In March 1993, the number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was an estimated 1,522,000, down 5.7% from March 1992. Over the same 12-month period, male beneficiaries decreased 6.4% to 903,000 and female beneficiaries decreased 4.6% to 619,000.

Unemployment insurance benefits disbursed in March 1993 totalled $2.1 billion, up 6.1% from March 1992. For the first quarter of 1993, $5.7 billion was paid in benefits, a 1.2% decrease from the first quarter of 1992. Comparing the same quarterly periods, the average weekly payment increased 3.0% to $265.25, but the number of benefit weeks decreased 4.3% to 20.8 million.

A total of 262,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in March 1993, down 10.8% from March 1992. For January to March 1993, 842,000 claims were received, an 18.1% decline from the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735-5736.

The March 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), which presents data for January to March 1993, will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087) □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

		March 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993	February 1993 to March 1993
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular Benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,131	1,141 r	1,120p	1,092p	-2.5
Amount paid	$'000	1,219,706	1,277,965	1,256,708	1,253,605	-0.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,862	5,030	4,903	4,895	-0.2
						March 1992 to March1993
		unadjusted				% change
All Beneficiaries	'000	1,615	1,562 r	1,547p	1,522p	-5.7
Regular Beneficiaries	'000	1,328	1,330 r	1,305p	1,281p	-3.5
Claims received	'000	293	355	225	262	-10.8
Amount paid	$'000	1,950,061	1,834,837	1,768,434	2,069,103	6.1
Weeks of benefits	'000	7,357	6,833	6,448	7,530	2.3
Average weekly benefit	$	256.91	264.30	266.02	265.44	3.3

Year-to-date		January to March		1992 to1993
		1992	1993	% change
Beneficiaries – Average	'000	1,588	1,544p	-2.8
Claims received	'000	1,028	842	-18.1
Amount paid	$'000	5,742,717	5,672,374	-1.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	21,756	20,811	-4.3
Average weekly benefit	$	257.47	265.25	3.0

p Preliminary figures.
r Revised figures.
"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off or a voluntary quit) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

Farm Cash Receipts

January-March 1993

Farm cash receipts for the first quarter of 1993 totalled a record $6.6 billion, 10% higher than the year-earlier $5.9 billion. A 15% increase in crop receipts accounted for almost half of the total increase in cash receipts. Livestock and animal products receipts rose 6.5%, while direct program payments rose 13%.

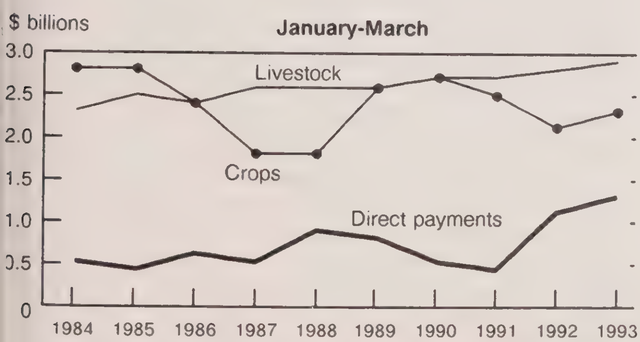
Manitoba (+49%) and Alberta (+39%) recorded the largest gains in cash receipts in the first quarter of 1993. Higher payments under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (GRIP) and larger Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments were mainly responsible for the increases. Manitoba also benefited from higher hog receipts, while Alberta posted larger cattle receipts and crop insurance payments. Total receipts also rose in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, but declined in the other six provinces.

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts rose 15% to $2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1993, compared to $2.1 billion a year earlier. Higher CWB payments and canola receipts more than offset declines in wheat and corn receipts.

For the first quarter of 1993, CWB payments totalled $441 million, compared to $78 million the previous year. Final payments totalling $431 million were paid in January 1993 on all 1991/92 pool accounts. In January 1992, producers received final payments of only $15 million as international grain prices had collapsed at the beginning of the 1990/91 crop year.

Farm Cash Receipts



> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. Receipts also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts, and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.*
>
> *Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603E, $21/$42).*

Canola receipts increased $30 million to $239 million for the first quarter of 1993. Prices were 22% higher than year-earlier prices, responding to strong domestic demand and tighter world supplies.

For the first quarter of 1993, receipts for wheat fell 11% and receipts for corn fell 30%. Wheat receipts declined to $408 million, the lowest since 1989, as a 12% fall in producer deliveries reflected lower export demand. A sharp drop in deliveries (-34%) also caused the decline in corn receipts. Ontario's corn harvest in 1992 was the smallest since 1975 because of poor growing and harvesting conditions.

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts for the first quarter reached a record $2.9 billion, 6.5% above the year-earlier $2.8 billion. The increase resulted from higher hog and cattle receipts, which were partly offset by lower dairy receipts.

Hog receipts reached a record $540 million in the first quarter. Although this represented a 38% increase from the year before, hog receipts for the first quarter of 1992 were the lowest since 1981. The increase in receipts was mainly because of a 29% increase in prices, which occurred despite higher slaughter in both Canada (+2.2%) and the United States (+1.1%).

Cattle receipts for the first quarter of 1993 totalled $1.1 billion, 6.1% above the previous year's $1.0 billion. Marketings rose by 10% as an increased domestic slaughter more than offset reduced exports of live animals.

Dairy receipts fell 4.9% in the first quarter of 1993. This was only the second decrease in dairy receipts since 1978. Quantities delivered dropped 8.3% as lower demand for butterfat led to reductions in Market Sharing Quota.

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments for the first quarter of 1993 totalled $1.3 billion, a 13% increase from $1.1 billion the year before. Higher GRIP and crop insurance payments offset declines in other (ad hoc), Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) and tripartite payments.

First-quarter GRIP payments totalled $781 million, compared with $325 million in 1992, while crop insurance payments nearly tripled to $263 million. The increases in these payments reflected the adverse growing and harvesting conditions that prevailed in 1992.

Other (ad hoc) payments in the first quarter of 1993 fell to near zero from the year-earlier $218 million, as payments under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II program wound down. NISA payments dropped $133 million to just $43 million. Tripartite payments were $12 million, compared with $123 million a year earlier, when low market prices for hogs and slaughter cattle triggered payments.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

The January-March 1993 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Randy Kroeker (613-951-3154), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations

	January to March 1992	January to March 1993	Jan.-Mar. 1992 to Jan.-Mar. 1993
	$ millions		% change
Newfoundland	15.0	14.0	-7.2
Prince Edward Island	61.7	51.0	-17.3
Nova Scotia	68.5	66.7	-2.6
New Brunswick	61.8	56.1	-9.2
Quebec	877.4	857.0	-2.3
Ontario	1,441.1	1,302.6	-9.6
Manitoba	507.1	757.9	49.5
Saskatchewan	1,399.9	1,476.4	5.5
Alberta	1,195.5	1,659.4	38.8
British Columbia	315.5	324.3	2.8
Canada	**5,943.6**	**6,565.3**	**10.5**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

■

Net Farm Income

1992

Net farm income totalled $4.0 billion in 1992, a 26% increase from $3.2 billion in 1991, but well below the recent peak of $4.9 billion in 1989. A $1.8 billion increase in farm cash receipts was partly offset by a $269 million increase in farm operating expenses and by a $716 million net drop in the value of inventory change.

Although total net farm income in Manitoba almost tripled to $407 million, the year-earlier $143 million was the lowest since 1983. Sharp increases in total net farm income were also recorded in Alberta (+75%), New Brunswick (+65%) and Prince Edward sland (+52%). Only Saskatchewan (-16%) and Quebec (-2%) recorded declines in total net farm ncome. This marked the third consecutive year that otal net farm income has declined in Saskatchewan.

Realized net farm income, which does not account for the value of inventory change, showed an even larger year-to-year increase in 1992 (+53%) han total net farm income. As a result of the strong ncrease in farm cash receipts (+8%), realized net arm income reached $4.5 billion in 1992, second only o $4.7 billion in 1988.

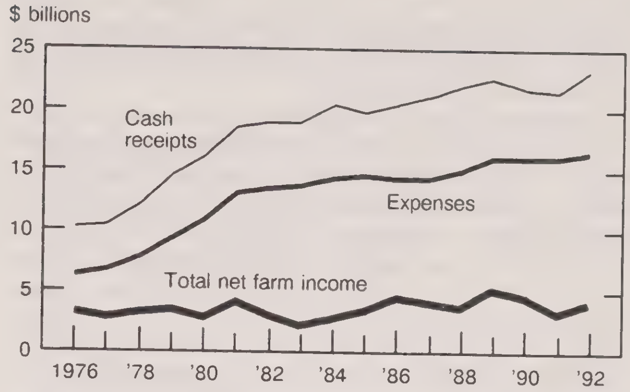
In 1992, realized net farm income rose in eight of he ten provinces. Although realized net farm income n Alberta more than tripled to $884 million, the 1991 evel of $248 million was the lowest since 1971. Other provinces experienced particularly strong ncreases, including Manitoba (+85%) and Ontario (+79%). The only province that posted a significant decline was Prince Edward Island, where realized net arm income fell 38%.

Farm Cash Receipts, 1992

Farm cash receipts reached a record $23.2 billion n 1992, 8.5% higher than $21.4 billion in 1991. The revious record of $22.5 billion was attained in 1989. $1.5 billion increase (+64%) in direct program ayments was the main cause of the rise in total eceipts. The strong increase in direct payments, ombined with a 4.3% rise in livestock receipts, more ian offset a 1.7% decrease in crop receipts.

Provincially, Alberta (+16%) and Ontario (+12%) ecorded the largest gains in farm cash receipts in 992. Higher direct payments were largely esponsible for the increases. Alberta also benefited om higher cattle receipts while Ontario experienced increases in cattle, wheat and soybean receipts. The only declines in cash receipts occurred in Prince Edward Island (-7.2% because of lower potato receipts) and Nova Scotia (-0.1%).

Cash Receipts, Expenses, Total Net Farm Income



Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments rose sharply, from $2.3 billion in 1991 to a record $3.8 billion in 1992. Payments under the new safety net programs and strong increases in both other (ad hoc) and tripartite payments were mainly responsible.

Payments for the 1991/92 and 1992/93 crop years under the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan totalled $1.3 billion in 1992. During the same period, Net Income Stabilization Account payments based on producers' 1990 and 1991 incomes were $337 million. Payments under these two new safety net programs began in September 1991.

Other (ad hoc) payments totalled $678 million in 1992, an increase of $441 million from the previous year. Most of these payments were delivered under the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II (FSAM II) program. The main thrust of FSAM II was to provide emergency support to grain and oilseed producers as a result of the international grain trade war between the United States and the European Community.

Tripartite payments totalled $371 million in 1992 compared with $108 million in 1991. Lower market prices triggered larger payments on both hogs ($195 million) and slaughter cattle ($131 million).

Livestock and Animal Products Receipts

Livestock and animal products receipts reached a record $11.3 billion in 1992, 4.3% above the year-earlier $10.8 billion. The increase was primarily because of higher cattle receipts, partly offset by lower dairy and hog receipts.

Cattle receipts in 1992 were a record $4.1 billion, 17% above the year-earlier $3.5 billion. The increase resulted from a $453 million rise in the value of live animal exports. The number of animals exported was 1.2 million head, compared with 843 thousand head in 1991. Export prices also rose, increasing 12%. Both the value and the number of cattle exported were record highs and were more than five times the 1986 levels.

Receipts from the sale of dairy products fell for the first time since 1983, declining 3.0% in 1992 to $3.0 billion. A 5.0% drop in quantities delivered more than offset a 2.1% increase in prices. The lower deliveries followed reductions in Market Sharing Quota, which reflected the declining demand for butterfat.

Hog receipts fell 3.4% in 1992 to $1.77 billion, the lowest level since 1983. A 7.3% drop in prices more than offset increased marketings. Expansion of North American hog output during the past year put downward pressure on prices. Hog slaughter in 1992 was above year-earlier levels in both Canada (+4.9%) and the United States (+8.8%).

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts totalled $8.2 billion in 1992, a 1.7% drop from $8.3 billion in 1991. Lower receipts for wheat and barley, and fewer liquidations of deferred grain receipts were partly offset by increases in Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments and canola receipts.

Receipts from the sale of wheat fell 21% and receipts from barley fell 19%. Wheat receipts declined to $2.2 billion in 1992 from the year-earlier $2.7 billion. Strong export movement limited the drop in producer deliveries to 2.9%, but prices fell 18%. Barley receipts dropped to $378 million, the lowest level since 1977, as deliveries fell 21% in response to lower exports.

Grain receipts liquidated in 1992 for grain marketed in 1991 were $326 million compared with $430 million the previous year. This represents the lowest level of liquidations since 1974.

CWB payments totalled $482 million in 1992 compared with $332 million in 1991. Interim payments totalling $253 million were paid in November 1992 on all 1991/92 pool accounts. By contrast, producers received interim payments of just $11 million in November 1991 following the collapse of international grain prices at the beginning of the 1990/91 crop year.

A surge in canola deliveries during the fourth quarter pushed 1992 deliveries up 16% and cash receipts up 21% from 1991 levels.

Farm Operating Expenses and Depreciation Charges, 1992

Gross farm expenses and depreciation charges for 1992 increased by 1.0% to $19.3 billion. A substantial decrease in total rebates, combined with increases in most expenses, resulted in a 1.4% increase in total net expenses, to $19.0 billion.

Direct rebates to farmers, which help reduce the costs of production, have fallen from a $517 million peak in 1986 to $300 million in 1992. Although rebates for interest, fertilizer and machinery fuel expenses fell by 63%, rebate increases of 13% for property tax and commercial feed allowed total rebates to fall by only 27% from 1991.

A drop in the interest expense of 6.1% offset a major portion of the total net increase of the other expenses. Falling interest rates and a small drop in debt outstanding were largely responsible for this decrease.

Increasing total machinery and fertilizer expenses, along with livestock purchases and stabilization premiums, account for most of the increase in total net operating expenses. Total machinery expenses increased $69 million because of higher machinery repair charges. Fertilizer expenses increased 3.8% in 1992 to $1.2 billion because of a large jump in fertilizer use in the Western provinces. Livestock purchases in 1992 totalled $573 million. The change in livestock purchases was due to higher prices and to a break in the series; the 1992 estimates were based on new data from the 1991 Census, while the 1991 estimates have not yet been intercensally revised. The 8% increase in stabilization premiums (farmers' contributions to government support programs) was well below the 100% increase in 1991, which resulted from the start of the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan.

For total expenses, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and British Columbia each posted small 1% or 2% drops. All other provinces posted increases – Ontario's 2.8% increase was the largest, followed by Saskatchewan (+2.0%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.9%).

Value of Inventory Change, 1992

The value of inventory change in 1992 was -$480 million, down from $236 million in 1991.

The value of the change in crop inventories was -$454 million in 1992. The second highest level of exports since 1987 caused a decrease in farmer-owned stocks of grains and oilseeds. Stocks dropped to 39.3 million tonnes at year-end, down from 43.2 million tonnes on January 1.

The value of inventory change for livestock and poultry was -$26 million for 1992. Lower cattle and poultry inventories on farms as of December 31, 1992 offset increased inventories of calves, hogs, sheep and lambs. The drop in cattle inventories reversed four consecutive years of increases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 171, 172, 208-215, 225, 244, 263-272, 3571-3581, 3543-3603.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement I (21-603E, series 93-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172) or Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707), Agriculture Division.

Net Farm Income

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
						$ millions					
1991											
Total Cash Receipts	61	240	313	252	3,748	5,379	1,950	4,051	4,189	1,251	**21,434**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	46	169	210	181	2,523	4,155	1,538	3,047	3,289	931	**16,090**
Net Cash Income	15	71	103	70	1,224	1,224	412	1,004	900	320	**5,344**
Income in Kind	0	3	4	3	58	56	13	20	24	8	**189**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	25	20	285	622	268	607	675	92	**2,615**
Realized Net Income	13	55	82	53	998	658	158	416	248	236	**2,917**
Value of Inventory Change	0	-11	-3	-4	-10	2	-14	109	160	7	**236**
Total Net Income	14	44	79	50	988	660	143	525	408	243	**3,154**
1992											
Total Cash Receipts	62	223	313	262	3,760	6,035	2,105	4,286	4,871	1,328	**23,245**
Operating Expenses After Rebates	44	173	207	184	2,530	4,291	1,560	3,114	3,347	909	**16,358**
Net Cash Income	18	50	106	78	1,231	1,744	545	1,172	1525	419	**6,887**
Income in Kind	0	3	3	3	58	55	13	18	24	8	**186**
Depreciation Charges	2	18	26	21	291	620	267	613	664	95	**2,618**
Realized Net Income	16	34	84	61	997	1,179	291	577	884	332	**4,456**
Value of Inventory Change	0	33	0	21	-30	-295	116	-134	-169	-22	**-480**
Total Net Income	16	67	83	82	968	884	407	443	715	310	**3,976**

Note: *Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Farm Debt Outstanding

December 31, 1992

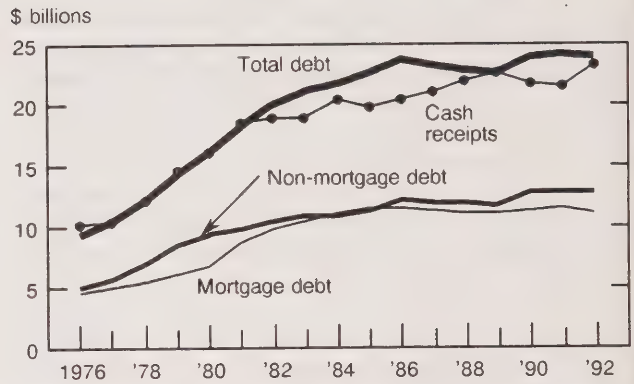
As of December 31, 1992, Canadian farm debt totalled $23.8 billion, a slight decrease from the record $24.1 billion reached in 1991. During the same period, farm cash receipts increased 8.5% and total net farm income increased 26.1%.

A $498 million decrease in debt outstanding to federal and provincial agencies and to chartered banks more than offset a $152 million increase in cash advance payments and $47 million in debt to credit unions.

Mortgage debt decreased by 2.4% to $11 billion. The decrease in non-mortgage debt was limited to 0.2% because of a 10.9% increase in cash advance payments for grains. The cash advance payments have continually increased since the re-introduction, in 1990, of the interest-free provision of the cash advance programs under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act and the Advance Payments for Crops Act.

In 1992, farm debt dropped in six provinces; the decreases ranged from -2.4% in Ontario to -3.5% in Newfoundland. Farm debt remained practically unchanged in New Brunswick and Manitoba, but it reached a record high in Prince Edward Island (+7.6% to $205 million) and in Quebec (+5.2% to $3.7 billion).

Farm Debt Outstanding as of December 31



Available on CANSIM: matrix 5678.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement I (21-603E, series 93-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division.

Farm Debt Outstanding as of December 31

	1991	1992	1991 to 1992
	$ millions		% change
Chartered Banks	9,107	8,927	- 2.0
Federal Government Agencies	3,496	3,339	- 4.5
Provincial Government Agencies	3,533	3,372	- 4.6
Credit Unions	3,063	3,110	1.5
Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies	162	162	0.0
Private Individuals and Others	3,356	3,355	0.0
Advance Payment Programs	1,398	1,551	10.9
Total	**24,116**	**23,815**	**-1.3**

***Note**: Totals may not add due to rounding.*

Farm Capital Value

July 1, 1992

Farm capital value dropped by less than 1% in 1992 to $111.3 billion. After eliminating inflation's effect in the general economy, the real value of farm capital in constant 1986 dollars decreased by less than 2% in 1992. Except for 1989 and 1990, capital value has fallen every year since 1982.

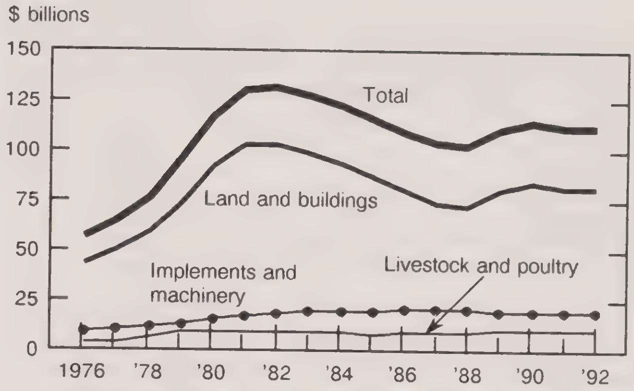
The value of land and buildings, which accounted for 73% of the total value, was down 1% from 1991. The value of implements and machinery rose by 0.5%, while the value of livestock and poultry rose by 1% from 1991.

The largest provincial decreases in the value of farm capital occurred in Saskatchewan and Ontario, each with annual decreases of more than 2%. The value of farm capital increased by more than 2% in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, while the value of farm capital in Manitoba rose by 1%. In all other provinces, the annual change in farm capital value was within 1%.

Similar to the pattern for the value of farm capital, the value of land and buildings has, since 1981, fallen every year except for 1989 and 1990. Farm real estate values have been strongly influenced by trends in crop prices over the past decade.

In 1992, the value of implements and machinery increased slightly to $20.1 billion, reversing the gradual slide begun in 1987. Of the total value, 75% comes from the value of other machinery, which fell by less than 1% in 1992, an improvement from the 1% to 3% decreases experienced since 1987. The decrease in value of other machinery was offset by increases in value of automobiles (+2%) and trucks (+5%). Automobiles accounted for 6% of the value of implements and machinery, while trucks accounted for 18%.

Value of Farm Capital as of July 1



Livestock and poultry were valued at $10.3 billion in 1992. The value of pigs totalled $878 million, cattle and calves totalled $9 billion, while sheep and lambs totalled $87 million. Caution should be used when comparing 1992 livestock data to data from earlier years because the 1992 estimates are based on price changes and new data from the 1991 Census, while earlier estimates have not yet been intercensally revised. The intercensally revised estimates will be available in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 249-259 and 5631.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement I (21-603E, series 93-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Wanda Wiebe (613-951-3166) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. □

Current Values of Farm Capital

	Livestock and Poultry	Land and Buildings	Implements and Machinery	Total
		$ thousands		
1991				
Newfoundland	14,957	86,289	14,773	**116,019**
Prince Edward Island	76,614	581,168	163,969	**821,751**
Nova Scotia	129,877	662,691	188,122	**980,690**
New Brunswick	94,483	520,657	182,933	**798,073**
Quebec	1,640,361	6,760,680	2,183,295	**10,584,336**
Ontario	2,052,936	24,504,276	3,636,493	**30,193,705**
Manitoba	929,300	6,289,243	2,229,306	**9,447,849**
Saskatchewan	1,611,616	15,710,727	5,288,238	**22,610,581**
Alberta	2,975,942	21,692,480	5,433,227	**30,101,649**
British Columbia	601,522	5,196,359	691,036	**6,488,917**
Canada	**10,127,608**	**82,004,570**	**20,011,392**	**112,143,570**
1992				
Newfoundland	14,898	86,116	14,892	**115,906**
Prince Edward Island	73,334	606,739	160,821	**840,894**
Nova Scotia	121,577	648,112	203,854	**973,543**
New Brunswick	91,061	513,368	186,674	**791,103**
Quebec	1,500,805	6,821,526	2,244,646	**10,566,977**
Ontario	1,937,133	23,965,182	3,667,547	**29,569,862**
Manitoba	1.029,430	6,289,243	2,230,601	**9,549,274**
Saskatchewan	1,748,006	14,940,901	5,358,847	**22,047,754**
Alberta	3,133,013	21,779,250	5,330,190	**30,242,453**
British Columbia	606,090	5,331,464	709,988	**6,647,542**
Canada	**10,255,347**	**80,981,901**	**20,108,060**	**111,345,308**

■

Agriculture Production Account

1992

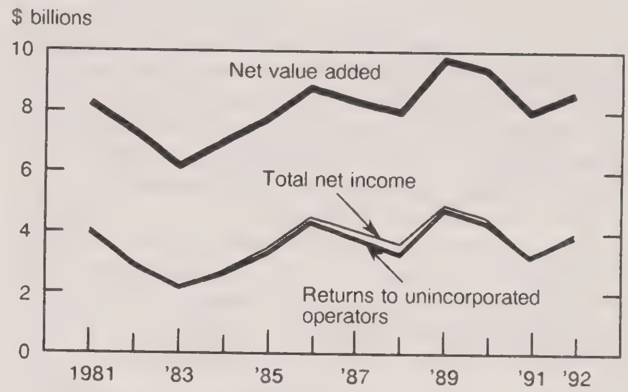
The value of goods and services produced by the Canadian agriculture industry (includes sales of both agricultural and non-agricultural products such as forest products, as well as revenue from custom work services, government payments, or rental of farm land) totalled $27.1 billion in 1992, up 4% from $26.0 billion a year earlier. This reversed the downward trend that began after the record high of $27.6 billion in 1989.

The largest single contributor to the 1992 increase was an additional $1.5 billion of government payments, which totalled an unprecedented $3.8 billion in 1992. This growth was primarily because of the safety net programs ($504 million from the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan and $300 million from the Net Income Stabilization Account) and the large increases to ad hoc (+$441 million) and tripartite payments (+$263 million).

As well as increased production values, there were record high production expenses ($15.4 billion, +3%) and property taxes ($569 million, +4%) in 1992. The increase in expenses was partly accounted for by a $47 million increase in premiums for price and income stabilization programs, a $69 million increase in machinery expenses, a $45 million increase in fertilizer expenses, and by $573 million in expenses for the purchase of livestock.

After subtracting operating expenses and depreciation charges from the value of the goods produced, the result is the net value added – it was up 8% from a six-year low of $7.9 billion in 1991 to$8.6 billion in 1992. This remaining $8.6 billion was distributed by paying $1.3 billion (+2%) in non-family wages, $629 million in land rental (-1%), $1.8 billion in interest fees (-11%), $215 million in corporation profits (+24%), and $694 million in family wages (+2%) – which left $3.9 billion returned to unincorporated operators as profits (+25%) in 1992.

Net Value Added and Total Net Income



Available on CANSIM: matrices 3380-3390.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement I (21-603E, series 93-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172) or Anne-Marie Bridger (613-951-2445), Agriculture Division.

Production Account for the Agriculture Sector

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1991 to 1992
	$ millions								% change
Total Value of Production	**23,879**	**25,083**	**25,409**	**25,032**	**27,602**	**27,371**	**26,020**	**27,124**	**4.2**
Gross Value Added	10,359	11,473	10,977	10,607	12,347	12,014	10,551	11,192	6.1
Net Value Added	7,702	8,813	8,360	8,010	9,716	9,368	7,936	8,574	8.0
Distribution of Net Value Added									
Non-family Wages	1,152	1,110	1,156	1,197	1,229	1,244	1,266	1,295	2.3
Rent to Non-operators	616	606	549	564	620	624	635	628	- 1.1
Interest	2,002	2,006	1,963	2,030	2,176	2,258	2,057	1,838	-10.6
Corporation Profits	262	213	378	412	346	270	174	215	23.6
Family Returns to Uninc. Operators	3,670	4,878	4,314	3,807	5,345	4,972	3,804	4,598	20.9
Less: Family Wages	442	543	568	563	646	654	681	694	1.9
Returns to Unincorporated Operators	3,228	4,335	3,746	3,244	4,699	4,318	3,123	3,904	25.0

■

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector

December 31, 1992

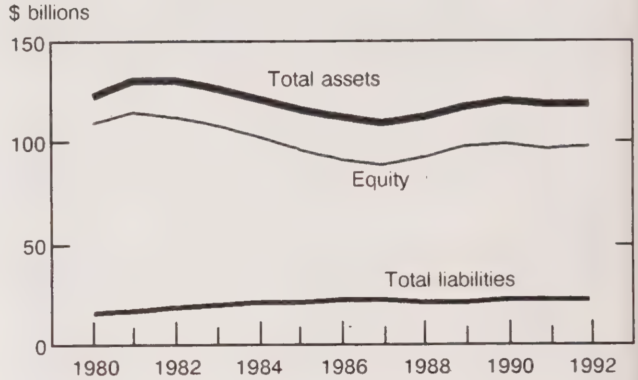
The agricultural sector's equity rose 1% to $97.3 billion by the end of 1992. Total assets of the agricultural sector for 1992 were valued at $118.6 billion, up less than 1% from 1991. Total liabilities of the agricultural sector for 1992 were valued at $21.3 billion, down 1% from the 1991 estimate.

The value of equity fell annually from a $114.3 billion high in 1981 to a $88.0 billion low in 1987, then climbed past the 1985 level to $97.3 billion in 1992, after faltering in 1991. Return on equity (the owner's return on investment) has varied from a low of 2.0% in 1983 to a high of 5.3% in 1989 and was 4.3% in 1992.

The total value of assets fell annually from $130.5 billion in 1981 to $108.7 billion in 1987, then climbed steadily to $119.6 billion in 1990. The value of assets totalled $118.6 billion in 1992, recovering from $117.8 billion in 1991. Return on assets (the owner's return from both owned and borrowed capital) has varied from a low of 3.7% in 1983 to a high of 6.8% in 1989 and was 5.6% in 1992.

The pattern of changes in the values of equity and total assets is mainly a reflection of the changes in farm real estate values, which accounted for 59% of the value of total assets in 1992. Farm real estate values have been strongly influenced by trends in crop prices over the past decade. In 1992, the value of farm real estate fell 1% (to $70.3 billion), the value of machinery remained unchanged (at $18.5 billion) and the value of current assets increased by 3% (to $13.2 billion).

Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector



The value of total liabilities increased steadily from a low of $14.0 billion in 1980 to $21.1 billion in 1986, fell to $20.1 billion in 1989, then returned to previous levels of over $21 billion for the 1990s. The value of total liabilities fell by 1% in 1992 to $21.3 billion.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement II (21-603E, series 93-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Wanda Wiebe (613-951-3166) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Direct Program Payments in Agriculture
1992

Total net direct payments received by farmers in 1992 were $3.2 billion, a 73% increase from the year-earlier $1.8 billion. Payments to producers rose by $1.5 billion, while rebates fell $108 million and premiums paid increased by $74 million.

Now available, the direct program payments series includes data on gross payments, producer-paid premiums, rebates and net payments by program and province.

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Supplement I (21-603E, series 93-001, $21/$42) will be released in mid-June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Marcelle Dion (613-951-3172), Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Business Cash Flow Summaries
1981-1992

Provincial and national cash flow summaries for farm businesses for the period from 1981 to 1992 are available upon request.

For further information, please contact Marcelle Dion (619-951-3172) or David Aldridge (613-951-3166), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 3.0% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 7.5% and the number of cars loaded increased 10.7% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of May 14, 1993 decreased 5.8% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
May 1, 1993

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of May 1, 1993 amounted to 30 400 tonnes, compared 29 110 tonnes on April 1, 1993 and 31 740 tonnes on May 1, 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Wood Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 35-250
(Canada: $49; United States: US$59; Other Countries: US$69).

Paper and Allied Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 36-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Primary Metal Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 41-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, February 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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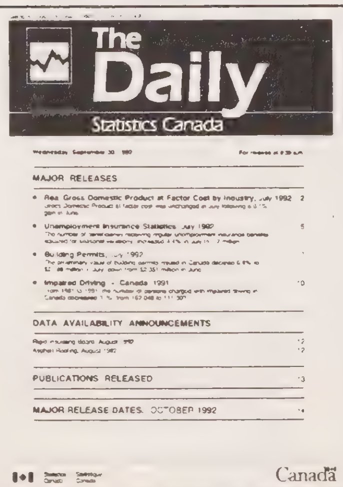

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

International Travel Account

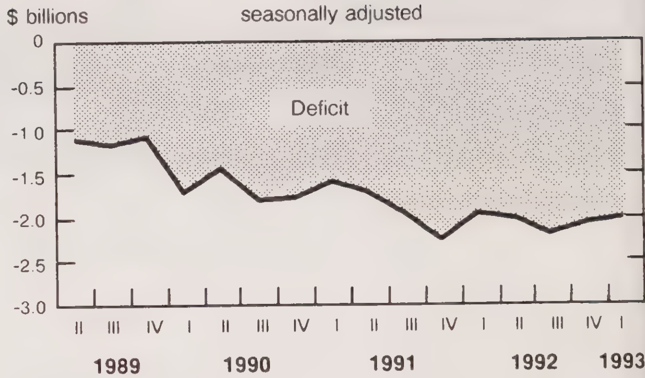
First Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)

International travel transactions produced a seasonally adjusted deficit of $2.0 billion (in current dollars) during the first quarter of 1993, a decrease of 2.7% from the preceding quarter. Receipts from non-residents and from Canadians' foreign expenditures both decreased. This marks the second consecutive improvement in the travel deficit, which has, over the long term, maintained a generally downward trend.

Receipts from the United States were relatively stable compared with the preceding quarter at $1.2 billion, while receipts from all other countries decreased 3.2% to $834 million.

Total payments decreased as expenditures in the United States by Canadian residents dropped 3.8% from the previous quarter to $2.7 billion. This decrease outweighed the 1.7% increase in payments to all other countries, which amounted to $1.3 billion. The recent downtrend in payments to the United States follows an uptrend that spanned more than 20 years.

Travel Account Balance



The January-March 1993 issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in July 1993. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments

	1992p					1993p
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	First Quarter
	$ millions					
	seasonally adjusted*					
United States						
Receipts	1,170	1,170	1,146	1,151	4,637	1,150
Payments	2,742	2,731	2,945	2,832	11,250	2,724
Balance	-1,572	-1,561	-1,799	-1,681	-6,613	-1,574
All other countries						
Receipts	869	844	860	862	3,435	834
Payments	1,269	1,299	1,280	1,267	5,114	1,289
Balance	-400	-455	-419	-405	-1,679	-455
Total, all countries						
Receipts	2,039	2,014	2,006	2,013	8,072	1,984
Payments	4,011	4,030	4,225	4,099	16,364	4,013
Balance	-1,972	-2,016	-2,219	-2,086	-8,292	-2,029
	unadjusted					
United States						
Receipts	578	1,227	2,101	731	4,637	574
Payments	3,054	2,871	3,005	2,320	11,250	2,945
Balance	-2,476	-1,644	-904	-1,589	-6,613	-2,371
All other countries						
Receipts	474	913	1,516	532	3,435	458
Payments	1,385	1,207	1,441	1,081	5,114	1,405
Balance	-911	-294	75	-549	-1,679	-947
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,052	2,140	3,617	1,263	8,072	1,032
Payments	4,439	4,078	4,446	3,401	16,364	4,350
Balance	-3,387	-1,938	-829	-2,138	-8,292	-3,318

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*
p *Preliminary figures.*

Industrial Product Price Index

April 1993 (Preliminary)

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) remained unchanged at March's revised level of 112.3. Indexes for 13 of the 21 major product groups increased, four decreased and four did not change.

The most significant changes were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-2.8%), automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (+0.6%) and chemicals and chemical products (-0.6%). Important changes were noted in primary metal products (-0.5%), paper and paper products (+0.7%) and in meat, fish, and dairy products (+0.5%).

During April, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 1.2%, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. This particularly affected automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment. Compared to April 1992, the U.S. dollar was up 6.9%.

Wood Products Index Up Sharply from April 1992

The IPPI was 3.9% higher in April 1993 than in April 1992. This year-to-year change was higher than in March and February, but still lower than the 4.3% increase in January.

Over the last 12 months, the most significant price increases were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (+31.9%), autos, trucks, and other transport equipment (+6.4%), meat, fish, and dairy products (+4.7%) and petroleum and coal products (+6.7%). The only significant decrease was in primary metal products (-2.2%). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the IPPI rose 3.8% on a year-over-year basis.

The intermediate goods index has fluctuated between 110.0 and 110.8 since January 1993, while the finished goods index has fluctuated between 114.0 and 114.6 since November 1992. In April, first-stage intermediate goods slipped 0.7% from the previous month and fell 2.1% from the previous year. Second-stage intermediate goods remained unchanged from the previous month but rose 6.1% from the previous year.

The three finished goods indexes all posted monthly and yearly increases. The monthly increases ranged from +0.2% for finished foods and feeds to +0.5% for capital equipment. The yearly increases ranged from +2.2% for finished foods and feeds to +4.1% for capital equipment.

Lumber, sawmill and other wood products declined 2.8% in April, after five consecutive monthly increases, but was still 31.9% higher than in April 1992.

This decline was primarily because of a 5.3% decline in softwood prices. Softwood lumber prices fell the most in the Prairies, Quebec and in the Atlantic provinces (prices declined by more than 10%) and fell the least in British Columbia (-1.6%).

Even softwood prices on the B.C. coast rose by 2.7%, as hemlock and fir prices more than recovered from March's decline and as Douglas fir and western red cedar prices continued to climb. For the last few months, B.C. softwood prices have been leading the Canadian softwood lumber market.

Automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment rose 0.6% in April and stood 6.4% higher than a year before, primarily because of increases in automobile and truck prices. A contributing factor was the effect of the value of the Canadian dollar on export prices.

Domestic automobile prices rose 0.3% from March 1993 and rose 4.3% from April 1992, while export prices rose 1.2% from March 1993 and 8.7% from April 1992. Similarly, domestic truck prices showed no increase from March 1993 and a 6.1% increase from April 1992, while export truck prices increased 1.2% from March 1993 and 11.0% from April 1992.

Chemicals and chemical products slipped 0.6% from March 1993, but still stood 1.1% higher than in April 1992. Downward pressure from March to April came mostly from organic chemicals (-3.7%), while, from April 1992 to April 1993, the upward lift came from synthetic resins (+4.3%).

Primary metal products slipped 0.5% from March 1993 – the third consecutive monthly decline – because of declines for copper and copper alloy products (-5.0), nickel products (-2.4%) and aluminum products (-1.3%). The April primary metal products index has been lower than in the previous April for the last four years.

Overall, the primary metal products index fell in April 1992 (-2.2%), April 1991 (-8.4%), April 1990 (-12.4%) and April 1989 (-24.6). Since April 1989, declines have been recorded in prices for iron and steel (-9.1%), aluminum products (-38.9%), copper and copper alloy products (-28.8%), nickel products (-68.6%) and other nonferrous metal products (-25.1%).

Meat, fish, and dairy products rose for the sixteenth consecutive month (+0.5%), primarily because of a 0.7% increase in beef and veal prices and a 0.9% increase in pork prices. The index has risen 7.1% from January 1990, primarily because of slow but steady price increases for these meats. Since January 1990, pork prices have risen 23.4% and beef and veal prices have risen 14.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The April 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	April 1992	March 1993 r	April 1993 p	April 1992 to April 1993	March 1993 to April 1993
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.1**	**112.3**	**112.3**	**3.9**	**0.0**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	**93.6**	**109.6**	**113.7**	**113.8**	**3.8***	**0.0**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.3**	**111.0**	**110.8**	**4.2**	**-0.2**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.8	102.3	101.6	-2.1	-0.7
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.0	113.5	113.5	6.1	0.0
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.7**	**114.1**	**114.5**	**3.4**	**0.4**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	115.6	117.9	118.1	2.2	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	110.6	114.5	115.1	4.1	0.5
All other finished goods	19.3	108.3	111.9	112.4	3.8	0.4
Aggregation by commodities:						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.8	114.4	115.0	4.7	0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	113.6	115.2	115.4	1.6	0.2
Beverages	2.0	122.3	123.9	123.6	1.1	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.7	154.7	154.7	5.5	0.0
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.9	113.9	114.2	0.3	0.3
Textile products	2.2	109.2	109.3	109.3	0.1	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.3	113.9	114.0	-0.3	0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	112.4	152.5	148.2	31.9	-2.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.3	118.5	118.5	1.0	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	103.9	103.8	104.5	0.6	0.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.4	130.1	131.8	3.5	1.3
Primary metal products	7.7	101.4	99.7	99.2	-2.2	-0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.7	112.8	113.2	1.3	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.7	118.2	118.5	1.5	0.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	102.3	108.1	108.8	6.4	0.6
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.3	111.4	111.4	0.1	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	109.8	111.2	111.4	0.2	1.5
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	85.7	91.1	91.4	6.7	0.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	113.3	115.3	114.6	1.1	-0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.5	113.1	113.3	1.6	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.4	78.1	78.3	11.2	0.3

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *This index is estimated for the current month.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
* *Figures were rounded.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

April 1993 (Preliminary)

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) for April 1993 was 113.8, up 1.5% from March 1993. In April, six of the seven major indexes advanced, led by wood (+6.2%). The upward movement was moderated by a 2.3% drop in non-ferrous metals. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 1.7% in April 1993.

The RMPI in April 1993 was 11.2% higher than in April 1992, mainly because of wood (+37.7%), mineral fuels (+9.5%), and animal and animal products (+6.1%). Of the seven major indexes, only non-ferrous metals declined from April 1992 to April 1993. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels rose 12.0% over this 12-month period.

Wood and Mineral Fuels: Most Significant Year-over-year Gains

The 6.2% increase in the wood index was primarily because of the 7.8% rise in the logs and bolts component, which has been on an uptrend since December 1991. Compared with April 1992, the wood index soared 37.7% because of a 51.6% increase in the logs and bolts index.

Mineral fuels rose 1.1% in April 1993, led by a 1.3% increase in crude mineral oil, its principal component, and a 0.4% increase in coal. The natural gas index declined 4.0%, its first monthly decrease since July 1992. The mineral fuels index rose 9.5% from April 1992; all three of its major components increased over the 12-month period, but the 10% rise in crude mineral oil caused most of the increase.

Vegetable products rose 1.4%, reflecting higher prices for unrefined sugar (+7.2%) and grains (+3.0%). These increases were offset by decreases in cocoa, coffee and tea (-6.7%) and in natural rubber and allied gums (-3.5%).

The vegetable products index climbed 5.6% from a year earlier, reflecting higher oilseeds (+17.0%), unrefined sugar (+19.5%) and raw tobacco (+9.7%) prices. Lower cocoa, coffee and tea (-10%) and fresh fruit (-17.8%) prices were moderating factors.

Animal and animal products posted a small 0.4% increase in April, largely because of a 1.0% increase in cattle and calves prices. From April 1992 to April 1993, the animal and animal products index increased 6.1% – major contributing factors were cattle and calves (+13.1%) and hogs for slaughter (+16.6%).

The non-ferrous metals index fell 2.3% in April because of declines in copper concentrates (-8.3%) and non-ferrous scrap (-6.2%) that were partly offset by a 4.7% rise in precious metals.

The 12-month decline in non-ferrous metals was 2.1% – mainly because of declines for concentrates of copper (-6.5%), zinc (-17.4%), nickel (-16.9%) and aluminum materials (-7.4%) that were moderated by increases for radioactive concentrates (+27.7%) and precious metals (+6.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Avril 1992	March 1993 r	April 1993p	April 1992 to April 1993	March 1993 to April 1993
					% change	
Raw Materials total	**100**	**102.3**	**112.1**	**113.8**	**11.2**	**1.5**
Mineral fuels	32	97.0	105.0	106.2	9.5	1.1
Vegetable products	10	90.8	94.6	95.9	5.6	1.4
Animal and animal products	26	103.7	109.6	110.0	6.1	0.4
Wood	13	131.7	170.8	181.4	37.7	6.2
Ferrous materials	4	93.0	99.0	99.5	7.0	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.4	95.6	93.4	-2.1	-2.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.3	99.3	99.6	0.3	0.3
Total excluding mineral fuel	68	104.8	115.4	117.4	12.0	1.7

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone Statistics

March 1993

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,168.2 million in March 1993, up 1.0% from March 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $912.7 million, an increase of 4.7% from March 1992. Net operating revenue totalled $255.5 million, a decrease of 10.4% from March 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The March 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

January-April 1993

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period of January to April 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The April 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, March 1993.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122; United States: US$14.60/US$146; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171).

Building Permits, March 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221; United States: US$26.50/US$265; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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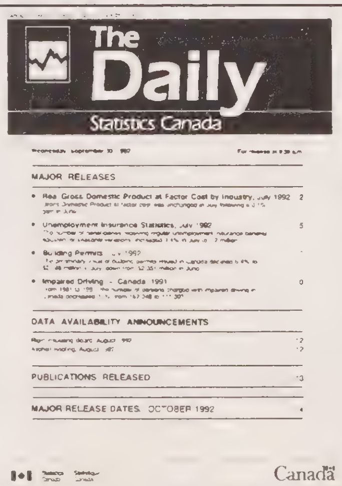
The Daily
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

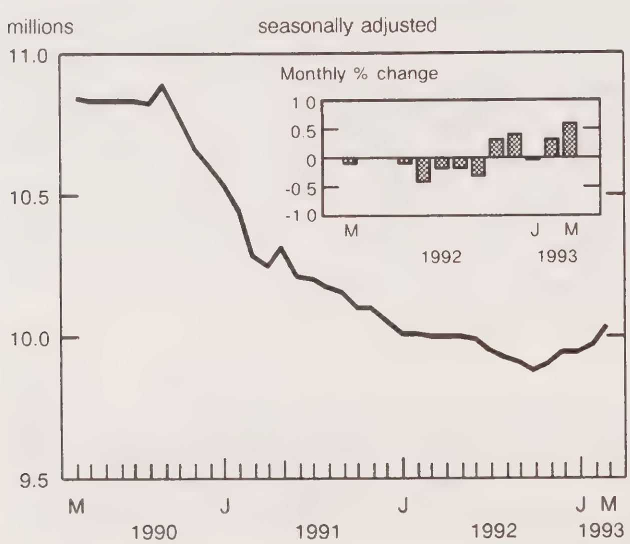
March 1993 (Preliminary)

For the first time in over two years, industrial aggregate payroll employment posted a year-over-year increase. Also on a year-over-basis, average weekly earnings were up 3.0%.

Seasonally Adjusted

Industrial aggregate payroll employment in March was estimated at 10,029,000, up 0.6% from February. Most of the gains were in Ontario and British Columbia. The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

SEPH Employment, Industrial Aggregate



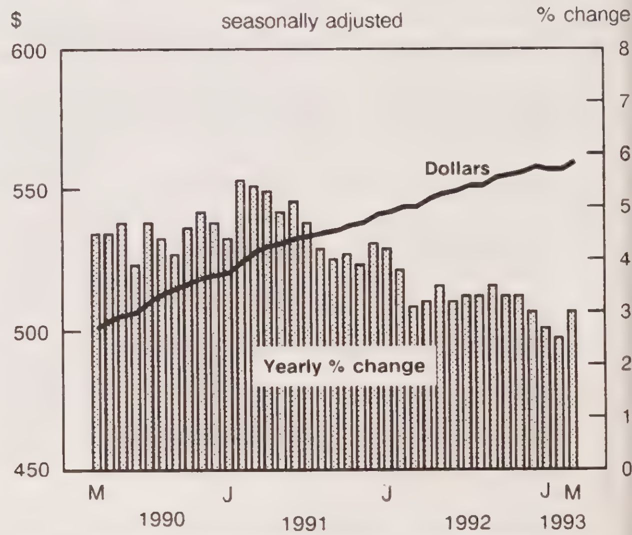
Led by non-durable manufacturing – where employment rose by 24,000 since November 1992 – manufacturing employment increased in each of the last five months. Employment in the service-producing industries increased for the fifth consecutive month. The advance of 125,000 since October 1992 was concentrated in accommodation, food and beverage services, business services, retail trade and transportation, communication and other utilities.

On a year-over-year basis, average weekly earnings (not adjusted for inflation) rose 3.0% from March 1992. Average weekly earnings grew by more than the national average in Ontario, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon Territory.

Average weekly hours of hourly-rated employees in the industrial aggregate advanced 0.3% for the second consecutive month following a decline in January. At 30.6 hours, the average weekly hours of hourly-rated employees stood at a 13-month high.

Average weekly hours in retail trade rose in six of the last seven months. Average weekly hours in construction rose in each of the last three months.

SEPH Average Weekly Earnings, Industrial Aggregate

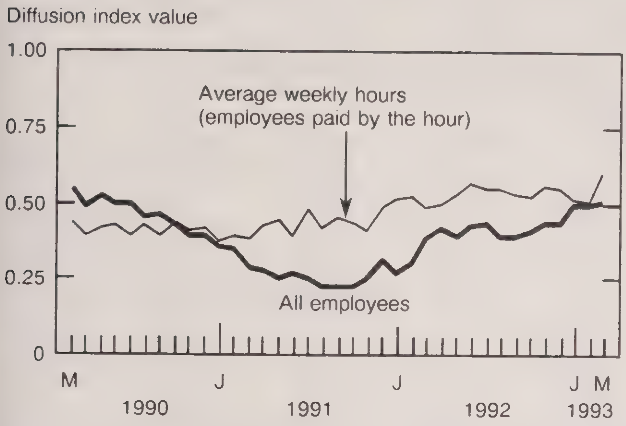


Unadjusted

On a year-over-year basis, industrial aggregate employment in March was up 41,000 (+0.4%). A gain in the service-producing industries (+60,000) was partially offset by a decline in the goods-producing industries (-19,000).

The diffusion index for average weekly hours for hourly-rated employees was 0.60, up sharply from last month, indicating that 128 industries out of 214 posted gains.

Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate



Boosted by accommodation, food and beverage services and by the finance and insurance industries, the service-producing industries recorded their third consecutive month of year-over-year increase in payroll employment. This increase was widespread across more than half the industries.

For the fourth consecutive month, year-over-year changes in employment for firms with less than 200 employees continued to be stronger than for firms with 200 or more employees.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Mike Mackinnon (613-951-4090) or fax (613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees			Average weekly earnings *		
	March 1993p	February 1993 r	January 1993	March 1993p	February 1993 r	January 1993
	seasonally adjusted and change from previous month					
	thousands			dollars		
Industrial aggregate	**10,029**	**9,966**	**9,937**	**559.79**	**557.07**	**556.51**
	63	**29**	**-4**	**2.72**	**0.56**	**-0.67**
Goods-producing industries	**2,313**	**2,299**	**2,292**	**698.59**	**694.44**	**692.22**
	14	**7**	**-6**	**4.15**	**2.22**	**-1.19**
Logging and forestry	60	59	58	708.32	703.93	695.48
	1	1	1	4.39	8.45	-2.29
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	122	121	121	951.23	958.31	949.66
	1	0	-2	-7.08	8.65	-3.44
Manufacturing	1,599	1,591	1,585	671.58	668.16	665.33
	8	6	3	3.42	2.83	-1.04
Non-durable goods	754	742	740	630.86	629.72	624.73
	12	2	3	1.14	4.99	-11.16
Durable goods	847	848	844	707.51	701.91	699.70
	-1	4	2	5.60	2.21	4.35
Construction	399	393	393	648.18	640.06	640.18
	6	0	4	8.12	-0.12	4.50
Service-producing industries	**7,707**	**7,660**	**7,638**	**518.62**	**515.52**	**515.62**
	47	**22**	**13**	**3.10**	**-0.10**	**-0.63**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	827	817	815	709.63	707.04	707.82
	10	2	-3	2.59	-0.78	0.75
Trade	1,867	1,867	1,860	410.16	409.72	408.25
	0	7	5	0.44	1.47	1.02
Wholesale trade	577	572	568	595.07	594.39	594.45
	5	4	-6	0.68	-0.06	0.15
Retail trade	1,294	1,299	1,293	329.09	328.43	326.09
	-5	6	11	0.66	2.34	-0.66
Finance, insurance and real estate	663	658	661	618.42	614.04	616.23
	5	-3	3	4.38	-2.19	2.31
Business services	514	494	482	582.84	573.31	577.97
	20	12	-8	9.53	-4.66	-5.66
Education-related services	926	925	928	672.89	670.38	667.82
	1	-3	1	2.51	2.56	0.14
Health and social services	1,127	1,123	1,117	497.90	497.79	497.67
	4	6	-3	0.11	0.12	-0.83
Accommodation, food and beverage services	708	692	687	217.18	215.72	216.87
	16	5	8	1.46	-1.15	-0.86
Miscellaneous services	494	493	497	384.57	375.81	370.56
	1	-4	-4	8.76	5.25	-0.76
Public administration	715	715	717	745.94	737.38	737.34
	0	-2	1	8.56	0.04	5.54
Industrial aggregate						
Newfoundland	136	136	137	523.38	516.61	513.06
	0	-1	0	6.77	3.55	-6.22
Prince Edward Island	39	40	39	455.76	454.03	450.98
	-1	1	0	1.73	3.05	-2.40
Nova Scotia	284	284	284	496.77	490.43	492.82
	0	0	1	6.34	-2.39	5.13
New Brunswick	229	227	226	501.97	501.11	501.38
	2	1	2	0.86	-0.27	-0.77
Quebec	2,404	2405	2,402	542.71	540.48	542.76
	-1	3	22	2.23	-2.28	-4.15
Ontario	4,020	3963	3,950	591.24	587.26	587.41
	57	13	-22	3.98	-0.15	1.82
Manitoba	377	381	381	492.73	491.58	491.51
	-4	0	7	1.15	0.07	-3.98
Saskatchewan	298	298	297	477.78	471.14	471.02
	0	1	1	6.64	0.12	-2.72
Alberta	966	964	959	555.54	557.97	553.81
	2	5	-6	-2.43	4.16	-0.48
British Columbia	1,248	1235	1,231	559.47	558.88	551.81
	13	4	10	0.59	7.07	-2.08
Yukon Territory	11	11	12	689.58	689.74	693.95
	0	-1	0	-0.16	-4.21	22.24
Northwest Territories	21	21	20	724.32	715.78	712.77
	0	1	0	8.54	3.01	5.13

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

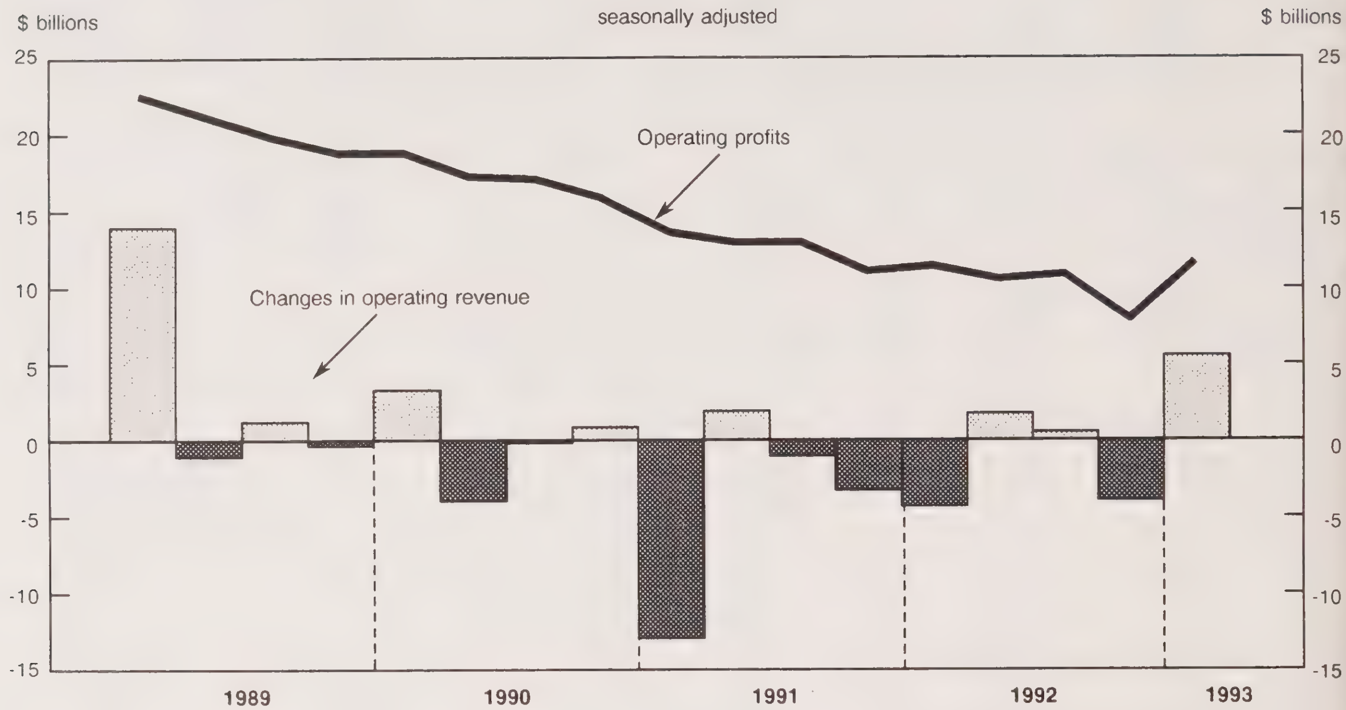
Industry Group – Canada 1980 S.I.C.	March 1993p	February 1993r	January 1993	March 1992 to March 1993	February 1992 to Feburary 1993	January 1992 to January 1993
	unadjusted					
	thousands			% change		
Employment, All Employees						
Industrial Aggregate	9,855	9,715	9,688	0.4	-0.5	-0.7
Goods-producing	2,191	2,161	2,158	-0.8	-2.5	-3.2
Manufacturing	1,557	1,540	1,533	0.0	-0.9	-1.8
Service-producing	7,664	7,553	7,530	0.8	0.1	0.0
Average Weekly Earnings, All Employees	dollars					
Industrial Aggregate	558.19	554.20	555.49	3.0	2.3	2.5
Goods-producing	704.30	700.25	697.37	2.9	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	676.91	672.86	668.73	3.4	2.9	3.1
Service-producing	516.41	512.41	514.83	3.2	2.5	2.9
Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees	thousands					
Industrial Aggregate	30.2	29.8	29.9	0.9	-0.5	-0.7
Goods-producing	38.2	37.9	37.9	0.9	0.1	-0.2
Manufacturing	38.6	38.3	38.2	1.3	0.4	0.3
Service-producing	27.0	26.5	26.7	1.1	-0.7	-0.7

	March 1993p	February 1993r	January 1993
Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.50	0.49	0.49
Goods-producing	0.47	0.50	0.45
Manufacturing	0.46	0.51	0.45
Service-producing	0.54	0.48	0.53
Diffusion Index of Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.60	0.50	0.51
Goods-producing	0.61	0.50	0.53
Manufacturing	0.65	0.52	0.54
Service-producing	0.58	0.50	0.49

	March 1993 p	February 1993 r	January 1993
	year-over-year % change		
Fixed-weighted Average Weekly Earnings, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	2.9	2.4	2.6
Goods-producing	2.4	1.5	1.8
Manufacturing	2.4	2.0	2.4
Service-producing	3.1	2.8	2.9
Variable-weighted Average Weekly Earnings*, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	2.5	2.1	2.3
Goods-producing	2.2	1.3	1.7
Manufacturing	2.2	1.8	2.3
Service-producing	2.8	2.5	2.8

p *Preliminary estimate.*
r *Revised estimate.*
* *Excluding overtime.*

Financial and Non-financial Enterprises
Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Operating Revenue



Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises

First Quarter 1993

In the first quarter of 1993, operating profits of incorporated Canadian enterprises increased to $11.4 billion, well above the fourth quarter's $7.6 billion and above the $10.7 billion average for the first three quarters of 1992. However, profits remained below the $22.3 billion peak reached in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

The non-financial industries' operating profits recovered to $9.2 billion in the first quarter, the highest since the third quarter of 1991 but still only half of the peak attained in the first quarter of 1989. The latest improvement was led by an $0.8 billion increase in motor vehicles, parts and tires and a $0.5 billion increase in petroleum and natural gas.

The financial industries' operating profits rose to $2.3 billion in the first quarter from $0.7 billion previously. However, the first quarter of 1993 profits were less than half of the $4.7 billion peak recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988. Among the major contributors were the chartered banks and trust companies, whose fourth-quarter results were depressed by large provisions for non-performing loans. Life insurers and property and casualty insurers also showed significant profit growth.

Non-financial Industries

Motor Vehicles, Parts and Tires: Operating profits surged to $1.0 billion in the first quarter, up from $0.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 1992 and up from a $0.5 billion average for the first three quarters of 1992. The profit increase was concentrated among motor vehicle manufacturers. Results for the fourth quarter of 1992 were affected by high operating costs associated with closing plants and restructuring operations.

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Operating profits improved to $1.8 billion from $1.3 billion in the fourth quarter. This represented the second consecutive quarter of expansion and boosted profits to their highest levels since 1990. Higher natural gas prices and improved margins contributed to the improvement.

Transportation Services: In the first quarter, the industry returned to profitability with operating profits of $99 million. In the two previous quarters, losses averaged $200 million.

Wood and Paper: Operating profits recorded their fifth consecutive increase in the first quarter, rising to $352 million from $128 in the fourth quarter. Prior to the fourth quarter of 1992, operating losses were posted in eight consecutive quarters, including losses of $638 million in the fourth quarter of 1991. Strengthening lumber prices have been a major factor in the recovery.

Financial Industries

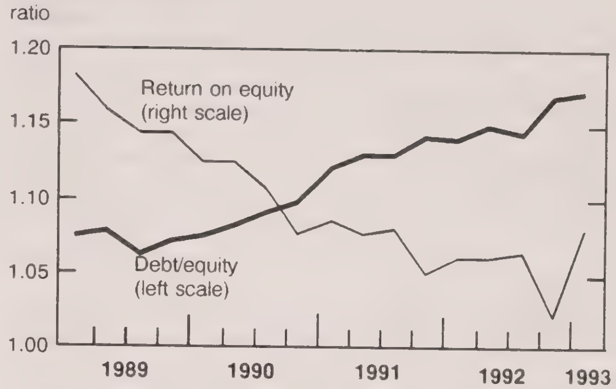
Chartered Banks (Booked-in-Canada) and Other Deposit-accepting Intermediaries: Operating profits recovered to $134 million from the previous quarter's losses of $144 million. As noted, the fourth quarter of 1992 results were severely depressed by large provisions for non-performing loans. Quarterly profits were $1.1 billion in the first and third quarters of 1992, with small losses reported in the second and fourth quarters. Operating profits averaged $1.2 billion throughout the 1988 to 1991 period.

Property and Casualty Insurers: Operating profits in the first quarter of 1993 rose to $422 million from $119 million in the previous quarter. Operating profits averaged $265 million in 1992.

Trust Companies: Operating losses totalled $5 million in the first quarter of 1993 compared with losses of $345 million in the fourth quarter of 1992. Losses were recorded for the two previous quarters due to large provisions for non-performing loans. Quarterly profits averaged $170 million throughout the 1988 to 1991 period.

Life Insurers: Operating profits rebounded to $312 million in the first quarter of 1993 from losses of $113 million in the previous quarter. Most of the increase can be attributed to an $840 million increase in revenue from annuity considerations, slightly offset by a $207 million increase in actuarial liabilities. For the first three quarters of 1992, profits averaged $294 million.

Financial and non-financial Enterprises – Financial Ratios



Financial Ratios

Return on Equity: The rate of return on shareholders' equity (a measure of profitability) increased to 3.0% from -2.9% in the fourth quarter and from a 1.1% average over the first three quarters of 1992. However, this was still well below the fourth quarter of 1988 pre-recession peak of 14.5%.

Debt to Equity: This solvency indicator remained constant at 1.2 in the first quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3860-3869, 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises* (61-008, $23/$92) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact either Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), and contact Robert Moreau for financial industries data (613-951-2512), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected Financial Statistics

First Quarter 1993

	Second Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993
			$ billions	
Balance Sheet				
Cash and Deposits	83.1	87.5	87.2	88.0
Accounts Receivable	142.0	142.7	142.5	136.8
Inventories	123.4	122.1	120.9	121.0
Investments	419.9	427.1	424.3	429.3
Loans	621.4	629.6	634.6	638.1
Capital Assets	441.3	440.4	438.5	439.8
All Other Assets	111.2	113.2	112.0	121.6
Total Assets	**1,942.3**	**1,962.6**	**1,960.0**	**1,974.6**
Deposits (Financial Institutions)	594.1	605.0	613.5	620.3
Accounts Payable	189.4	195.5	195.8	193.8
Borrowing	481.6	479.1	477.7	478.8
All Other Liabilities	257.9	263.7	263.7	273.1
Total Liabilities	**1,523.0**	**1,543.3**	**1,550.7**	**1,566.0**
Share Capital	214.4	216.6	219.0	220.5
Retained Earnings (Including Surplus)	204.9	202.7	190.3	188.1
Total Equity	**419.3**	**419.3**	**409.3**	**408.6**
Statement of Changes in Financial Position				
Financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	5.0	9.8	2.6	4.7
Cash from Financing Activities	9.8	10.5	8.9	6.5
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	11.4	14.9	8.5	8.6
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.6
Cash Applied to Dividends	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0
Non-financial Industries				
Cash from Operating Activities	11.6	10.9	16.4	11.0
Cash from Financing Activities	8.0	1.8	2.4	4.4
Cash Applied to Investment Activities	3.3	-0.3	1.3	0.7
Cash Applied to Fixed Assets	9.0	8.4	11.0	10.4
Cash Applied to Dividends	5.2	4.9	6.6	5.6
			seasonally adjusted	
Income Statements				
Operating Revenue	278.5	278.9	275.0	280.6
Operating Profit	10.3	10.6	7.6	11.4
Profit Before extraordinary gains	1.0	1.5	-2.9	3.1
Net Profit	**1.0**	**1.5**	**-3.2**	**3.1**

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

March 1993

Shipments rose 2.2% in March, the sixth consecutive increase. Unfilled orders grew 3.6%. The trend for unfilled orders, which had been falling since April 1989, increased over the last four periods.

Seasonally Adjusted

The value of shipments grew 2.2% in March, the sixth consecutive increase. Eighteen of the 22 major groups recorded higher shipment levels, notably transportation equipment, chemicals, refined petroleum and coal products and the wood industries.

Unfilled orders rose 3.6% in March, the fifth straight increase. Several contracts in the transportation equipment industries contributed to a arge increase in the backlog of unfilled orders over the last two months. Inventory levels increased slightly in March, the fourth increase in the last five months.

Short-term Trend

The short-term trend smooths out irregular month-o-month movements that are not sustained over a onger period. The trend for shipments, rising for the welfth consecutive period, rose at an average 1.1% per month over the last four periods. The shipments trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories ndustries have increased strongly over the last seven periods. The rest of manufacturing also showed some strength, trending steadily upward at an average).5% per month since May 1992. The trend for 17 of he major groups rose in the most recent period – the strongest being transportation equipment and wood.

The trend for unfilled orders, after falling since April 1989, increased in the four most recent periods. The inventories trend began to decline again in November 1992 after showing no change in September and October.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments increased 2.2% to $25.6 illion in March. Eighteen of the 22 major groups 90% of shipment values) increased, four decreased. he largest increases in dollar terms were the ansportation equipment (+3.4%), chemicals +3.7%), refined petroleum and coal products +4.1%) and wood (+3.4%) industries. Decreases ere small for the four major groups that declined.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *With the March 1993 release, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1990. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year (1990) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data, and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.*

Shipments Trend

The shipments trend has been rising for a year, climbing at a rate of at least 1.0% per month over the last four periods. The trend for 17 of the 22 major groups (84% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period. The most significant increases in dollar terms were for transportation equipment and wood.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) increased 0.2% in March to $34.3 billion with 12 of the 22 major groups recording increases. The largest increases were in the wood (+2.9%), electrical and electronic products (+2.5%), and refined petroleum and coal products (+4.9%) industries. The primary metals (-1.8%) and transportation equipment (-0.9%) industries recorded the largest decreases. The trend for inventories (owned) – flat in September and October 1992 – declined in the last four periods.

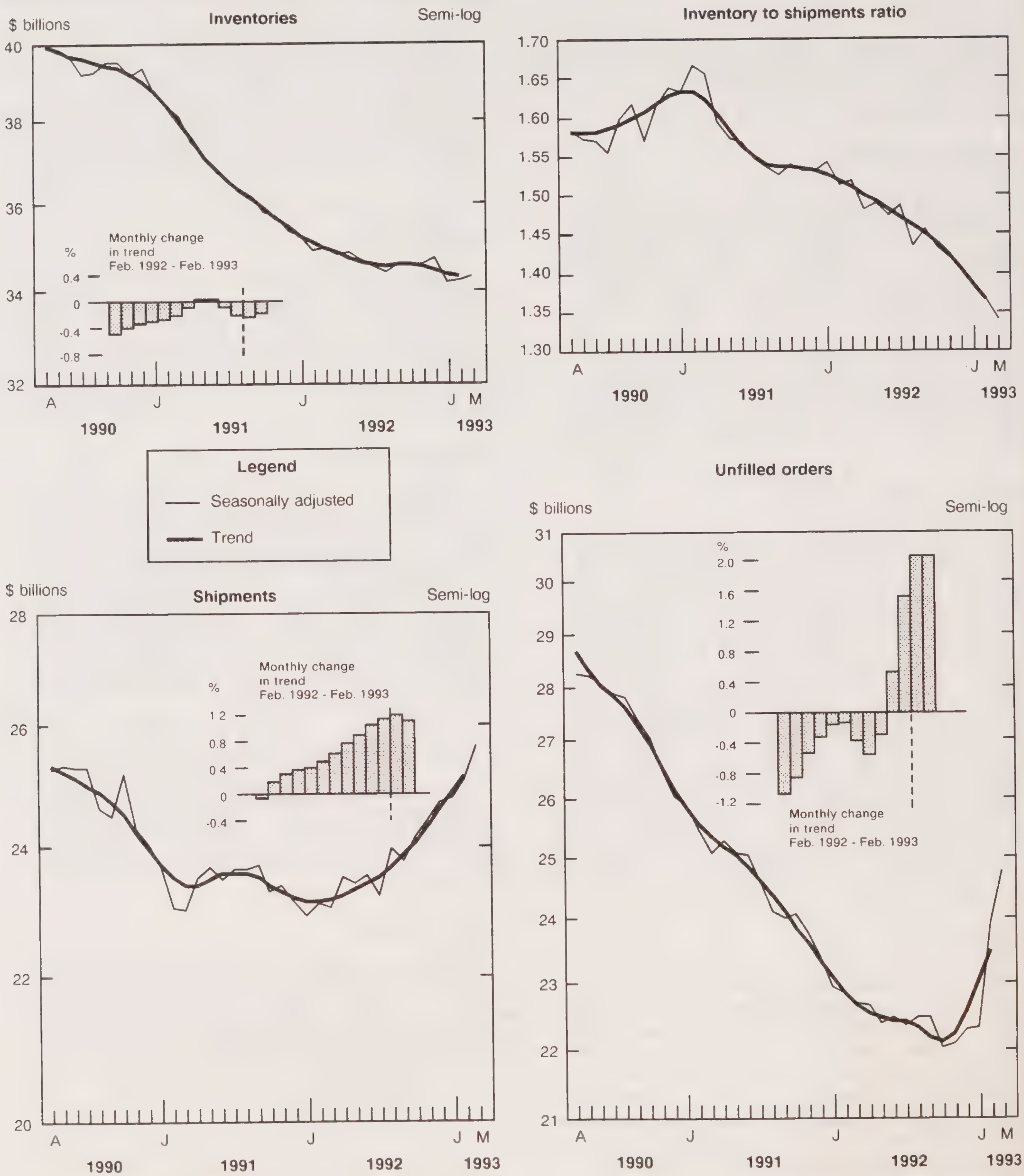
Inventories to Shipments Ratio

The inventories to shipments ratio declined from 1.36 in February to 1.34 in March, an historical low. The trend declined from a peak of 1.52 in January 1992 to 1.36 in the most recent period, also an historical low.

Unfilled Orders

Unfilled orders grew 3.6% to $24.8 billion, the fifth increase in a row. Large increases in transportation equipment (+8.5%) industries accounted for most of the jump in the backlog of orders. The trend, which had been falling since April 1989, increased over the four most recent periods.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders



Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

New Orders

New orders declined 0.7% to $26.5 billion, following a large increase of 7.7% the previous month. The trend for new orders has continued to rise since March 1992, rising at a rate of more than 1.0% per month over the last five periods.

Year-to-date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first three months of 1993 were estimated at $75.5 billion, 9.4% higher than for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the March 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), which will be available shortly. Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

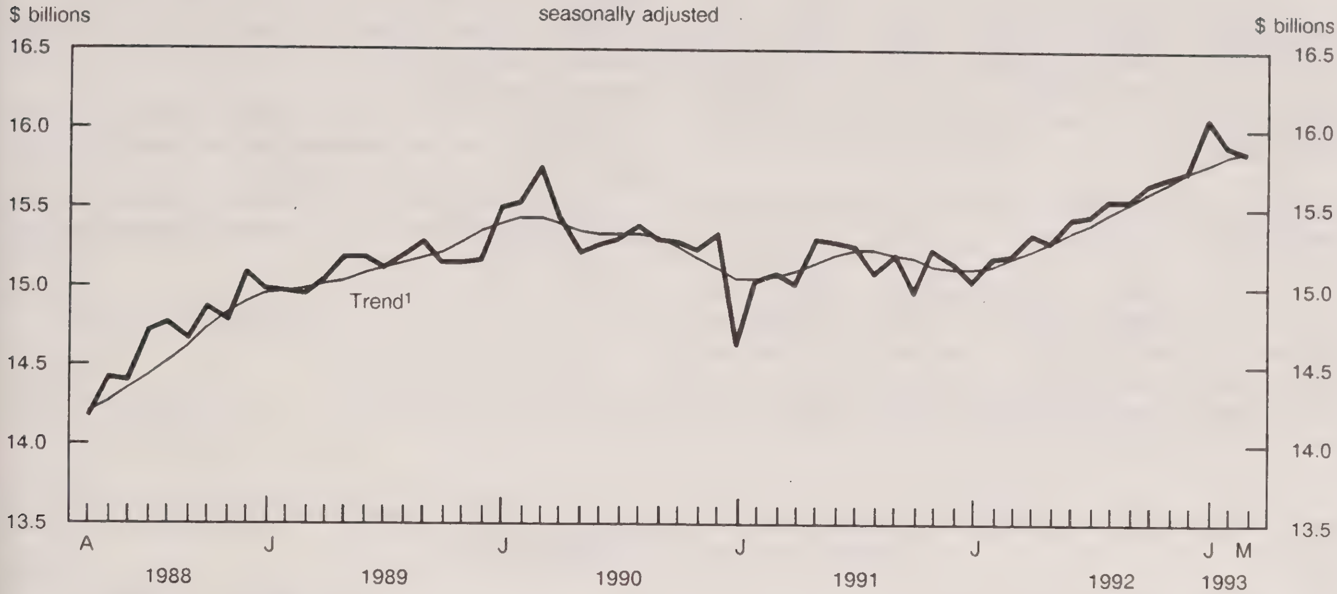
Period	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inven-tories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inven-tories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
March 1992	24,075	35,719	22,909	24,069	23,017	34,933	22,711	22,850
April 1992	23,705	35,326	22,944	23,740	23,497	34,774	22,690	23,476
May 1992	24,404	35,064	22,659	24,119	23,403	34,838	22,401	23,114
June 1992	25,571	34,465	22,557	25,469	23,529	34,654	22,516	23,645
July 1992	21,378	34,093	22,373	21,194	23,219	34,488	22,381	23,084
August 1992	23,489	34,150	22,649	23,765	23,960	34,361	22,514	24,093
September 1992	25,020	34,160	22,427	24,798	23,769	34,569	22,495	23,750
October 1992	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November 1992	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December 1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January 1993	21,666	34,350	22,246	22,001	24,746	34,138	22,330	24,768
February 1993	23,268	34,841	23,902	24,924	25,093	34,196	23,923	26,685
March 1993	27,304	35,045	24,943	28,345	25,648	34,279	24,784	26,509

	seasonally adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
March 1992	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.4	1.52	1.51	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.4
April 1992	2.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	1.48	1.50	-0.1	-0.5	2.7	0.6
May 1992	-0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.49	1.49	-1.3	-0.3	-1.5	0.6
June 1992	0.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	1.47	1.48	0.5	-0.1	2.3	0.6
July 1992	-1.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.49	1.47	-0.6	-0.1	-2.4	0.5
August 1992	3.2	0.6	-0.4	-0.1	1.43	1.46	0.6	-0.4	4.4	0.4
September 1992	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.45	1.45	-0.1	-0.6	-1.4	0.6
October 1992	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.44	-2.0	-0.3	-0.2	1.2
November 1992	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.5	3.1	1.8
December 1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.0
January 1993	0.1	1.2	-1.5	-0.3	1.38	1.38	0.1	2.1	-0.6	1.7
February 1993	1.4	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.36	1.36	7.1	2.1	7.7	1.1
March 1993	2.2	*	0.2	*	1.34	*	3.6	*	-0.7	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

■

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed, seasonally adjusted data.

Retail trade

March 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted retail sales decreased 0.3% in March to $15.9 billion, following a 1.1% decrease in February and a particularly strong increase of 2.1% in January. These decreases are reflected in the trend, which has risen since February 1992 and which has shown a decreasing rate of change for the last two months.

Seasonally Adjusted

Major Components

Ten of the 16 trade groups posted lower sales in March. In dollar terms, the most significant decreases were reported by the clothing (-1.8%) and automotive (-0.3%) trade groups. The largest increases were in the drug (+0.4%) and furniture (+0.3%) groups.

Clothing: The 1.8% sales decrease in March by clothing stores followed a 1.0% decline in February after a 1.2% increase in January. All four components declined in March – women's clothing stores (-2.7%), shoe stores (-2.6%), men's clothing stores (-0.9%) and other clothing stores (-1.1%). After sustained increases that began in March 1992, the trend in the clothing sector declined for the third consecutive month, decreasing 0.2% in March.

Automotive: The sales decline for automotive retailers in March was the second decline in the last three months. However, the March level was still higher than the December 1992 level.

Sales of motor vehicle and recreational dealers increased by 0.2% in March after a 2.5% drop in February. The 8.8% gain in unit sales of new motor vehicles in March was almost entirely offset by lower sales of automotive parts, accessories and services stores (-1.3%) and gasoline service stations (-0.9%).

The trend for automotive retailers was flat in March after sustaining a positive rate of change for 13 consecutive months.

Regions

All provinces except Newfoundland (+2.3%), Ontario (+1.0%) and Manitoba (+0.7%) posted sales decreases in March, ranging from -0.1% in Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories to -6.5% in Prince Edward Island.

Trend

The trend for retail sales has been rising, with rates ranging between +0.2% and +0.4% since March 1992. The trend increased by 0.2% in March 1993. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

Revised monthly retail trade estimates for 1992 and January 1993, as well as revised seasonally adjusted estimates for 1990 to January 1993, are now available on CANSIM and on request. The revised 1992 estimates will also appear in the March 1993 issue of *Retail Trade.*

Raw and seasonally adjusted retail trade estimates in constant dollars, as well as the price indices from 1986 to March 1993, are available on CANSIM and on request. These data for the period of 1991 to March 1993 will appear in the March 1993 issue of *Retail Trade.*

The March 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

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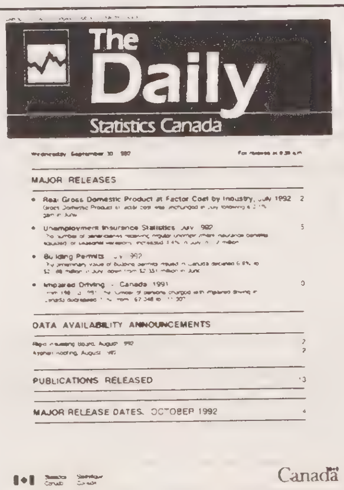

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Retail Sales

Trade group	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	Mar. 1992r	Feb. 1993r	Mar. 1993p	Mar. 1993/ 1992	Mar. 1992r	Dec. 1992 r	Jan. 1993r	Feb. 1993r	Mar. 1993p	Mar./ Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993/ 1992
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Canada											
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,472	3,467	3,671	5.7	3,739	3,897	3,978	3,925	3,913	-0.3	4.6
All other food stores	232	237	257	10.7	255	265	275	282	284	0.7	11.3
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	820	865	934	13.8	864	915	949	964	968	0.4	12.1
Clothing											
Shoe stores	103	77	103	-0.8	130	123	133	131	128	-2.6	-1.5
Men's clothing stores	99	82	103	4.7	135	143	143	143	142	-0.9	5.4
Women's clothing stores	251	198	254	1.4	297	317	310	308	300	-2.7	0.7
Other clothing stores	268	219	279	3.8	316	335	343	337	334	-1.1	5.5
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	568	521	617	8.7	637	671	681	671	675	0.6	6.1
Household furnishings stores	160	136	160	-0.1	183	177	180	180	179	-0.6	-2.3
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,271	2,593	3,519	7.6	3,138	3,286	3,330	3,248	3,254	0.2	3.7
Gasoline service stations	1,101	1,061	1,143	3.7	1,162	1,180	1,203	1,218	1,206	-0.9	3.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	758	690	820	8.2	856	874	904	916	904	-1.3	5.6
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,414	1,208	1,462	3.4	1,723	1,752	1,797	1,752	1,750	-0.1	1.6
Retail Stores Not Elsewhere Classified											
Other semi-durable goods stores	403	407	448	11.0	514	560	566	562	563	0.1	9.5
Other durable goods stores	306	301	328	7.0	407	413	431	431	431	--	5.8
All other retail stores n.e.c.	702	614	701	-0.1	840	830	854	837	828	-1.1	-1.5
Total, Retail Sales	**13,930**	**12,676**	**14,798**	**6.2**	**15,196**	**15,740**	**16,078**	**15,905**	**15,858**	**-0.3**	**4.4**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**10,659**	**10,082**	**11,279**	**5.8**	**12,060**	**12,454**	**12,747**	**12,657**	**12,606**	**-0.4**	**4.5**
Department store type merchandise	4,393	4,014	4,687	6.7	5,206	5,407	5,534	5,481	5,469	-0.2	5.1
Regions											
Newfoundland	252	213	252	-0.2	279	282	282	269	275	2.3	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	55	53	57	4.8	65	68	68	71	66	-6.5	2.7
Nova Scotia	460	403	467	1.6	508	515	526	510	509	-0.1	0.3
New Brunswick	355	317	372	4.7	391	402	408	401	401	-0.2	2.4
Quebec	3,427	3,035	3,590	4.8	3,720	3,773	3,967	3,885	3,831	-1.4	3.0
Ontario	5,072	4,671	5,469	7.8	5,603	5,843	5,916	5,862	5,922	1.0	5.7
Manitoba	482	442	509	5.7	532	557	558	550	554	0.7	4.1
Saskatchewan	412	374	434	5.3	452	466	467	468	466	-0.5	3.1
Alberta	1,498	1,327	1,521	1.5	1,609	1,657	1,698	1,655	1,605	-3.0	-0.3
British Columbia	1,873	1,802	2,082	11.2	1,988	2,129	2,138	2,184	2,179	-0.2	9.7
Yukon Territory	14	13	15	4.6	17	16	16	17	17	-1.7	1.2
Northwest Territories	30	27	30	2.3	32	32	33	33	33	-0.1	1.7

p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Community Profiles

1990

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division announces the release of the new 1990 Community Profiles. These profiles respond to the unique data needs of small communities. It is now possible to construct an annual "report card" for areas as small as a single rural postal code based on administrative data.

Five profiles are available as follows: population, sources of income, labour force participation, economic dependency and family characteristics. Using the postal code as a building block, community profiles can be constructed from data that are available for more than 20,000 postal areas across Canada.

For more information on this release, please contact Client Services, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-9519720) or your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 22, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 22, 1993 totalled 284 526 tonnes, down 3.9% from the week-earlier 295 969 tonnes but up 3.6% from the year-earlier 274 649 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 625 274 tonnes, a 4.1% increase from 5 405 419 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

April 1993

Manufacturers shipped 16 876 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in April 1993, down 7.0% from the 18 143 thousand square metres shipped in April 1992 and down 18.7% from the 20 753 thousand square metres shipped in March 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of April totalled 70 209 thousand square metres, an increase of 3.1% from the January to April 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The April 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

First Quarter 1993

For the quarter ending March 31 1993, shipments of office furniture products totalled $161.1 million, an 8.3% decrease from $175.7 million shipped during the first quarter of 1992.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the first quarter of 1993 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The March 1993 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the agency's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase publications, microcomputer and CD-ROM diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

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A1B 3P2

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Maritime Provinces
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North American Life Centre
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Statistics Canada
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Arthur Meighen Building
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MacDonald Building
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344 Edmonton Street
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Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
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Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
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Toll free: 1-800-563-7828
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10001 Bellamy Hill
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Local calls: (403) 495-3027
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Fax: 1-403-495-5318

Southern Alberta
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Statistics Canada
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138-4th Avenue Southeast
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of May 31 to June 4

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
May		
31	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1993
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1993
31	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	February 1993
31	Major Release Dates	June 1993
June		
1	Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics of Families, Religion, Fertility and Place of Work	1991 Census
2	Help-wanted Index	May 1993
2	Therapeutic Abortions	1991
2	Short-term Expectations Survey	
3	Canada-United States Volume and Price Comparisons Based on Purchasing Parities	
4	Labour Force Survey	May 1993

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

75 Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Monday, May 31, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Religions in Canada; Families: Social and Economic Characteristics; Fertility; and Place of Work

1991 Census

Tomorrow, *The Daily* will be dedicated to a presentation of 1991 Census data on the social and economic characteristics of families, fertility, place of work and religion. Four publications will be released with these data.

Religions in Canada (93-319, $40) presents data on the distribution of religions in Canada, the provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Religion data are classified by seven major religious groups, which are further classified by subgroup.

Families: Social and Economic Characteristics (93-320, $40) presents data on the socio-economic aspects of census families and their structure. Characteristics covering immigrant status, country of birth, highest level of schooling and mother tongue are included in three of eight data tables.

Fertility (93-321, $40) presents data on the number of children ever born to women aged 15 and over. Data are tabulated for Canada, the provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas.

Place of Work (93-323, $40) presents data on the place of residence and place of work for Canada's employed labour force by census metropolitan area.

For a copy of these publications or more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

March 1993

Seasonally adjusted Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost rose 0.7% in March, its largest increase since April 1991. The gain in March followed increases of 0.4% in February and 0.2% in January. Goods production jumped 1.2% in March, led by a substantial advance in manufacturing. It was the fifth consecutive monthly increase for goods production. Output of services rose 0.5% following gains of 0.2% in each of the previous two months.

Monthly Overview

Goods-producing Industries

Goods production continued to improve in March, increasing 1.2%, a faster pace than in the first two months of the quarter. Widespread gains were partly offset by declines in utilities, agriculture and fishing.

Manufacturers boosted production 1.9%, a sixth consecutive monthly advance. Higher production was widespread across 18 of 21 major groups. Transportation equipment and electrical products increased production the most. Higher production of paper, chemical and wood products also contributed significantly to the strength. Output declines for primary metals and beverages partly offset the gain.

Output of transportation equipment increased a further 2.5% following strong gains in the previous four months. Producers of motor vehicle parts raised output 3.3%, while assemblers of motor vehicles increased production 5.0%. Exports of automotive products continued to be strong in March. Domestic sales of motor vehicles improved considerably following large declines in January and February. Sales of models built in North America increased the most.

Production of electrical products rose 2.8% following two consecutive monthly declines. Output of telecommunications equipment and office machinery accounted for most of the gain. A decline in electronic parts production partly offset the advance. Exports of electronic products remained almost unchanged over the last three months.

Output of paper and allied products rebounded 2.6% following declines in each of the last four months. An increase of 6.5% in the production of newsprint accounted for most of the advance. Other paper and paperboard also contributed to the strength, but production of pulp declined slightly. Exports of newsprint improved considerably (+7.5%). Inventories of newsprint at domestic mills also increased significantly but remained low compared to 1991 and 1992 levels.

Chemical producers raised output 2.5% following a 1.2% decline in February. Output of pharmaceuticals jumped 6.8% after several months of sluggish growth.

Wood production rose 3.2% to a level 9.1% above March 1992. Sawmill production dominated the increase, gaining 3.0%. The demand for wood products abroad remained strong despite large price increases since November 1992.

Output of primary metals fell 1.0% after a marginal decline in February. Prior to February, output had risen for several months. Lower iron and steel production caused most of the decline in March. Domestic consumption, as well as exports of iron and steel, has slumped recently. The loss was partly offset by a 2.7% gain in smelting and refining.

Mining output advanced 2.2%, led by a 1.8% gain in crude oil and natural gas. Natural gas production led the gain, spurred by a 13.6% jump in exports in the first quarter. Drilling also contributed to the advance, rising 10.4%, its fifth increase in six months.

Construction output edged up 0.3% as residential and engineering construction both advanced. Residential construction rose 0.9% despite a decline in construction of single dwellings. Non-residential construction dropped 0.7%.

Output of utilities fell 1.0% because of lower electricity production. Colder than normal weather had sparked a 1.8% gain in February.

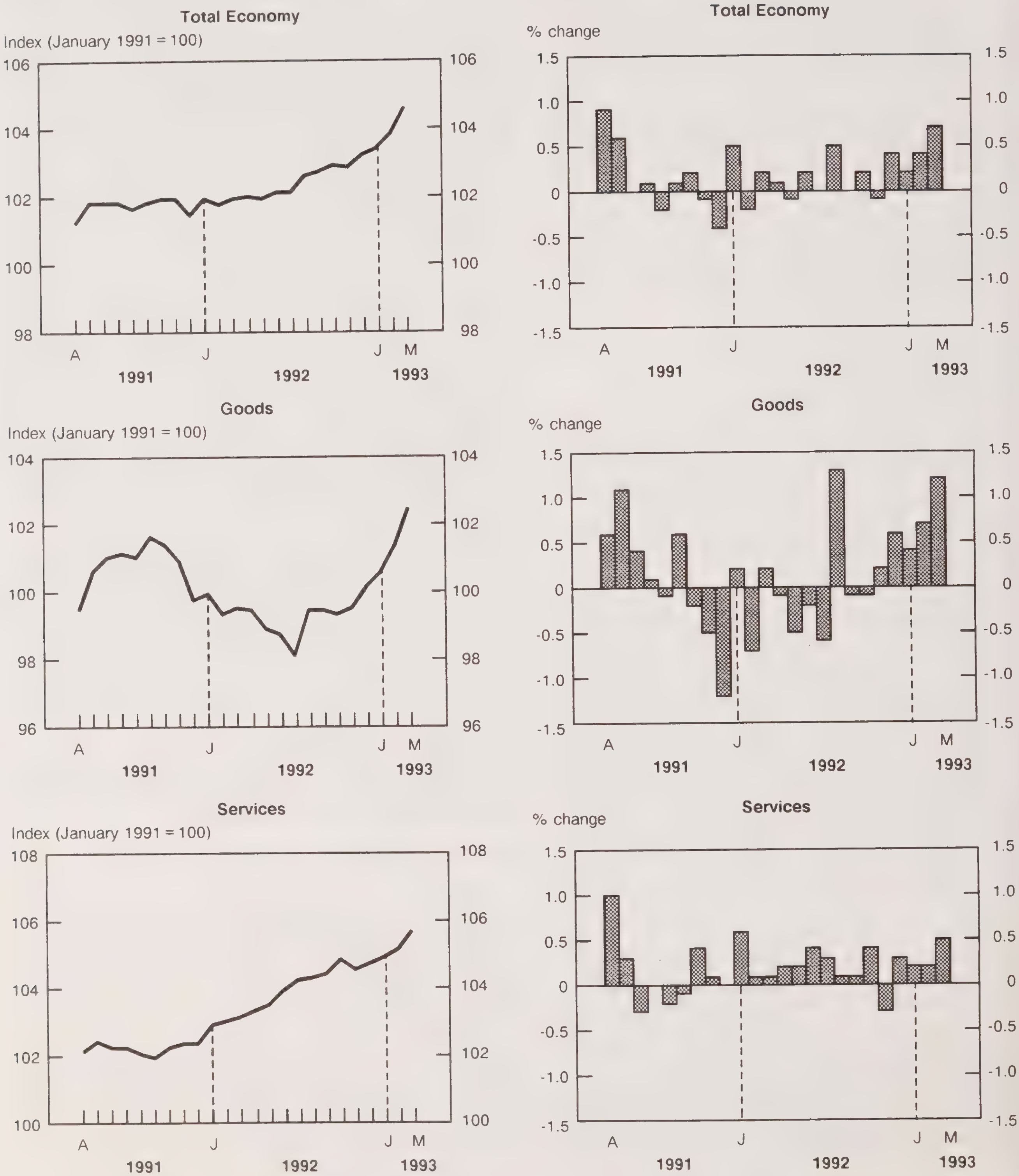
Services-producing Industries

Bolstered by widespread gains, services output rose 0.5% following gains of 0.2% in each of the previous two months. Finance, insurance and real estate accounted for most of the advance. Communications was the only major services producer to decline.

Finance, insurance and real estate services jumped 1.4% as activity by securities dealers and mutual funds rose substantially. A sizeable increase in new corporate stock issues caused most of the gain by securities dealers, while both assets and sales of mutual funds continued to grow rapidly.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Community, business and personal services rose 0.4% as widespread gains accompanied a 1.4% advance in business services. Declines in amusement services and accommodation moderated the gain.

Transportation and storage continued to improve, gaining 1.0% following a 1.5% increase in February. Truck transport gained the most in dollar terms, reflecting higher activity by many client industries. Water transport also rose, but air and rail transport both declined. A 2.7% increase in pipeline transport output reflected a similar increase in natural gas throughput. Natural gas exports rose 3.7% in March.

Wholesale trade advanced (+0.4%) for the seventh consecutive month. Food wholesalers and machinery and equipment wholesalers increased sales the most, while sales by wholesalers of grain, farm machinery and miscellaneous products fell.

Following a decline in February, retail trade rebounded 0.2% as sales by nine of 18 trade groups increased. Sales in the first quarter were 1.0% higher than in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Communications output fell 0.9% as output by telecommunications carriers fell 0.8%. Long distance activities fell, while local services were almost unchanged.

Quarterly Overview

First Quarter 1993

Output rose 1.0% in the first quarter after increasing 0.5% in each of the previous two quarters. Goods producers boosted output 1.8% after posting a 0.7% gain in the fourth quarter of 1992. Manufacturing dominated the advance in the goods sector for a second consecutive quarter. Services output gained 0.6% following a 0.4% increase in the previous quarter.

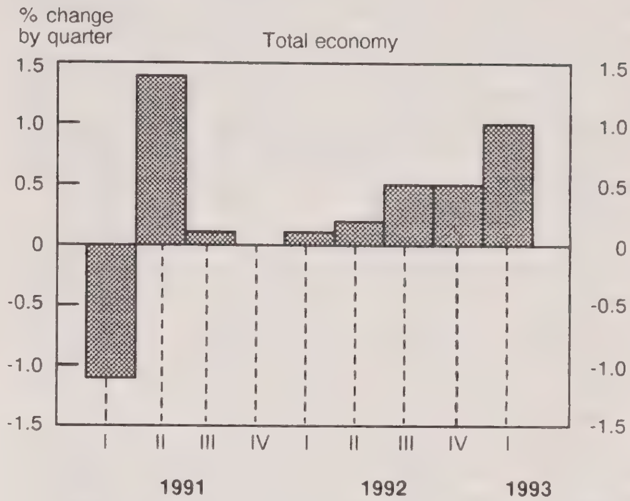
Goods-producing Industries

The gain in the goods sector was led by a large increase in manufacturing, but there was substantial strength elsewhere as goods production excluding manufacturing still rose 1.4%. Construction and fishing were the only two major industries to record lower output.

In manufacturing, durable goods production jumped 3.9% while non-durables edged up 0.1%. The gain in durable goods was concentrated in transportation equipment and primary metals.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices



Transportation equipment manufacturers boosted production 10.2% following a 4.2% increase in the fourth quarter of 1992. Parts makers raised output 16.3%, reflecting a sizeable gain in motor vehicle engine production. Assemblers of motor vehicles boosted production 14.3%. Exports of automotive products improved rapidly during the quarter. Domestic sales were weak but, during the last month of the quarter, improved considerably – especially sales of vehicles built in North America.

Output of primary metals rose 4.6% after growing 7.9% in the fourth quarter of 1992. Iron and steel production increased the most, partly due to higher exports. Higher output in smelting and refining also contributed to the strength.

Following a 1.7% decline in the previous quarter, machinery and equipment production grew 5.1%. Construction and industrial machinery, as well as agricultural implements, accounted for most of the gain. Along with higher imports of machinery and weaker exports compared to the fourth quarter of 1992, this suggests that investment in machinery and equipment continued to improve during the quarter.

After declining in the previous two quarters, output of metal fabricated products grew 2.8% as producers of hardware products, metal stamping and power boilers raised production the most.

Production of wood products slowed to a 2.4% gain following a 4.8% gain in the fourth quarter, reflecting a weakening in exports and in construction activities. The slowdown in construction also helped curb production of non-metallic mineral products.

Producers of electrical products reduced output 1.1% following increases of 5.9% and 5.0% in the previous two quarters. Office machinery production fell 10.2% as exports receded following a surge in the fourth quarter. A gain in electronic equipment moderated the loss.

Output of non-durable goods edged up 0.1% despite a number of moderate gains led by a 5.6% advance in oil refining. Lower production of pulp and newsprint accounted for most of a 2.3% loss in paper and allied products. Exports slipped in the first quarter and prices fell 2.5%, the first quarterly declines since the fourth quarter of 1991.

Mining output increased 2.5% following a 2.4% decline in the previous quarter. Higher demand abroad for natural gas spurred a 1.5% increase in crude oil and natural gas production. Coal production rebounded 21.4% following a long strike in British Columbia in 1992, but output remained lower than its pre-strike level in the first quarter of 1992. Drilling jumped 11.8% after soaring 23.4% in the previous quarter, when Alberta introduced lower royalties. Elsewhere in mining, output declines were recorded for iron, potash and other metal mines.

Following a 2.3% increase in the fourth quarter, output of utilities advanced 1.1% in the first quarter of 1993. Electricity production gained 0.8% and gas distribution gained 3.9%.

Construction output edged down 0.2% as non-residential and engineering construction remained weak. Residential construction increased 2.7% following gains of 1.3% and 2.2% in the previous two quarters. Construction of row housing and apartments declined for a second consecutive quarter, but output of single- and double-dwellings increased.

Services-producing Industries

Output of services advanced 0.6% as all major producers boosted output at a faster pace than in the fourth quarter of 1992.

Wholesale trade rose 1.1% following a 0.9% gain in the fourth quarter. Nine of 11 trade groups posted higher sales. Wholesalers of food increased sales the most. Sales of household goods slumped following a slight decline in the fourth quarter.

Retail trade rose 1.0% following an increase of 0.8% in the fourth quarter of 1992. Higher sales were recorded by service stations, supermarkets and drug stores. Sales by motor vehicle dealers declined following a small increase in the previous quarter.

Health, accommodation and amusement services all contributed to a 0.5% gain in output of community, business and personal services. Business services remained weak, declining 0.3%.

Transportation and storage rebounded 1.1% after decreasing 0.7% in the previous quarter. Gains in truck, rail and air transport reflected the increased production and distribution of goods during the quarter, while higher exports of natural gas sparked a 1.6% gain in pipeline transport.

Finance, insurance and real estate advanced 0.3% following a marginal decline in the fourth quarter. Finance and real estate remained weak for a second consecutive quarter, declining 0.8%, mainly due to lower activity by real estate agents and finance companies. Securities dealers handled a sharp increase in bonds issued by provincial governments and in new corporate shares, as well as a gain in stock trading.

Communications output rose 1.0% after increasing 0.8% in the previous quarter. Output by telecommunications carriers advanced 1.7% as both local and toll services increased at a similar rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The March 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in June.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry
(1986 = 100)

	1992		1993		
	March	December	January	February	March
			$ millions		
Total Economy	**499,927.3**	**506,274.8**	**507,496.8**	**509,495.4**	**513,252.2**
Business Sector:	407,683.0	413,293.7	414,427.0	416,459.2	420,124.8
Goods:	165,026.4	166,054.6	166,749.8	167,955.1	169,998.2
Agriculture	10,915.7	10,327.4	10,468.9	10,500.1	10,484.5
Fishing and Trapping	902.0	864.1	853.5	859.6	848.7
Logging Industry	2,361.8	2,797.1	2,906.6	2,935.5	2,989.7
Mining Industries	20,040.4	19,923.3	20,153.1	20,659.7	21,107.7
Manufacturing Industries	84,583.4	88,140.1	88,289.2	88,722.5	90,375.0
Construction Industries	30,185.3	27,575.4	27,548.2	27,456.0	27,539.0
Other Utility Industries	16,037.8	16,427.2	16,530.3	16,821.7	16,653.6
Services:	242,656.6	247,239.1	247,677.2	248,504.1	250,126.6
Transportation and Storage	21,649.1	21,864.0	21,783.0	22,111.4	22,342.4
Communication Industries	19,374.5	19,528.6	19,677.8	19,796.6	19,622.7
Wholesale Trade	28,709.8	30,107.9	30,288.8	30,423.3	30,535.0
Retail Trade	29,719.7	30,403.2	30,889.1	30,686.6	30,750.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82,996.3	84,061.4	83,927.0	84,293.0	85,443.7
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,207.2	61,274.0	61,111.5	61,193.2	61,432.7
Non-business Sector:	92,244.3	92,981.1	93,069.8	93,036.2	93,127.4
Goods:	908.9	930.4	913.7	931.7	936.5
Services:	91,335.4	92,050.7	92,156.1	92,104.5	92,190.9
Government Service Industry	34,090.8	34,374.6	34,392.3	34,316.7	34,280.7
Community and Personal Services	53,793.9	54,134.4	54,187.2	54,223.2	54,318.0
Other Services	3,450.7	3,541.7	3,576.6	3,564.6	3,592.2
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	165,935.3	166,985.0	167,663.5	168,886.8	170,934.7
Services-producing Industries	333,992.0	339,289.8	339,833.3	340,608.6	342,317.5
Industrial Production	121,570.5	125,421.0	125,886.3	127,135.6	129,072.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,173.3	39,691.6	39,734.8	39.562.7	40,274.0
Durable Manufacturing	45,410.1	48,448.5	48,554.4	49,159.8	50,101.0

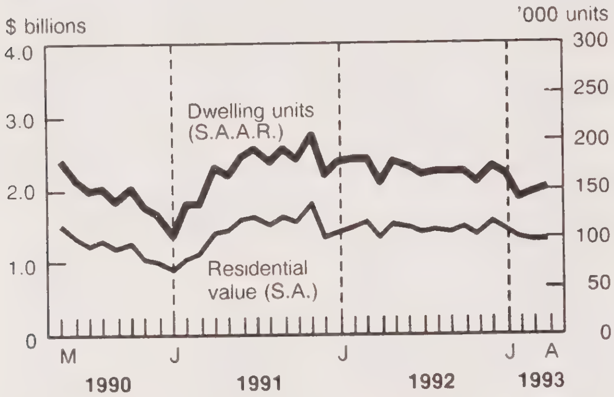
■

Residential Building Permits

April 1993 (Advance Estimate)

The seasonally adjusted advance estimate for April indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,273 million, up 0.5% from the revised value for March 1993 ($1,267 million). An 8.4% increase in the multi-family dwelling sector was almost offset by a 3.0% decrease in the single-family dwelling sector.

Value of Residential Building Permits and _Number_ of Authorized Dwelling Units



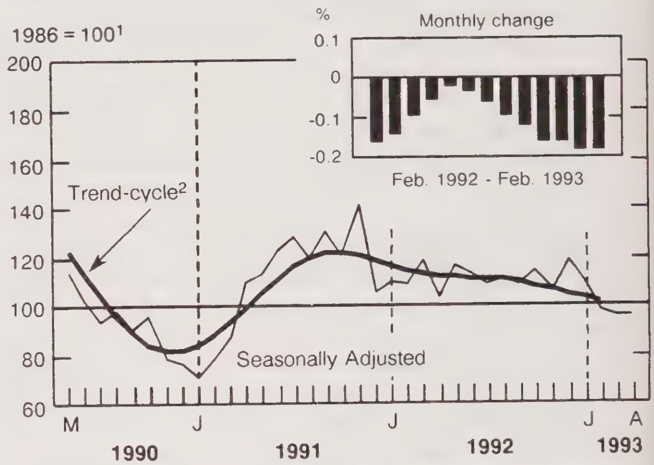
Note: Revised data for March, advanced data for April.
S.A.A.R. : Seasonally adjusted at annual rate (right scale)
S.A. : Seasonally adjusted at monthly rate (left scale)

The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in April 1993 increased by 3.8% to approximately 151,000 units at annual rates, up from some 145,000 (revised) units reported in March. This increase was entirely attributable to the multi-family dwelling sector (+11.3%), while the single-family dwelling sector decreased 2.6%.

Residential Building Permits Index

The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) dropped 0.3% in April 1993 to 94.7, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease. Compared to the December 1992 level (117.6), the building permits index fell 19.5%.

Residential Building Permits Index



1 *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

2 *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can influence the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

The residential building permits index short-term trend continued to drift down, as it has since October 1991, decreasing on average by 1.0% per month from 120.6 to 100.1 in February 1993. Particularly, the trend decreased on average by 1.7% per month between November 1992 and February 1993.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on the results received from over 90% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for April 1993 will be released June 15.

For further analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential Building Permits (Advance Estimate)

Region	Value			
	March 1993 [r]	April 1993 [a]	March [r] to April [a] 1993	April 1992 to April [a] 1993
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	1,266,501	1,273,300	0.5	-3.4
Raw	1,465,043	1,763,547	20.4	-3.8

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Number of Dwelling Units Authorized (Advance Estimate)

Region	Annual Rate			
	March 1993 [r]	April 1993 [a]	March [r] to April [a] 1993	April 1992 to April [a] 1993
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	145,248	150,696	3.8	-2.5
Raw	174,408	213,084	22.2	-1.1

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

April 1993

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 4.6% from March 1993. The April decline followed a 2.5% decrease in March.

Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.4 million cubic metres in April 1993, a 4.6% decrease from March 1993. The April decline followed a 2.5% decrease in March and gains in January and February 1993.

Sales of all four main products fell in April: heavy fuel oil (-15.3%), light fuel oil (-15.1%), diesel fuel oil (-2.9%) and motor gasoline (-0.7%).

Unadjusted

Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 4.4% from April 1992, to 6.0 million cubic metres. Sales of three of the four main products fell: heavy fuel oil (-12.6%), light fuel oil (-9.9%) and diesel fuel oil (-1.1%). Motor gasoline sales increased (+ 1.0%).

Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first four months of 1993 amounted to 25.5 million cubic metres, down 0.4% from the corresponding period in 1992. Heavy fuel oil was the major contributing factor to this overall decrease, falling 12.6% from the same period in 1992. Diesel fuel oil (+ 3.5%), light fuel oil (+ 1.8%) and motor gasoline (+ 1.2%) recorded year-over-year sales increases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

Users should note that the light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

The April 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of July.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	January 1993 r	February 1993 r	March 1993 r	April 1993 p	March 1993 to April 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally adjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 776.0**	**6 930.0**	**6 754.9**	**6 442.3**	**-4.6**
Motor Gasoline	2 823.7	2 932.5	2 807.3	2 788.4	-0.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 351.5	1 378.5	1 372.5	1 333.0	-2.9
Light Fuel Oil	462.7	533.1	529.6	449.4	-15.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	665.3	606.2	681.2	577.1	-15.3
All Other Refined Products	1 472.8	1 479.7	1 364.3	1 294.4	-5.1

	April 1992	April 1993 p	Total January to April 1992	Total January to April p 1993	January-April 1992 to January-April 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	unadjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 271.8**	**5 998.2**	**25 653.3**	**25 541.6**	**-0.4**
Motor Gasoline	2 641.9	2 668.3	10 278.9	10 397.9	1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 211.5	1 198.4	4 570.4	4 728.9	3.5
Light Fuel Oil	511.1	460.7	3 018.1	3 073.7	1.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	622.6	544.2	2 979.0	2 602.8	-12.6
All Other Refined Products	1 284.7	1 126.6	4 806.9	4 738.3	-1.4

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

February 1993

Marketable production of natural gas, at 10.3 billion cubic metres in February 1993, posted a 7.3% gain from February 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of February 1993 was up 7.8% from 1992, at 21.1 billion cubic metres.

Exports of natural gas, at 5.0 billion cubic metres, rose 7.2% from February 1992. Year-to-date exports, at 10.5 billion cubic metres, posted a 14.4% gain over 1992.

Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in February amounted to 7.8 million cubic metres, a decrease of 0.9% from February 1992. Year-to-date production for 1993 fell 0.8% from the same period in 1992, to 16.3 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil increased 10.4% from February 1992 to 2.5 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1993 amounted to 5.3 million cubic metres, an increase of 12.7% over 1992.

Exports of crude oil decreased 1.6% from February 1992 to 3.8 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 8.0 million cubic metres, 1.3% lower than in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530-532 and 534-547.

The February 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	February 1993	February 1992 to February 1993	January to February 1993	January-February 1992 to January-February 1993
	thousands of cubic metres	% change	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Crude oil and equivalent[1]				
Production	7 779.7	-0.9	16 260.1	-0.8
Exports	3 818.2	-1.6	7 981.2	-1.3
Imports	2 457.4	10.4	5 349.5	12.7
Refinery receipts	6 570.6	3.9	14 100.0	5.9
	millions of cubic metres		millions of cubic metres	
Natural Gas[2]				
Marketable production	10 279.1	7.3	21 063.6	7.8
Exports	4 996.6	7.2	10 461.0	14.4
Canadian sales	6 802.1	6.5	14 154.8	7.3

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line pack fluctuations, etc.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Youth Custody in Canada

1991-92

A new report profiles youth custody in Canada in 1991-92. It focuses upon patterns of custodial dispositions ordered by youth courts, as well as on the average daily count of young persons in custodial facilities.

For further information, please contact either Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free at 1-800-387-2231) or the Corrections Program (613-951-6647), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Offences Against the Administration of Youth Justice in Canada

1991-92

This report examines offences against the administration of justice heard in youth courts in 1991-92. These offences include, for example, the *Criminal Code* offences of escaping from custody, being unlawfully at large and failing to appear. Also included are, for example, the *Young Offenders Act* offences of failure to comply with a disposition and failure to comply with an undertaking.

For further information, please contact either Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free at 1-800-387-2231) or contact the Youth Justice Program (613-951-6611), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Book Publishing and Exclusive Agency Distribution

1991-92

According to preliminary analysis of the survey of 322 book publishers and 48 exclusive agents, total sales in and outside Canada remained at the 1990-91 level of $1.5 billion.

Over 8,700 titles were released in 1991-92 and total sales of Canadian published titles reached $800 million, including $218 million in sales outside Canada.

Exclusive agents and publishers selling books for other publishers reported sales from this activity in Canada of $664 million, mostly from imported books.

Survey data that include detailed tables are now available. *Book Publishing – Culture Statistics, 1991-92* (87-210, $17) will be released shortly.

For further information, contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

April 1993

Chemical firms produced 123 160 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in April 1993, a 12.3% decrease from the 140 289^r (revised) tonnes produced in April 1992.

For January to April 1993, production totalled 538 386 tonnes, down 5.1% from the 567 173^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1992.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for April 1993 and April 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The April 1993 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Forestry Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 25-202
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, March 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, April 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 45-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, March 1993.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Imports, Merchandise Trade, 1992.
Catalogue number 65-203
(Canada: $166; United States: US$199; Other Countries: US$232).

Religions in Canada, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-319
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 1, 1993.

Families: Social and Economic Characteristics, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-320
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 1, 1993.

Fertility, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-321
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 1, 1993.

Place of Work, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-323
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).
Available at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 1, 1993.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JUNE 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
1	Census of Population: Social and Economic Characteristics of Families, Religion, Fertility and Place of Work	1991 Census
2	Help-wanted Index	May 1993
2	Therapeutic Abortions	1991
2	Short-term Expectations Survey	
3	Canada-United States Volume and Price Comparisons Based on Purchasing Parities	
3	Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates	First Quarter 1993
4	Labour Force Survey	May 1993
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1993
9	Farm Product Price Index	April 1993
10	Composite Leading Indicator	May 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	April 1993
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1993
15	Building Permits	April 1993
16	Labour Force Income Profiles	1991
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1993
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1993
17	Department Store Sales - Advance Release	May 1993
18	Consumer Price Index	May 1993
18	Sales of Natural Gas	April 1993
21	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1993
21	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1993
21	Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1993
21	Retail Trade	April 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	April 1993
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 1993
25	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1993
25	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1993
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1993
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1993
29	Economic Dependency Profile	1991
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1993
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1993
30	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4 - Seeded Area, Principal Field Crops	
30	Major Release Dates	July 1993

User note: This schedule can be retrieved from **CANSIM** by the command **DATES**. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1187), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 1, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence
Ans d'excellence

1991 CENSUS OF CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS

Religion

- Catholics remained the largest religious group in Canada in 1991
- Larger Protestant denominations continued to decline
- Eastern non-Christian religions such as Islam, Buddhist, Hindu and Sikh, as well as the number of people with no religious affiliation, grew significantly

Families

- Empty nest families increased by 40% between 1981 and 1991
- Female lone-parent families occupied higher density, smaller housing

Fertility

- Married women aged 35-39 who were childless increased from 7% in 1971 to 13% in 1991
- One in 10 single women had one or more children
- Women born outside Canada had slightly more children than women born in Canada

Place of Work

- 1.1 million members of the employed labour force worked at home
- Canadians living and working within a metropolitan area travelled 10 km on average to their place of work

Religions in Canada
Families: Social and Economic Characteristics
Fertility
Place of Work
1991 Census

Religions in Canada (93-319, $40) presents basic distributions of religions for Canada, provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Religion data are classified by seven major religious groups which are further classified into subgroups. The seven major groups are Catholic, Protestant, Eastern Orthodox, Jewish, Eastern non-Christian, Para-religious, and No religious affiliation. Some tables include 1981 Census data for comparison.

Families: Social and Economic Characteristics (93-320, $40) presents data on the socio-economic aspects of census families by family structure. Characteristics covering immigrant status, place of birth, highest level of schooling and labour force participation are included in three of the eight data tables. One table presents data on detailed family structure for the years 1981 and 1991.

Fertility (93-321, $40) provides statistics on the number of children ever born to women aged 15 and over. Data are presented for Canada, provinces and territories and, in some cases, census metropolitan areas. Some tables include 1981 Census data for comparison.

Place of Work (93-323, $40) presents statistics on the place of residence and place of work for Canada's employed labour force. The data table shows the commuting flows between census subdivisions within census metropolitan areas (CMAs) for usual places of work, as well as the number of people working at home, having no usual place of work, working outside Canada, and having all other places of work outside CMAs.

These publications are based on 20% sample data from the 1991 Census.

To order or for more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

tatistics Canada conducted Canada's 17th Census f Population on June 4, 1991. Information was ollected from almost 27 million people. Today's aily presents information on our religious affiliations, amilies, fertility, and place of work. This is the final elease in the portrait of Canadians and Canada from ne 1991 Census.

ELIGION

atholic and Protestant religions ontinued to decline

anada has been and continues to be predominantly hristian, with most of the population being rotestant and Catholic. For more than 100 years, rotestants outnumbered Catholics. However, by 971, for the first time since Confederation, Catholics utnumbered Protestants. They remained the largest religious group in Canada in 1991: there were 12.3 million Catholics, up from 11.4 million in 1981. Catholics as a whole represented 46% of the Canadian population, down slightly from 47% in 1981. Across Canada, their proportions varied considerably, from a low of 19% in British Columbia to a high of 86% in Quebec.

The Protestant denominations made up the second largest major religion in 1991, accounting for 36% of the population. This, however, was down from 41% in 1981 and 44% in 1971. Most of the decline occurred within the six largest Protestant denominations in Canada. Five of the six groups decreased in size between 1981 and 1991: Presbyterian (-22%), United Church (-18%), Anglican (-10%), Lutheran (-9%) and Baptist (-5%). The only large Protestant denomination countering this trend was Pentecostal, which increased by 29%. Jewish and Eastern Orthodox religions increased by about 7% from 1981.

Religious Affiliation, Canada

	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
	Percentage Distribution										
Catholic	41.6	41.7	39.4	38.7	41.3	43.4	44.7	46.7	47.3	47.3	45.7
Roman Catholic	41.6	41.7	39.4	38.7	39.5	41.8	43.3	45.7	46.2	46.5	45.2
Ukrainian Catholic	--	--	--	--	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5
Protestant	56.5	55.6	55.9	56.0	54.4	52.2	50.9	48.9	44.4	41.2	36.2
United Church(1)	--	--	--	0.1	19.5	19.2	20.5	20.1	17.5	15.6	11.5
Anglican	13.7	12.8	14.5	16.1	15.8	15.2	14.7	13.2	11.8	10.1	8.1
Presbyterian(1)	15.9	15.8	15.6	16.1	8.4	7.2	5.6	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.4
Lutheran	1.4	1.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.4
Baptist	6.4	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.5
Pentecostal	--	--	--	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.6
Other Protestant(2)	19.1	19.3	17.3	15.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.7	4.9	7.9
Eastern Orthodox	--	0.3	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4
Jewish	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
No Religion(3)		0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	4.3	7.3	12.4
Other(4)	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	3.2

(1) *Between 1911 and 1931, the United Church denomination was formed through an amalgamation of the Methodists, Congregationalists and about one-half of the Presbyterian group. For 1931 and thereafter, the figures for Presbyterian reflect the segment that did not amalgamate with the United Church.*

(2) *Other Protestant denominations include Methodists and Congregationalists up to 1921, and other denominations such as Adventist, Churches of Christ, Disciples and the Salvation Army. The "Other" group also includes a certain proportion of smaller Protestant denominations.*

(3) *In 1891, "No religion" is included in "Other". In 1971, the introduction of self-enumeration methodology may have been in part a cause of the large increase in the proportion of the population reporting "No religion". However, the 1971, 1981 and 1991 figures for this group are comparable.*

(4) *In 1981 many of these smaller denominations were disaggregated and are counted in the "Other Protestant" category. The remainder of the "Other" group includes Eastern non-Christian religions.*

Smaller religious groups grew substantially

By contrast to the larger denominations, most of the smaller Protestant denominations experienced moderate to high increases. Those which showed the greatest increase over 1981 include Spiritualist (93%), Evangelical (76%), and Christian and Missionary Alliance (75%).

Consistent with changing immigration patterns towards more Asian immigrants, Eastern non-Christian religions increased by 144% between 1981 and 1991 to 747,000 people. Among this group, the largest increases occurred for Buddhist (215%), Islam (158%), Hindu (126%) and Sikh (118%).

Religions around the world

Canada's religious makeup is quite similar to that of Europe, the United States, Australia and New Zealand. However, compared to the rest of the world, there are fewer people of Eastern non-Christian religions such as Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, para-religious groups and people with no religious affiliation. The world's population is less than one-third Christian, compared to over 80% in Europe, the United States and Canada. At the same time, 38% of the world is Eastern non-Christian (compared to 3% in Canada) and over 20% have no religious affiliation, compared to 13% in Canada.

Source: 1992 Britannica Book of the Year.

Religious Composition, 1991

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
						Percentage Distribution							
Catholic	45.7	37.0	47.3	37.2	54.0	86.1	35.5	30.4	32.5	26.5	18.6	20.2	38.2
Roman Catholic	45.2	37.0	47.3	37.2	53.9	86.0	35.1	27.2	30.4	25.4	18.3	20.0	38.0
Ukrainian Catholic	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Protestant	36.2	61.0	48.4	54.1	40.1	5.9	44.4	51.0	53.4	48.4	44.5	43.0	49.9
United Church	11.5	17.3	20.3	17.2	10.5	0.9	14.1	18.6	22.8	16.7	13.0	8.7	5.7
Anglican	8.1	26.2	5.2	14.4	8.5	1.4	10.6	8.7	7.2	6.9	10.1	14.8	32.0
Presbyterian	2.4	0.4	8.6	3.5	1.4	0.3	4.2	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.7
Lutheran	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.2	2.3	5.1	8.4	5.4	3.3	2.4	1.2
Baptist	2.5	0.2	4.1	11.1	11.3	0.4	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.6	3.6	1.2
Pentecostal	1.6	7.1	1.0	1.2	3.2	0.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	3.9
Other Protestant	7.9	9.8	9.0	5.5	4.9	2.2	8.8	13.2	10.5	12.9	11.4	10.2	5.2
Eastern Orthodox	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
Jewish	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Eastern non-Christian	2.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	3.8	1.5	0.7	3.1	4.9	1.1	0.9
Islam	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Hindu	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Buddhist	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.1
Sikh	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.1
Other Eastern Non-Christian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4
No Religion (1)	12.7	1.7	3.8	7.7	5.5	3.9	12.6	14.0	11.3	19.9	30.7	35.2	10.7

(1) Includes Para-religious and others not elsewhere classified.

The smallest among the religious categories, the sects, cults and various para-religious groups grew by 109% between 1981 and 1991, to 28,160 people, representing just 0.1% of the population.

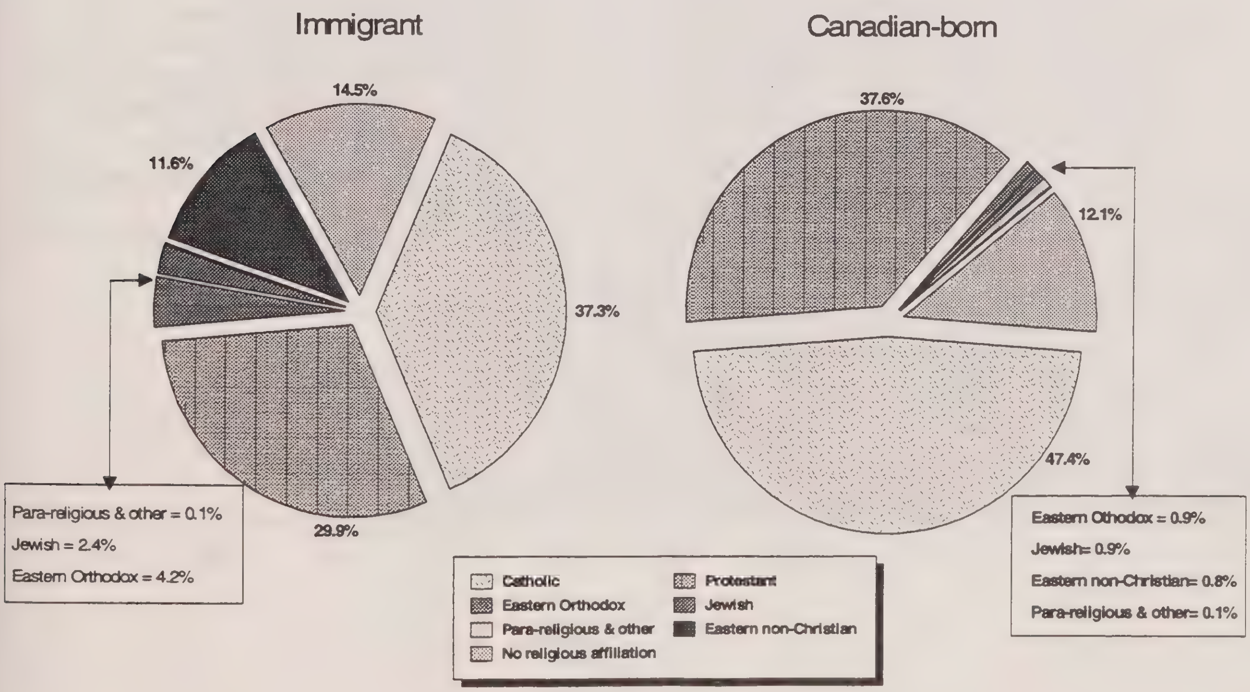
Growth in "no religion"

Prior to 1971, less than 1% of the Canadian population reported having no religious affiliation. Since that time, Canada has become increasingly secularized with more and more people reporting no religious affiliation. By 1991, 13% of the population (3.4 million people) reported no religious affiliation, a 90% increase since 1981. Included in the "no religion" category were 21,970 Agnostics and 13,510 Atheists. In British Columbia and the Yukon, about one in three people reported no religious affiliation. On the opposite side of the country, Newfoundland recorded the lowest proportion of people with no religious affiliation (2%) followed by Prince Edward Island (4%) and Quebec (4%).

Immigration contributed to changing patterns

While religious affiliation has been predominantly Christian in Canada, much of the change in religious composition can be attributed to recent immigration patterns. In 1991, the immigrant population in Canada had lower affiliation with Catholic (37%) and Protestant religions (30%) than did the Canadian-born population (47% Catholic and 38% Protestant). The immigrant population also had a much higher proportion in all other major religions than did the Canadian-born population. In particular, Eastern non-Christian religions accounted for 12% of the immigrant population compared with just under 1% of the Canadian-born population, reflecting more recent patterns of increased immigration from Eastern Asia.

Religious Composition of the Immigrant and Canadian-born Populations, 1991



Growing religions tended to have younger members

The average age of people in Canada was 34.5 in 1991. Those religious affiliations showing the largest growth between 1981 and 1991 tended to have younger members. For example, the average age among Eastern non-Christian religions was just under 30. For those people with no religious affiliation, it was 29.

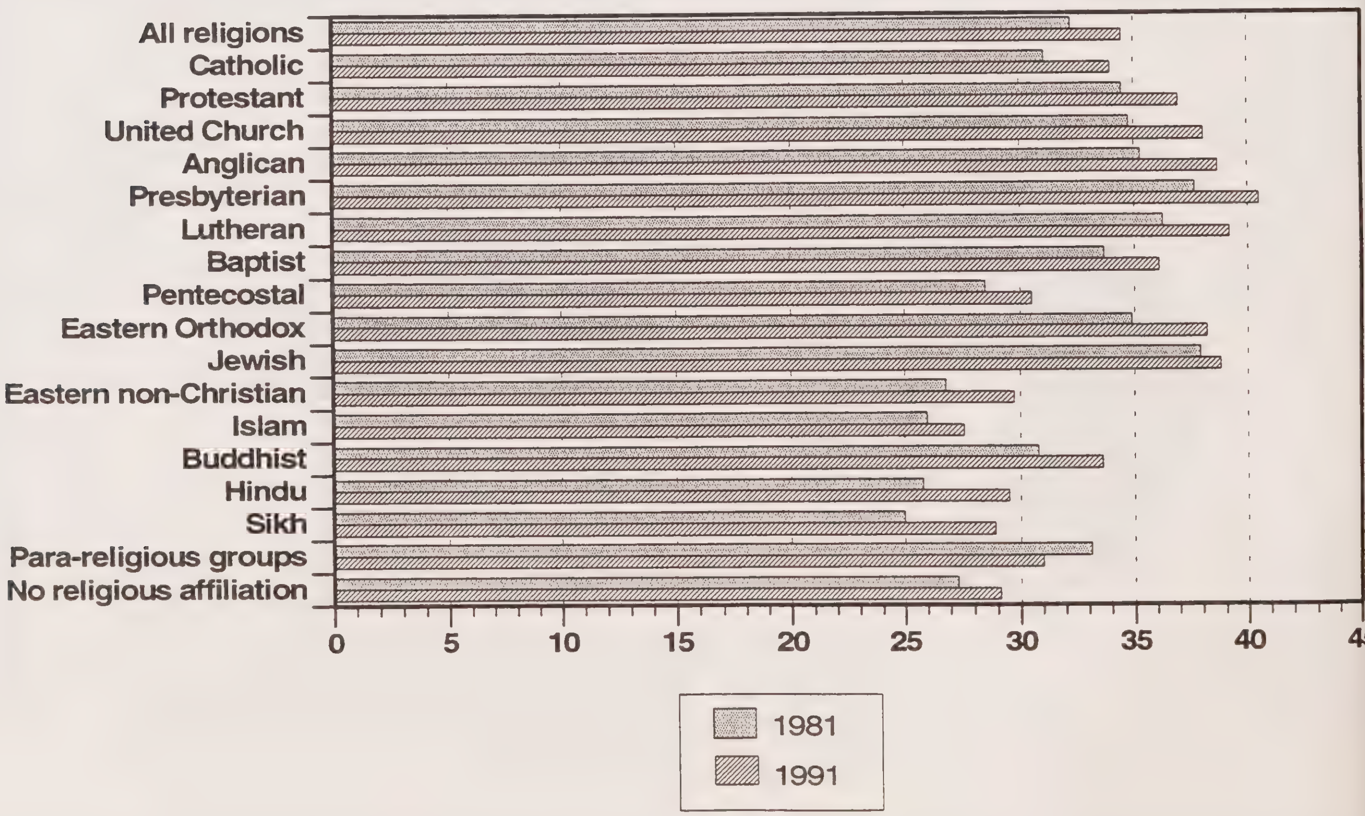
The average age of almost all major religious groups increased between 1981 and 1991, with the average age of Eastern Orthodox members increasing the most – from age 35 to 38 – followed by Catholics, increasing from age 31 to 34. Para-religious groups were an exception, with their average age decreasing from 33 in 1981 to 31 in 1991. Those religious groups experiencing growth during 1981-1991 tended to have a higher proportion of young people aged 0-14 (Eastern non-Christian: 25%, no religious affiliation: 26%, para-religious: 21%), compared with religions which declined (Presbyterian: 16%, Lutheran: 17%, and Anglican: 17%).

Religious affiliation varied by ethnic origin

Ethnic origins influence religious composition. Among the six largest ethnic groups in Canada, 64% of people with British and German origin reported a Protestant affiliation in 1991, while 94% of people with French and Italian origins reported a Catholic affiliation. These ethnic groups represented 13.4 million people.

Numbering close to 600,000, 59% of people with Chinese origins reported no religious affiliation in 1991, compared to 13% for the general population. About 51% of people who reported single Aboriginal origins were Catholic compared with 46% of the overall population.

Average Age by Major Religious Group



Religion by Age Groups, Canada, 1991

	Total population	Age group				
		Less than 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-and-over
		Percentage distribution				
All religions	26,994,040	21	14	34	20	11
Catholic	12,335,255	21	15	35	20	10
Protestant	9,780,715	19	13	32	21	14
United Chruch	3,093,120	19	12	32	22	16
Anglican	2,188,110	17	13	32	23	16
Presbyterian	636,295	16	11	30	24	19
Lutheran	636,205	17	12	30	25	16
Baptist	663,360	20	14	32	20	14
Pentecostal	436,435	27	17	33	16	7
Eastern Orthodox	387,390	16	15	30	25	14
Jewish	318,070	20	12	30	20	19
Eastern non-Christian	747,455	25	16	38	16	5
Islam	253,260	28	16	39	14	3
Buddhist	163,415	19	16	39	18	9
Hindu	157,010	24	16	40	17	4
Sikh	147,440	29	16	35	15	5
Para-religious	28,160	21	15	44	15	5
No religious affiliation	3,386,365	26	16	39	14	5

Religious Composition by Single Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1991

	Total	Catholic	Protestant	No religious affiliation	Other religions
		Percentage distribution			
Total population	26,994,045	46	36	13	5
British	5,611,050	21	64	14	1
French	6,146,605	94	3	3	-
German	911,560	24	64	12	-
Italian	750,055	94	4	2	-
Chinese	586,645	13	16	59	12
Aboriginal	470,615	51	34	13	2
Ukrainian	406,645	43	25	13	19

FAMILIES

In 1991, five out of six Canadians (84%) lived in families as husbands, wives, common-law spouses, lone parents or children. Just over one half of all families (52%) were comprised of a husband, wife and one or more children. However, 13% of all families had only one parent, and a further 35% of families had no children.

Families without children increasing

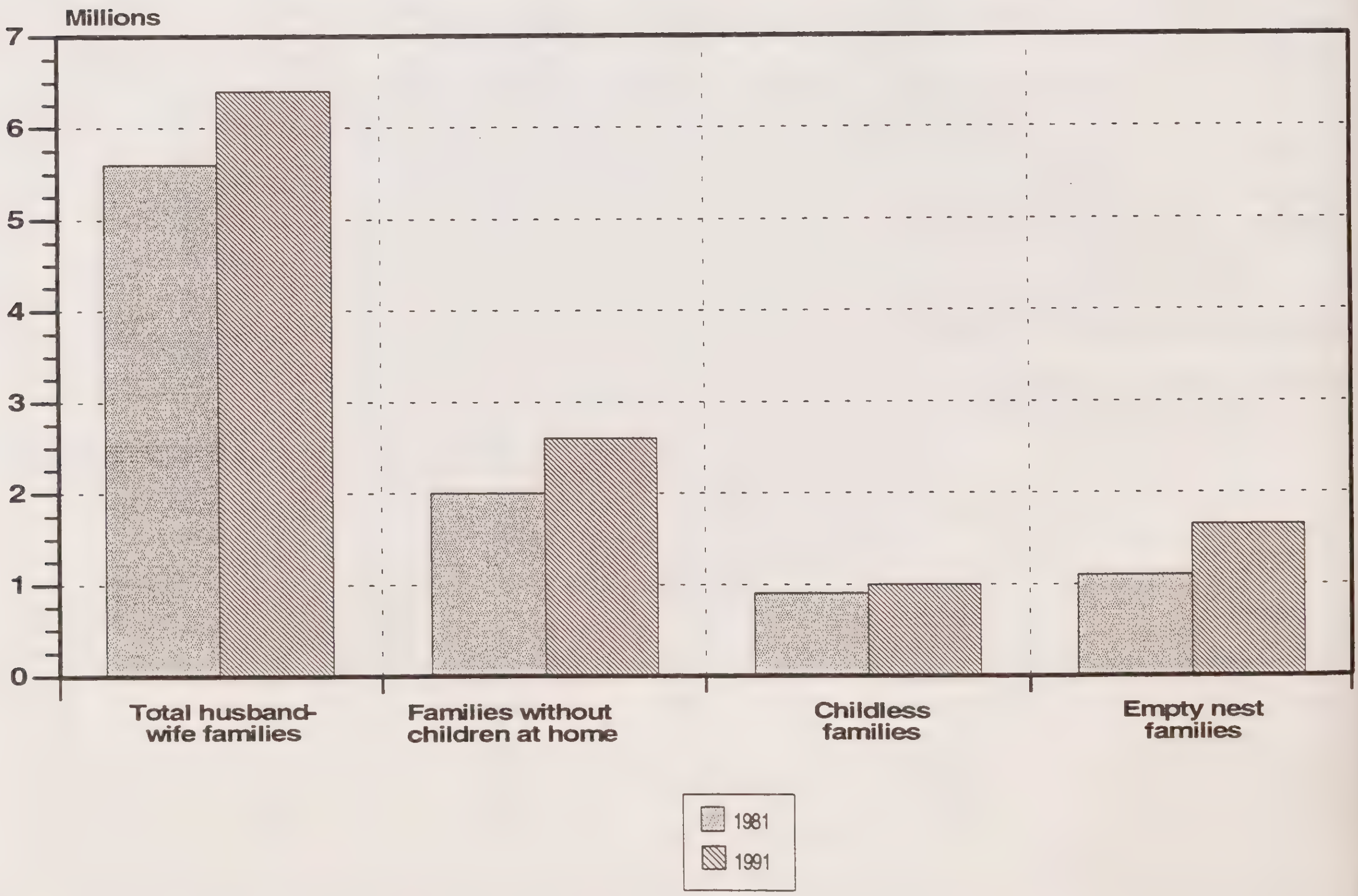
Over one million or 14% of all families were childless, that is, they had not yet had children, while another 21% were empty nest families in which the children had left home. In 21% of the childless families the wife was aged 45 or older.

While the number of families grew by 16% between 1981 and 1991, the number of empty nest families grew by a remarkable 40% in the same period, from just over 1 million to over 1.5 million family units. This evidence of the aging of the population also saw empty nest families grow from 19% of all husband-wife families in 1981 to close to 24% in 1991.

The Northwest Territories had the lowest proportion of families without children with 12% of their families being childless and 9% empty nesters. Newfoundland also had low proportions of families with no children: 9% childless and 16% empty nest.

The highest proportions of childless families were in the Yukon Territory (16%), Quebec (16%) and British Columbia (15%). In Saskatchewan (26%) and British Columbia (25%) over one quarter of all families were empty nest. Thus, in British Columbia, a total of 40% of all families had no children at home in 1991.

Childless and Empty Nest Families, Canada



Families Without Children at Home

		Total families	Families without children		
			Total	Empty nest	Childless
Canada	1981	6,325,315	2,012,635	1,090,835	921,810
	1991	7,355,730	2,571,825	1,529,170	1,042,655
Newfoundland	1981	135,130	28,820	16,970	11,860
	1991	150,715	37,435	23,660	13,770
Prince Edward Island	1981	30,285	8,315	5,025	3,290
	1991	33,900	10,240	6,655	3,580
Nova Scotia	1981	216,190	64,575	38,315	26,250
	1991	244,630	82,385	51,025	31,365
New Brunswick	1981	176,630	48,575	28,715	19,860
	1991	198,010	62,875	39,220	23,650
Quebec	1981	1,671,750	488,370	222,660	265,710
	1991	1,883,140	640,485	343,710	296,780
Ontario	1981	2,278,910	740,175	417,875	322,295
	1991	2,726,620	950,915	570,450	380,460
Manitoba	1981	262,235	89,075	54,330	34,750
	1991	285,895	101,910	64,930	36,980
Saskatchewan	1981	245,740	83,995	56,095	27,895
	1991	257,575	94,290	67,510	26,775
Alberta	1981	565,615	185,640	91,780	93,855
	1991	667,915	229,370	135,860	93,510
British Columbia	1981	727,685	271,520	157,845	113,685
	1991	887,505	357,030	223,865	133,155
Yukon	1981	5,675	1,760	580	1,175
	1991	7,105	2,295	1,170	1,135
Northwest Territories	1981	9,485	1,805	635	1,180
	1991	12,725	2,595	1,105	1,490

Home-owning families outnumbered renters by almost three to one

Close to three quarters of all families lived in a dwelling they owned, while just over one quarter lived in a dwelling they rented. Home ownership, however, varied significantly by family structure.

Female lone-parent families occupied higher density, smaller housing

Sixty percent of female lone-parent families lived in rented dwellings compared to 20% of husband-wife families with children at home and 29% of families with no children. Female lone-parent families also tended to have lower incomes and spent a larger proportion of their income on shelter than did husband-wife families. In 1990, the average income for female lone-parent families was $26,900, while husband-wife families had an average income of $55,200.

About 56% of female lone-parent families who rented spent 30% or more of their income on shelter, compared with husband-wife families with children (22%) and without children (21%).

While the majority of Canadian families lived in single-detached dwellings, female lone-parent families were more likely to live in higher density housing than husband-wife families. For example, 9% of female lone-parent families lived in apartment buildings with five or more stories compared to nearly 3% of husband-wife families with children.

A larger proportion of female lone-parent families lived in dwellings in need of major repairs (12% compared to 8% for husband-wife families with children and 7% for husband-wife families with no children).

Among families with children, female lone-parent families were more likely to occupy smaller dwellings.

Economic Characteristics of Families, Selected Census Families in Private Households, 1991

	Family structure			
	All families	Husband-wife families	Lone-parent families	
			Male	Female
Number (000s)	6,512	5,774	111	628
Owned dwelling (000s)	4,562	4,255	64	243
With mortgage (000s)	2,491	2,336	34	121
Average monthly shelter payments ($)	1,053	1,061	968	919
Without mortgage (000s)	2,071	1,919	30	122
Average monthly shelter payments ($)	292	293	277	285
Rented dwelling (000s)	1,754	1,333	44	378
Average monthly shelter payments ($)	580	596	579	525
Family income ($)	52,240	55,173	42,953	26,906

Overall, female lone-parent families generally paid a greater proportion of their income on shelter but occupied higher density, smaller and poorer quality housing than other families.

Female lone parents had lower educational attainment

In 1991, slightly more female lone parents (17%) had attained less than a grade nine education than husbands (15%) and wives (13%) in husband-wife families. Also, female lone parents were less likely to have a university education (16% compared with 19% of wives and 22% of husbands).

Labour force participation

Approximately 60% of female lone parents were in the labour force in 1991. Of those who were not, 30% had at least one child who was. By comparison, just over 63% of wives and close to 80% of husbands in husband-wife families were in the labour force.

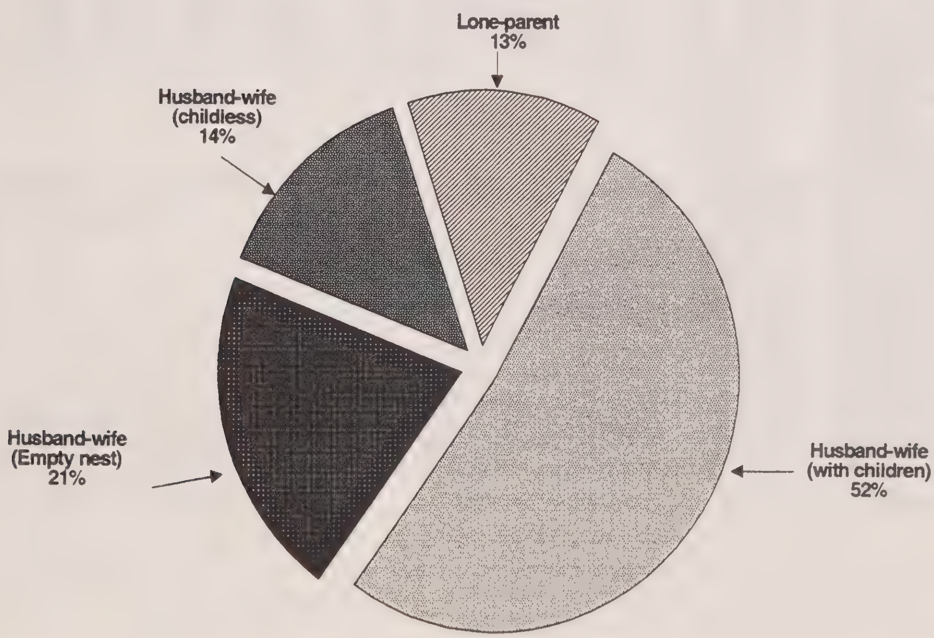
Diversity in families

Husband-wife families represented 87% of all families in 1991. Among all families, however, those headed by legally married couples declined from 83% in 1981 to 77% (5.7 million families) in 1991. Partially offsetting this decline was an increase in families headed by common-law couples, from 6% in 1981 to 10% (720,000 families) in 1991.

The most recent census showed that lone-parent families continued to increase in number and proportion, accounting for 13% of all families in 1991, up from 11% in 1981.

Just over one half of all husband-wife families had two persons in the labour force while 20% had one, 14% had three or more, and close to 15% had none.

Census Families in Canada, 1991



Total census families = 7,355,730

FERTILITY

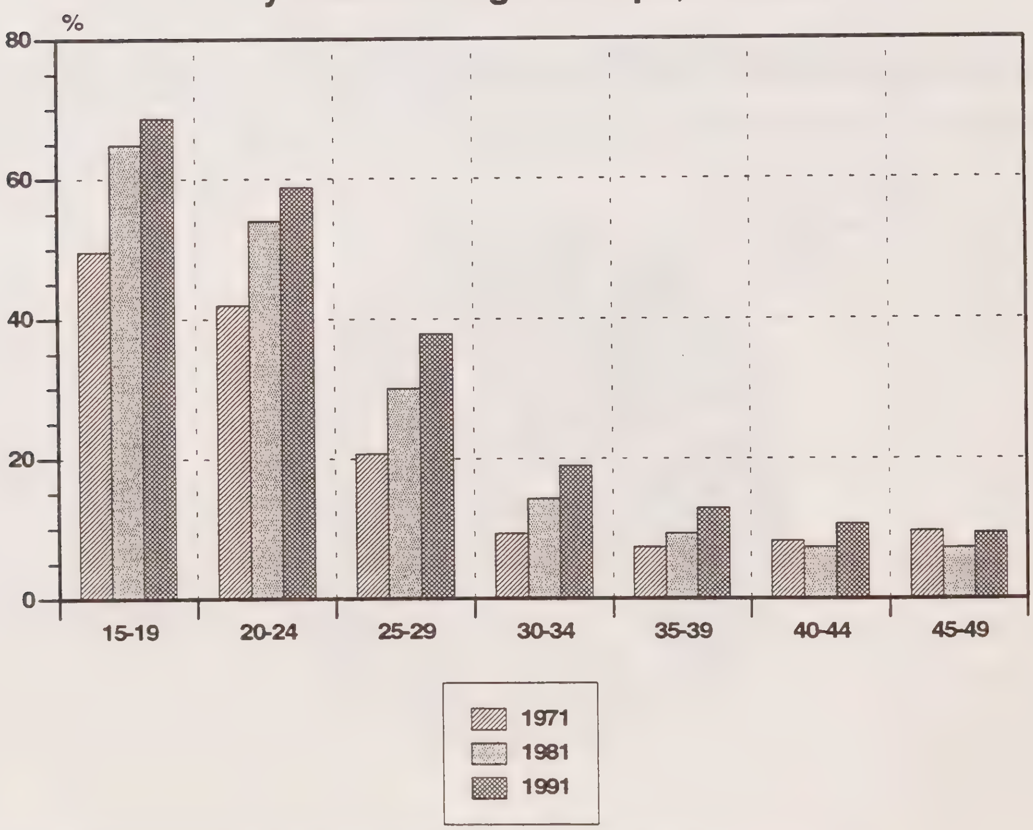
Women in Canada continued to delay childbearing

The proportion of women who were or had been married but had not yet had children has increased in Canada during the past two decades. In 1991, 38% of these women aged 25-29 had yet to bear children, compared with 21% in 1971. Among women aged 35-39, the corresponding percentage rose from 7% to 13%. This increase among the latter age group likely reflects a growth in the level of childlessness in Canada, as it is relatively uncommon for women to have their first child beyond the age of 39.

Several alternate indexes are used in examining fertility patterns. The analysis in today's edition of The Daily is based on the definition traditionally used in the census. According to this definition, fertility is the number of children ever born alive to women aged 15 and older. The census definition includes children who died after birth and excludes stillbirths. Adopted children and stepchildren are excluded in these fertility measures. Unless otherwise stated, the census fertility data presented in this report include children ever born to women who have ever been married (currently, or previously married), aged 15-44. This group of women was chosen to allow comparison with previous censuses.

Although it is not used in the present context, the total fertility rate (TFR) is an alternate indicator commonly used in other Statistics Canada releases, particularly those from the Canadian Centre for Health Information. The TFR is the number of children a women would have during her lifetime if she were to experience the childbearing patterns of a specific period.

Married Women*, Who had Never had Children, by Selected Age Groups, Canada



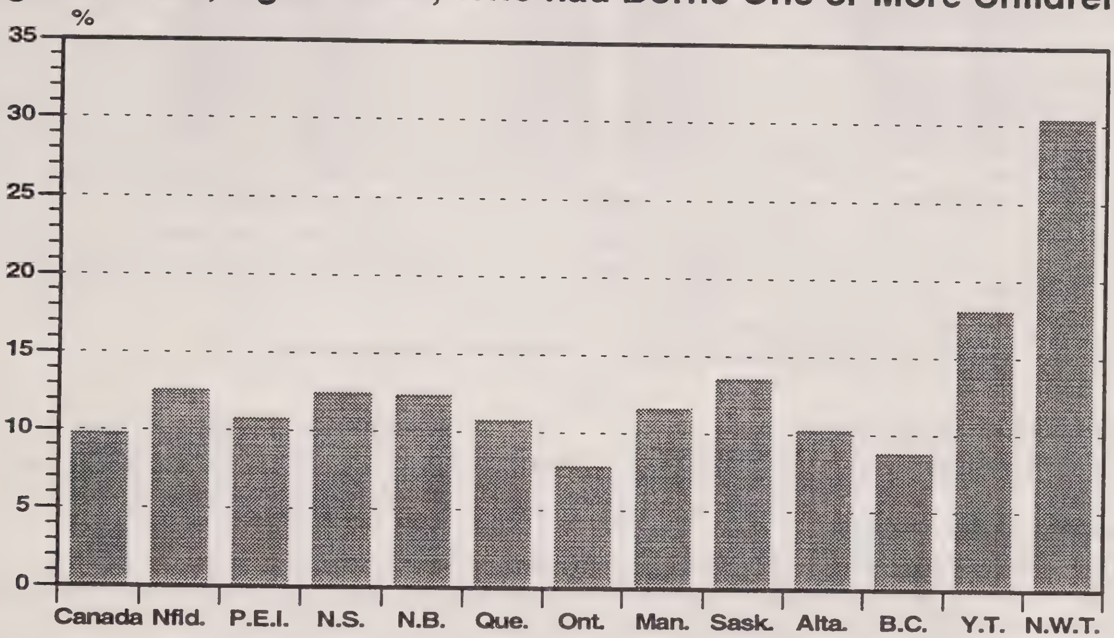
* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married.

)ne in 10 single women had at least ›ne child

'he 1991 Census collected, for the first time, fertility ıformation from women who had never been married nd who were not in common-law relationships – that ', single women. The average number of children born per 1,000 single women aged 15-44 was 145, compared to 1,622 per 1,000 for married women, and 873 per 1,000 for women living common law.

Among single women in 1991, 10% had borne at least one child. This percentage varied from a low of 8% in Ontario to considerably higher levels in Saskatchewan (14%), the Yukon (18%) and the Northwest Territories (30%).

Single Women, Aged 15-44, Who had Borne One or More Children, 1991



ıe average number of children born to 'arried women declined

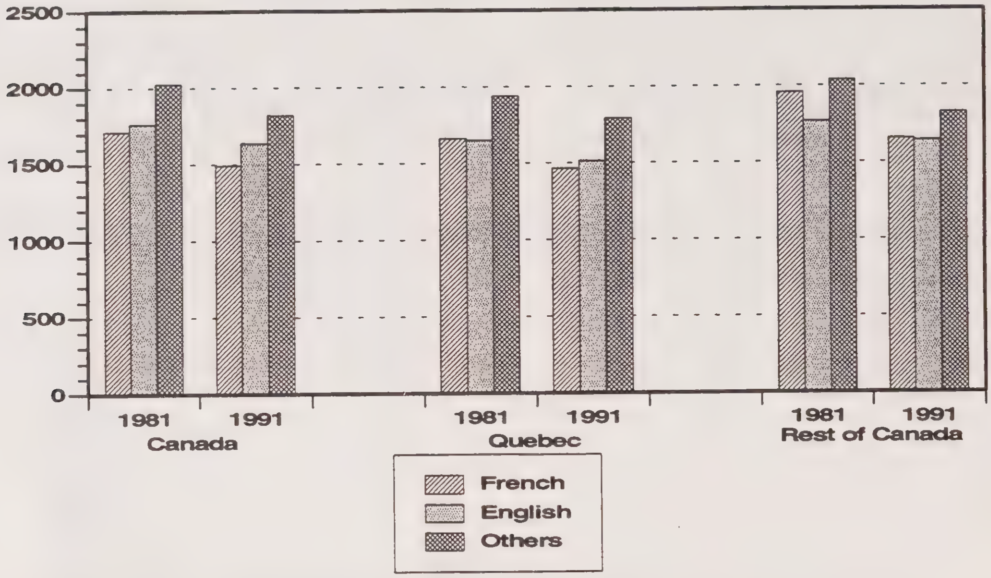
:1991, the average number of children ever born to ›men aged 15-44 who were or had been married, ‹s 1,628 per 1,000. This was down from 1,781 in 81. During the same period, this average also clined for married women aged 35-44, from 2,562 :2,029.

Between 1981 and 1991, Newfoundland ›erienced the largest decline, from 2,371 to 1,930 ldren per 1,000 married women. This was followed sely by New Brunswick, from 2,050 to 1,733. The allest decline occurred in Alberta, from 1,746 to '15.

Mother tongue and fertility

At the national level in 1991, the number of children ever born to women with English mother tongue (1,636 per 1,000) was higher than the number for women with French mother tongue (1,494). The difference in the national rates, however, was more a reflection of regional differences than of differences between the two official language groups. In Quebec, the difference in the number of children born to women of French and English mother tongue was small (1,465 compared with 1,511 per 1,000 respectively) and elsewhere in Canada even less (1,652 compared to 1,640). While the rates declined for women of both English and French mother tongue between 1981 and 1991 (inside and outside Quebec), the decline was more rapid among women of French mother tongue than among those who spoke English.

Children Ever Born per 1,000 Married Women* Aged 15-44, by the Mother's Mother Tongue



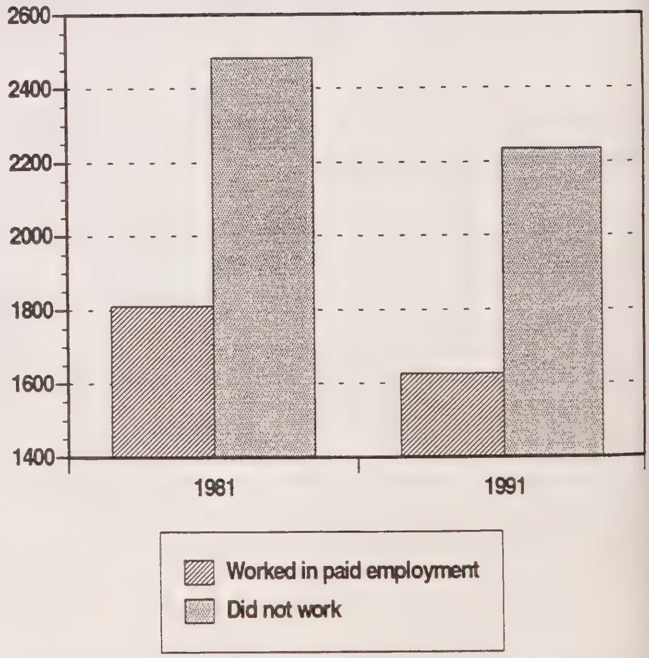
* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married.

Labour force participation and education influenced fertility

Labour force participation and higher levels of education have both been linked with lower levels of fertility in Canada. For example, women who had worked recently in the paid labour force had lower fertility than those who had not. Among married women aged 25-44 who had worked since January 1990, the average number of children born per 1,000 women was 1,627. Among women who had not worked since that date, the average was higher at 2,236. Correspondingly, this average varied from a low of 1,327 for women with a university degree through to a high of 2,461 for those with less than grade 9 education.

Over the 1981-1991 period, there was little indication that there had been a convergence in the fertility of women in and outside the paid labour force (with the difference remaining at 37% in both the 1981 and 1991 Censuses). However, among women of different education levels, there has been a slight convergence in fertility. For example, in comparing the fertility of women with a university degree and those with less than grade 9, the difference in 1991 was 85%, down from 127% in 1981.

Children Ever Born per 1,000 Married Women* Aged 25-44, by Work Experience, Canada



* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married

nmigrant women had slightly more hildren

ne average number of children for immigrant women as slightly higher than among women born in anada. While this average declined among nmigrant women from 1,880 in 1981 to 1,755 in 991, among Canadian-born women the decline was ven more pronounced, from 1,759 to 1,599. Among anada's population, immigrant women averaged)% more children in 1991 than women born in anada.

Among immigrant women in Canada, those from entral America had the highest average number of iildren (2,268 per 1,000). They were followed osely by immigrant women born in West Asia and e Middle East (2,004) and Southern Europe (2,001). nmigrant women born in Eastern Europe (1,477) nd East Asia (1,518) had the lowest averages in 991, and they experienced the largest decline in rtility since 1981.

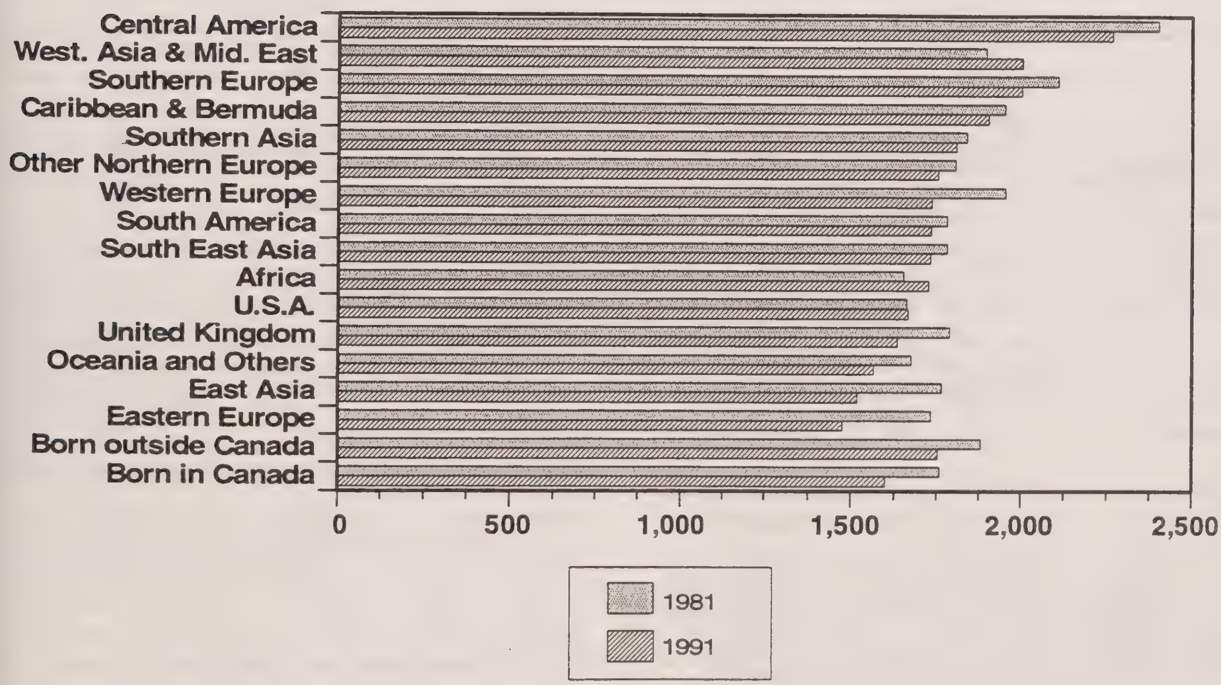
Fertility varied by ethnicity

Among the 10 largest ethnic groups (based on single responses) the lowest average number of children were for women of Chinese (1,495) and French (1,505) ancestry. This average was slightly higher among women of Ukrainian (1,515), Italian (1,644), British (1,662) and Dutch (1,934) origins. Of the 10 largest groups, women of Aboriginal ancestry had the highest number of children (2,592 per 1,000 women).

Over the 1981-1991 period, women of Italian and Chinese origins exhibited the largest declines in the number of children (at 16% and 13% respectively). Although Aboriginal women also experienced a large decline (13%), their average continued to remain significantly higher than among any other major ethnic group in Canada.

Childlessness (as measured by the percentage of women who were or had been married, aged 35-44 and who had not borne any children) was the highest among Ukrainians (16%) and lowest among women of Aboriginal ancestry (5%), followed by women of East Indian origin (7%).

Children Ever Born per 1,000 Married Women* Aged 15-44 by Country of Birth



* Married women includes women now married as well as those who have been married.

PLACE OF WORK

In 1991, 90% of employed Canadians left their homes to work at another location, while 1.1 million (8%) worked at home; 152,000 (1%) reported having no usual place of work (such as construction workers), and another 46,000 (0.4%) reported working outside the country.

Close to 1.1 million of the employed labour force worked at home

In 1991, 8% (1,078,880) of the employed labour force worked at home. Saskatchewan recorded the highest percentage (22%) of people working at home. The western provinces in general showed the highest percentages of people working at home, with a large number of respondents indicating that they lived and worked on a farm. Nationally, 26% of Canadians who worked at home, worked and lived on a farm.

Working at home can be measured in different ways. The place of work question asked in the 1991 Census does not measure "telework".

The telework phenomenon was investigated by Statistics Canada's **"Survey of Work Arrangements"**. This survey, a supplement to the November 1991 Labour Force Survey, gathered comprehensive data on the work routines of paid workers only. Just over **600,000** employees reported working some or all of their scheduled hours at home.

Employed Labour Force by Place of Work, 1991

	Place of work									
	Total		Usual place of work		Work at home		No usual place of work		Work outside Canada	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Canada	13,005,505	100	11,729,265	90.2	1,078,880	8.3	151,530	1.2	45,830	0.4
Newfoundland	192,890	100	172,940	89.7	17,030	8.8	2,035	1.1	880	0.5
Prince Edward Island	59,070	100	51,485	87.2	6,230	10.5	1,155	2.0	195	0.3
Nova Scotia	390,785	100	357,500	91.5	25,405	6.5	6,070	1.6	1,810	0.5
New Brunswick	300,965	100	276,295	91.8	19,910	6.6	3,145	1.0	1,610	0.5
Quebec	3,110,795	100	2,858,670	91.9	219,180	7.0	24,085	0.8	8,855	0.3
Ontario	5,041,935	100	4,629,250	91.8	343,720	6.8	49,140	1.0	19,835	0.4
Manitoba	521,490	100	451,105	86.5	62,690	12.0	6,250	1.2	1,445	0.3
Saskatchewan	470,475	100	359,000	76.3	105,335	22.4	5,150	1.1	990	0.2
Alberta	1,308,795	100	1,136,250	86.8	149,070	11.4	19,695	1.5	3,780	0.3
British Columbia	1,568,780	100	1,400,130	89.2	127,740	8.1	34,530	2.2	6,385	0.4
Yukon	15,040	100	13,495	89.7	1,390	9.2	135	0.9	20	0.1
Northwest Territories	24,475	100	23,140	94.5	1,175	4.8	135	0.6	20	0.1

Average Distance* Between Place of Residence and Place of Work of the Employed Labour Force

	Lived in CMA Worked in CMA	Lived outside CMA Worked in CMA	Lived in CMA Worked outside CMA
		Distance in kilometres	
St. John's	6	58	59
Halifax	8	60	77
Saint John	10	71	61
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	7	62	77
Québec	8	62	61
Sherbrooke	5	39	34
Trois-Rivières	6	47	30
Montréal	10	48	59
Ottawa-Hull	10	54	43
Oshawa	7	43	84
Toronto	12	52	86
Hamilton	7	38	70
St. Catharines-Niagara	7	46	35
Kitchener	6	35	29
London	6	49	36
Windsor	7	34	23
Sudbury	10	57	65
Thunder Bay	7	37	126
Winnipeg	9	47	58
Regina	5	63	88
Saskatoon	6	81	89
Calgary	9	59	75
Edmonton	10	67	85
Vancouver	10	51	82
Victoria	7	58	70
All Census Metropolitan Areas	10	50	59

* (based on commuters travelling 200 km or less)

lose to 46,000 Canadians worked utside Canada

lose to 46,000 people reported working outside the ountry in 1991. Of these, 15,000 lived and worked ıtside the country (such as diplomats, Canadian rmed Forces personnel) when the census was onducted. Another 31,000 lived in Canada but orked outside of the country.

oing that "extra mile" to get to work

or people living and working within a census etropolitan area, the average one-way commute stance was 10 km.

Those who commuted into metropolitan areas to ork in 1991, travelled an average of 50 km (one ay). However, the travel distance varied gnificantly among metropolitan areas. Those who commuted to the metropolitan areas of Saskatoon (81 km) and Saint John (71 km) travelled over twice the distance as people who commuted to Kitchener (35 km) or Windsor (34 km). Those commuting into the metropolitan areas of Chicoutimi-Jonquière, Québec, Regina and Edmonton travelled over 60 km on average.

For people living within a metropolitan area and working outside of it, the average one-way commute distance was 59 km.

Place of work

Place of work information was collected from Canadians 15 years of age and older (excluding institutional residents) who had worked since January 1, 1990. The information refers to the job held in the week prior to enumeration. However, if a person had not worked in that week, but had worked since January 1, 1990, the information refers to the job held longest during that period.

Data Comparability and Content Considerations

Users of Census data should take into account factors which could affect the comparability of 1991 Census data with those from previous Censuses.

Changes in the Completeness of Enumeration: No national census can obtain a complete enumeration of the population. Variations in the completeness of enumeration can occur from one census to another. Estimates of the completeness of the 1991 Census are now available.

Non-permanent Residents: In 1991, the Census counted both permanent and non-permanent residents of Canada. Non-permanent residents are persons who held student or employment authorizations, Minister's permits or who were refugee claimants; the 1991 Census enumerated some 223,410 non-permanent residents in Canada, representing slightly less than 1% of the total population. Users should be especially careful when comparing data from 1991 and previous Censuses in geographic areas where there is a concentration of non-permanent residents, particularly the major metropolitan areas of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves: Some Indian reserves and Indian settlements (a total of 78) were incompletely enumerated during the 1991 Census. Data for 1991 are therefore not available for those reserves and settlements. Because of the missing data, users are cautioned that for affected geographic areas, comparisons (e.g. percentage change) between 1986 and 1991 are not exact. For larger geographic areas (Canada, provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas) the impact of the missing data is quite small.

Exclusion of Institutional Residents: The analysis is based on data collected from a sample of 20% of households which completed the long form questionnaire. As with the 1986 and 1981 Censuses, the data do not include institutional residents. The total number after weighting (26,994,000) is slightly smaller than the 100% data (27,297,000).

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Statistics Canada

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Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Therapeutic Abortions,** 1991 — 2
  In 1991, 95,059 abortions were performed on Canadians. This included 70,277 therapeutic abortions performed in Canadian hospitals, 23,343 therapeutic abortions performed in clinics in the seven reporting provinces, and 1,439 legal abortions from the United States.

- **Help-wanted Index,** May 1993 — 4
  The Help-wanted Index increased eight points to 95 in May. This is the largest month-to-month increase since the index bottomed at 83 in early 1992.

- **Short-term Expectations Survey** — 6
  A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 10

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: May 1993

MAJOR RELEASES

Therapeutic Abortions

1991

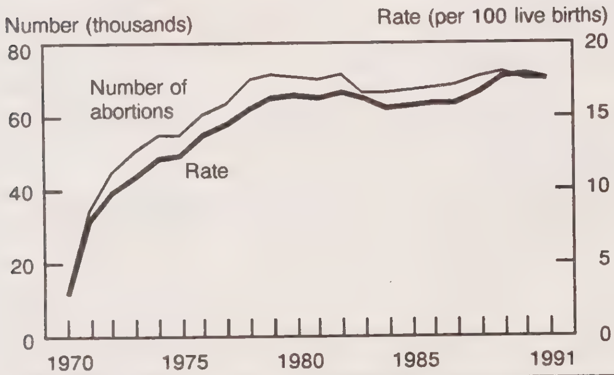
In 1991, 95,059 abortions were performed on Canadians. This included 70,277 therapeutic abortions performed in Canadian hospitals, 23,343 therapeutic abortions performed in clinics in the seven reporting provinces, and 1,439 legal abortions from the United States. This is a 2.3% increase from 92,901 therapeutic abortions in 1990.

The addition of therapeutic abortions from clinics in Canada and legal abortions from the United States increased the abortion rate to 23.6 per 100 live births in 1991, compared with 22.9 in 1990.

Therapeutic Abortions Performed in Hospitals

In 1991, 70,277 therapeutic abortions were obtained by Canadians in Canadian hospitals (in the 10 provinces and the two territories), a 1.1% decrease from 71,092 in 1990. Since 1971, the number of therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals increased in most years to a high of 71,092 in 1990.

Therapeutic Abortions Performed in Hospitals on Canadians



The 1991 rate of 17.5 abortions per 100 live births for therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals remained unchanged from 1990.

For the provinces and territories, the 1991 rates for therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals ranged from 1.2 abortions per 100 live births for women residing in Prince Edward Island to 25.9 for women residing in the Yukon Territory. Because of the small numbers of abortions to residents of Prince Edward Island (23), the Yukon (147) and the Northwest Territories (330), year-to-year comparisons of rates should be interpreted with extreme caution.

Of the Canadians who obtained therapeutic abortions in hospitals during 1991, 19.8% were younger than 20, 53.4% were between 20 and 29 years, 24.3% between 30 and 39 years, and the remaining 2.3% were 40 years or older. Among those who obtained abortions, 64.8% were single, 22.8% married, and the remaining 12.4% were separated, divorced, widowed, or living common-law.

Among those who received therapeutic abortions in hospitals, 51.4% had no deliveries prior to the abortion, 20.6% had one delivery, and 23% had at least two prior deliveries (this information was not reported for the remaining 5% of recipients).

Therapeutic Abortions Performed in Clinics

The number of reported therapeutic abortions performed in clinics in Canada was 23,343 in 1991. The 1991 data for clinics is based on reports from seven provinces: Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

In 1991, abortion data from clinics was reported for the first time by Alberta, while all other provinces except Quebec were reporting for the second time. In 1990, 20,236 therapeutic abortions were performed in Canadian clinics (excluding those in Alberta).

Therapeutic Abortions Performed in Border States

The states along the Canada-United States border reported 1,439 legal abortions performed on Canadians in 1991. This is an 8.5% decrease from the 1,573 legal abortions performed in 1990.

Further tabulations of 1991 statistics on therapeutic abortions may be obtained from the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

For additional information about the release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-1764), Canadian Centre for Health Information. □

Therapeutic Abortions Performed in Hospitals and Rates by Province or Territory of Residence

	Number of Therapeutic Abortions			Rate per 100 live births		
	1981	1990	1991	1981	1990	1991
Canada[1]	**65,053**	**71,092**	**70,277**	**17.5**	**17.5**	**17.5**
Newfoundland	470	462	437	4.6	6.1	6.1
Prince Edward Island	27	51	23	1.4	2.5	1.2
Nova Scotia	1,689	1,871	1,778	14.0	14.5	14.8
New Brunswick	444	542	602	4.2	5.5	6.3
Quebec	9,042	14,438	14,727	9.5	14.7	15.1
Ontario	30,463	31,224	31,344	24.9	20.7	20.7
Manitoba	1,610	2,529	2,524	10.0	14.6	14.6
Saskatchewan	1,627	1,336	1,289	9.5	8.3	8.4
Alberta	6,757	6,621	6,335	15.8	15.4	14.8
British Columbia	12,619	11,518	10,726	30.4	25.2	23.5
Yukon Territory	123	142	147	22.9	25.6	25.9
Northwest Territories	179	335	330	13.7	21.1	20.2

[1] *May include cases not reported for residence.*

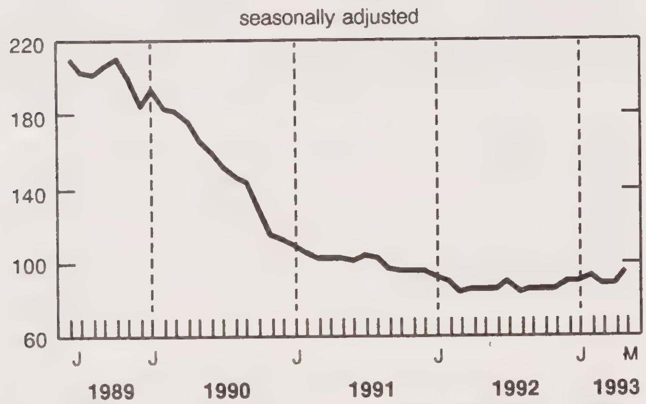
Help-wanted Index

May 1993

The Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100) increased eight points to 95 in May. This is the largest month-to-month increase since the index bottomed at 83 in early 1992.

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index (1991 = 100)



Seasonally Adjusted

Between April and May, the Help-wanted Index for Canada (1991 = 100) increased eight points to 95.

After reaching a peak of 217 at the beginning of 1989, the index started a downward trend. It bottomed at 83 in early 1992. After fluctuating close to this level until November, it increased to 88 in December 1992. Since then, the index remained virtually unchanged until April 1993, when it stood at 87.

Changes by Region

Between April and May 1993, the Help-wanted Index advanced in all the regions. The index increased 10% in the Prairie provinces (from 79 to 87), 9% in Quebec (from 89 to 97), 8% in British Columbia (from 83 to 90), 7% in the Atlantic provinces (from 94 to 101) and 4% in Ontario (from 92 to 96).

Compared with May 1992, the Help-wanted Index rose 17% in Quebec, 16% in the Atlantic provinces, 10% in Ontario, 7% in the Prairie provinces and 3% in British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indices for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

Since January 1993, the Help-wanted Index has been re-indexed to 1991 (1991 = 100). The revised estimates, starting in January 1981, are available on CANSIM and in an occasional report, *Help-wanted Index* (71-540). On request, for $30, the revised data for Canada and the five regions can also be obtained by fax or on diskette.

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division, fax (613-951-4087). □

Help-Wanted Index
(1991 = 100)

	May 1992	March 1993	April 1993	May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
					% change	
	seasonally adjusted					
Canada	**84**	**87**	**87**	**95**	**13.1**	**9.2**
Atlantic Provinces	87	93	94	101	16.1	7.4
Quebec	83	88	89	97	16.9	9.0
Ontario	87	85	92	96	10.3	4.3
Prairies Provinces	81	84	79	87	7.4	10.1
British Columbia	87	81	83	90	3.4	8.4

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economic analysts (an average of 23 participants) for a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

This month, participants were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index and the unemployment rate for May 1993, the level of merchandise exports and imports for April 1993, as well as the month-to-month change in the Gross Domestic Product at factor cost from March to April 1993.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index for May is forecast at 2.0%, with minimum and maximum values of +1.5% and +2.2%, respectively. In April, the mean forecast (+2.1%) overestimated the outcome (+1.8%).

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for May is 11.3% (minimum 11.1%, maximum 11.6%). For April, the mean forecast (11.0%) underestimated the outcome by 0.4 percentage points.

April merchandise exports are forecast to be $14.6 billion, with a minimum and maximum of $14.2 billion and $14.8 billion, respectively. For March, the mean forecast ($14.4 billion) underestimated the outcome by a slight $0.1 billion.

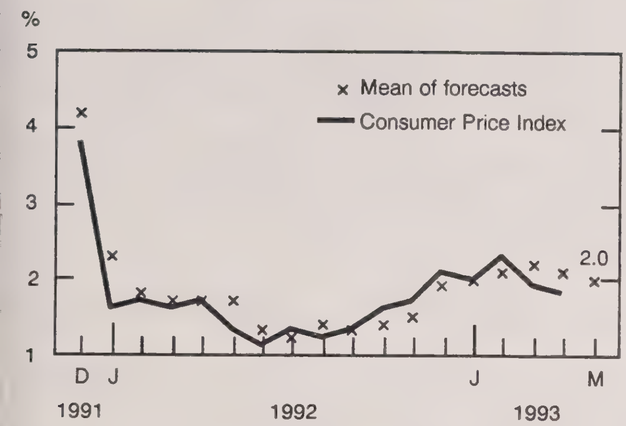
April merchandise imports are forecast at $13.7 billion, with minimum and maximum values of $13.2 billion and $14.0 billion, respectively. For March, a mean forecast of $13.4 billion underestimated actual imports of $13.8 billion.

The Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.3% between March and April 1993, with minimum and maximum changes of +0.1% and +0.5%. Between February and March 1993, the mean forecast (+0.3%) underestimated the outcome (+0.7%).

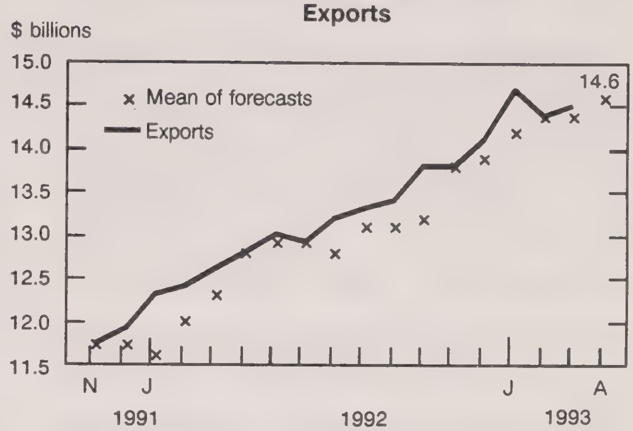
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568).

FORECASTS VS. ACTUAL

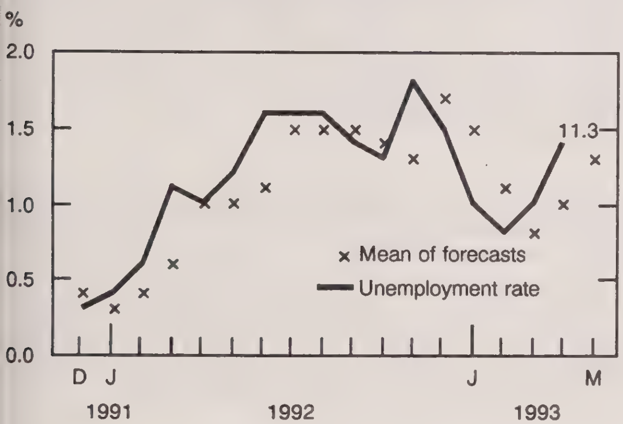
Consumer Price Index



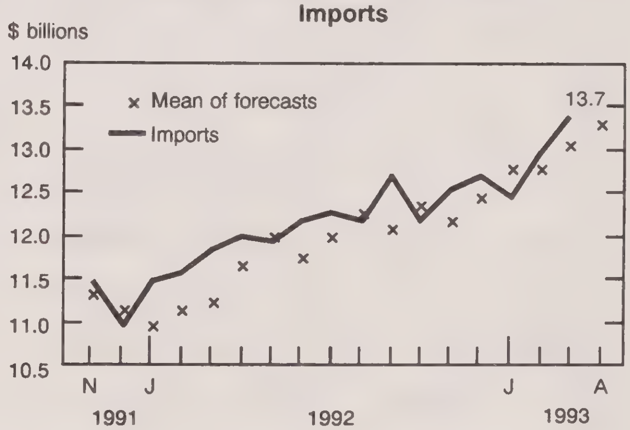
Canadian International Trade Exports



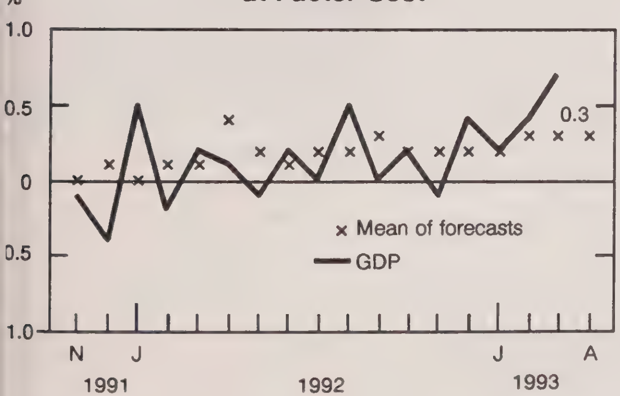
Unemployment Rate



Canadian International Trade Imports



Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost



■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

April 1993

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for April 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 61 847 tonnes in April 1993, a decrease of 5.0% from 65 086 tonnes shipped in the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The April 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Cement

April 1993

Manufacturers shipped 663 656 tonnes of cement in April 1993, a 1.1% increase from 656 387[r] (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier and a 40.6% increase from 472 040 tonnes shipped in March 1993.

For January to April 1993, shipments totalled 1 717 932 tonnes, down 0.3% from the 1 722 874[r] tonnes shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The April 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

April 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 516 338 metric bundles in April 1993, an increase of 1.8% from the 4 437 929 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to April 1993, shipments totalled 9 586 195[r] (revised) metric bundles, down 8.6% from 10 490 418 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The April 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

April 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 716 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in April 1993, an increase of 20.2% from the 2 259 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) shipped in April 1992.

For January to April 1993, shipments totalled 9 706 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), an increase of 7.5% from 9 028 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 and 122 (series 4-7).

The April 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
April 1993

Production of process cheese in April 1993 totalled 4 328 408 kilograms, a decrease of 53.6% from March 1993 and a decrease of 31.5% from April 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1993 totalled 24 832 065 kilograms, compared with 23 160 976r (revised) the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder during April totalled 278 600 kilograms, a decrease of 42.5% from March 1993 and a decrease of 40.6% from April 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of April totalled 1 538 997 kilograms, compared to 1 579 153 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The April 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics
March 1993

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in March 1993 increased to 46 936 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.3% from March 1992. Exports jumped 41.6% to 2 497 GWh, but imports decreased from 839 GWh to 825 GWh.

Year-to-date at the end of March 1993, net generation was 145 317 GWh, up 2.5% over the previous year. Exports, at 7 591 GWh, rose 19.2% but imports, at 1 858, fell 11.1% compared to the January-March 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987 to 3999.

The March 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Greenhouse Industry
1992

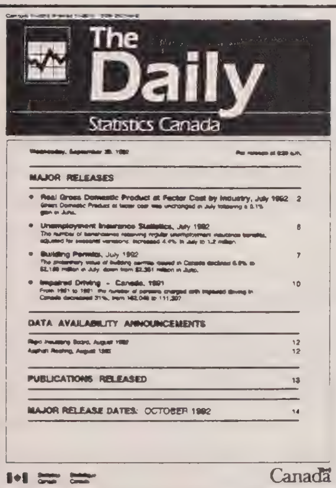
Preliminary 1992 data for the greenhouse industry are now available. Data is available on market structure, the state of demand and on production factors such as area under glass and plastic, gross yearly payroll and total investment in the industry.

Data are also available on the production of ornamentals and greenhouse vegetables. The vegetable data (production and farm value) are available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1058.

For further information order the 1992 issue of *Greenhouse Industry* (22-202, $26), which will be available in July.

For further information, contact Ron Brzezinski (613-951-3866), Agriculture Division. ■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MAJOR RELEASES
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Statistics Updates, May 1993.
Catalogue number 23-603EU
(Canada: $90; United States: US$108;
Other Countries: US$126).

The Sugar Situation, April 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter Ended March 1993.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32;
Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, March 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120;
Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Gypsum Products, April 1993.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, April 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, April 1993.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56; United States: US$6.70/US$67;
Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78).

Telephone Statistics, March 1993.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100;
Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

May 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Aggregate Productivity Measures and Unit Labour Costs	1992	May 17, 1993
Agriculture Production Account	1992	May 26, 1993
Apartment Construction Price Index	First Quarter 1993	May 6, 1993
Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Poultry Meats and Eggs	1992	May 19, 1993
Asphalt Roofing	March 1993	May 3, 1993
Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs	April 1993	May 17, 1993
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	May 1993	May 17, 1993
Balance Sheet of the Agricultural Sector	December 31, 1992	May 26, 1993
Basic Summary Tabulations	1991 Census	May 10, 1993
	1991 Census	May 21, 1993
Book Publishing and Exclusive Agency Distribution	1991-92	May 31, 1993
Cable Television Industry	1992	May 14, 1993
Canada's International Transactions in Securities	March 1993	May 25, 1993
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	March 1993	May 25, 1993
Canadian Economic Observer	May 1993	May 20, 1993
Capital Expenditures on Machinery and Equipment by Type of Asset	1991 Actual and 1992-93 Advance Estimates	May 6, 1993
Cement	March 1993	May 5, 1993
Community Profiles	1990	May 28, 1993
Composite Leading Indicator	April 1993	May 12, 1993
Construction in Canada	1993	May 6, 1993
Construction Type Plywood	March 1993	May 17, 1993
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	April 1993	May 21, 1993
Consumer Price Index	April 1993	May 20, 1993
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	April 1993	May 25, 1993
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	February 1993	May 31, 1993

Index to Data Releases, May 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Dairy Review	March 1993	May 13, 1993
Deaths in Canada	1991	May 6, 1993
Deliveries of Major Grains	March 1993	May 13, 1993
Department Store Sales	April 1993 (Advance Release)	May 19, 1993
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	March 1993	May 17, 1993
Direct Program Payments in Agriculture	1992	May 26, 1993
Direct Selling in Canada	1991	May 5, 1993
Electric Lamps	April 1993	May 13, 1993
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	January-April 1993	May 27, 1993
Electric Storage Batteries	March 1993	May 12, 1993
Employment, Earnings and Hours	March 1993	May 28, 1993
Estimates of Labour Income	February 1993	May 7, 1993
Export and Import Price Indexes	March 1993	May 19, 1993
Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes	First Quarter 1993	May 13, 1993
Farm Business Cash Flow Summaries	1981-1992	May 26, 1993
Farm Capital Value	July 1, 1992	May 26, 1993
Farm Cash Receipts	January-March 1993	May 26, 1993
Farm Debt	December 31, 1992	May 26, 1993
Farm Input Price Index	First Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)	May 20, 1993
Farm Product Price Index	March 1993	May 10, 1993
Footwear Statistics	First Quarter 1993	May 17, 1993
For-hire Trucking (Commodity Origin and Destination) Statistics	Third and Fourth Quarters of 1991	May 6, 1993
Gypsum Products	April 1993	May 28, 1993
Help-wanted Index	April 1993	May 5, 1993
Income After Tax, Distribution by Size in Canada	1991	May 3, 1993
Incomes of Households, Families and Individuals — Microdata Tapes	1991	May 7, 1993
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	April 1993	May 31, 1993
Industrial Product Price Index	April 1993	May 27, 1993
International Travel Account	First Quarter 1993	May 27, 1993
Labour Force Survey	April 1993	May 7, 1993
Local Government Long-term Debt	April 1993	May 21, 1993
Local Government Short-term Debt	March 1993	May 21, 1993
Local Public Sector Employment and Remuneration	Fourth Quarter 1992	May 19, 1993
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	First Quarter 1993 (Preliminary)	May 18, 1993
Milling and Crushing Statistics	March 1993	May 12, 1993
Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation	April 1993	May 21, 1993

Index to Data Releases, May 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Mobility and Migration, Major Fields of Study of Postsecondary Graduates, Educational Attainment and School Attendance, Housing Costs and Other Characteristics of Canadian Households	1991 Census	May 11, 1993
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	March 1993	May 28, 1993
Motor Carriers of Freight Annual Survey (Private Carriers)	1990	May 14, 1993
Net Farm Income	1992	May 26, 1993
New Housing Price Index	March 1993	May 12, 1993
	March 1993	May 10, 1993
New Motor Vehicle Sales	March 1993	May 14, 1993
Non-residential Construction Price Index	First Quarter 1993	May 3, 1993
Offences Against the Administration of Youth Justice in Canada	1991-92	May 31, 1993
Oil Pipeline Transport	February 1993	May 5, 1993
Oils and Fat	March 1993	May 12, 1993
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	March 1993	May 6, 1993
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	March 1993	May 10, 1993
Persons Not in the Labour Force	November 1992	May 19, 1993
Plastic Film and Bags	First Quarter 1993	May 18, 1993
Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	March 1993	May 19, 1993
Processed Fruits and Vegetables	March 1993	May 18, 1993
Production of Eggs	March 1993	May 12, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies	March 1993	May 25, 1993
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia	March 1993	May 17, 1993
Provincial and Territorial Public Sector Employment and Remuneration	Fourth Quarter 1992	May 18, 1993
Provincial Economic Accounts	1992 (Preliminary)	May 7, 1993
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	March 1993	May 12, 1993
Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	April 1993	May 4, 1993
Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises	First Quarter 1993	May 28, 1993
Radio and Television Broadcasting Industry	1992	May 14, 1993
Railway Carloadings	March 1993	May 7, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending April 21, 1993	May 3, 1993
	Nine-day Period Ending April 30, 1993	May 12, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending May 7, 1993	May 19, 1993
	Seven-day Period Ending May 14, 1993	May 26, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index	April 1993	May 27, 1993
Raw Materials Price Index - Early Estimate	April 1993	May 12, 1993

Index to Data Releases, May 1993

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	March 1993	May 31, 1993
Residential Building Permits	April 1993 (Advance Estimate)	May 31, 1993
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	March 1993	May 20, 1993
Retail Trade	March 1993	May 28, 1993
Sales of Natural Gas	March 1993 (Preliminary)	May 20, 1993
Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	April 1993	May 31, 1993
Selected Financial Indexes	April 1993	May 21, 1993
Shipments of Office Furniture Products	First Quarter 1993	May 28, 1993
Shipments of Rolled Steel	March 1993	May 17, 1993
Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products	First Quarter 1993	May 3, 1993
Short-term Expectations Survey		May 4, 1993
Soft Drinks	April 1993	May 20, 1993
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances	March 1993	May 7, 1993
Steel Pipe and Tubing	March 1993	May 12, 1993
Steel Primary Forms	March 1993	May 12, 1993
	Week Ending May 1, 1993	May 6, 1993
	Week Ending May 8, 1993	May 13, 1993
	Week Ending May 15, 1993	May 20, 1993
	Week Ending May 22, 1993	May 28, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	May 1, 1993	May 26, 1993
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	May 1, 1993	May 19, 1993
Stocks of Grain	March 31, 1993	May 12, 1993
Sugar Sales	April 1993	May 12, 1993
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	March 1993	May 21, 1993
Telephone Statistics	March 1993	May 27, 1993
Tobacco Products	March 1993	May 6, 1993
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	March 1993	May 14, 1993
Trusteed Pension Funds	Fourth Quarter 1992	May 18, 1993
Tuberculosis Incidence in Canada	1991	May 3, 1993
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	March 1993	May 26, 1993
Wholesale Trade	1990	May 12, 1993
	March 1993	May 25, 1993
Youth Custody in Canada	1991-92	May 31, 1993

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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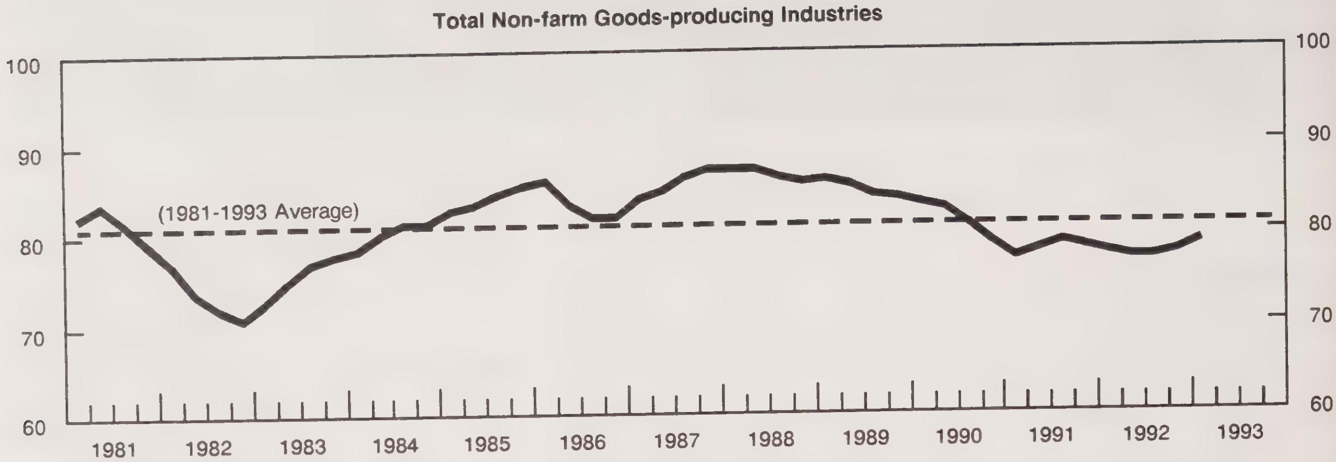
Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates



Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates

First Quarter 1993

Capacity utilization in the non-farm, goods-producing industries increased 1.5% in the first quarter to 78.7%. This marks the third consecutive quarterly increase and is the strongest of the three gains.

The 78.7% first-quarter rate compares with an average rate of 80.7% for the period from 1981 to the first quarter of 1993. The minimum for this period was 70.6%, in the fourth quarter of 1982, and the maximum was 87.0%, achieved in the first quarter of 1988.

In the logging and forestry industries, the rate rose 10.4% as residential construction and exports of wood products remained strong.

As a result of higher outputs of gold, coal, and crude petroleum and natural gas, the rate in the mining, quarrying and oil well industries increased by 2.6%.

In manufacturing, the rate increased by 2.2% as 15 of the 22 industry groups in the sector recorded gains. Manufacturing production increased due mainly to strong export trade. Notable gains were posted by the transportation equipment (+8.9%), primary metal (+4.3%), machinery (+4.1%) and wood (+4.0%) industries. The rubber industries (+4.3%) benefitted from the increase in automobile manufacturing.

In addition, some industries gained from higher domestic consumption. Capacity utilization in the refined petroleum and coal products industries rose 5.8% because of increased heating oil production. Increased production in the clothing industries caused a 3.0% rise.

A decline in non-residential construction caused capacity utilization in the construction industries to fall by 0.8%.

Decreased levels of electric power generation caused a 0.4% drop in the electric power and gas distribution systems' rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact David Wallace (613-951-9685) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates

Industry	Second Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992	First Quarter 1993	Second Quarter 1992 to Third Quarter 1992	Third Quarter 1992 to Fourth Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992 to First Quarter 1993
						% change	
Total Non-farm Goods-producing Industries	**76.9**	**77.0**	**77.5**	**78.7**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**1.5**
Logging and Forestry Industries	**78.0**	**82.7**	**88.2**	**97.4**	**6.0**	**6.7**	**10.4**
Mining (including milling), Quarrying and Oil Wells	**86.1**	**87.7**	**85.7**	**87.9**	**1.9**	**-2.3**	**2.6**
Mining (including milling) and Quarrying	84.1	84.8	83.7	88.1	0.8	-1.3	5.3
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	87.4	89.5	86.9	87.7	2.4	-2.9	0.9
Manufacturing	**74.1**	**74.7**	**76.7**	**78.4**	**0.8**	**2.7**	**2.2**
Durable Goods	**71.9**	**72.7**	**75.2**	**78.1**	**1.1**	**3.4**	**3.9**
Wood	78.8	80.3	85.3	88.7	1.9	6.2	4.0
Furniture and Fixture	62.8	64.5	62.4	61.2	2.7	-3.3	-1.9
Primary Metals	76.6	78.7	84.6	88.2	2.7	7.5	4.3
Fabricated Metal Products	66.2	65.7	65.2	67.5	-0.8	-0.8	3.5
Machinery	67.8	71.4	70.2	73.1	5.3	-1.7	4.1
Transportation Equipment	71.8	70.2	72.3	78.7	-2.2	3.0	8.9
Electrical and Electronic Products	73.6	77.1	81.4	80.4	4.8	5.6	-1.2
Non-metallic Mineral Products	65.2	65.2	66.6	65.6	0.0	2.1	-1.5
Other Manufacturing	75.0	76.3	77.3	78.6	1.7	1.3	1.7
Non-durable Goods	**77.0**	**77.2**	**78.5**	**78.7**	**0.3**	**1.7**	**0.3**
Food	75.7	75.9	76.8	77.0	0.3	1.2	0.3
Beverage	69.4	64.8	66.3	66.9	-6.6	2.3	0.9
Tobacco Products	65.1	64.2	60.7	67.4	-1.4	-5.5	11.0
Rubber Products	87.1	86.1	87.9	91.7	-1.1	2.1	4.3
Plastic Products	75.8	76.5	76.6	76.7	0.9	0.1	0.1
Leather and Allied Products	62.2	63.5	62.7	62.3	2.1	-1.3	-0.6
Primary Textile	81.7	82.8	83.2	79.8	1.3	0.5	-4.1
Textile Products	63.3	65.1	67.1	67.2	2.8	3.1	0.1
Clothing	66.6	70.3	69.4	71.5	5.6	-1.3	3.0
Paper and Allied Products	85.0	86.8	93.9	92.9	2.1	8.2	-1.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied	72.3	71.2	69.8	68.1	-1.5	-2.0	-2.4
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	76.7	78.3	79.2	83.8	2.1	1.1	5.8
Chemical and Chemical Products	83.6	83.5	83.7	83.9	-0.1	0.2	0.2
Construction	**77.2**	**74.9**	**72.1**	**71.5**	**-3.0**	**-3.7**	**-0.8**
Electric Power and Gas Distribution Systems	**81.5**	**80.4**	**81.1**	**80.8**	**-1.3**	**0.9**	**-0.4**
Electric Power	81.3	79.9	80.9	80.3	-1.7	1.3	-0.7
Gas Distribution	83.2	84.6	82.3	84.5	1.7	-2.7	2.7
Special Aggregates							
Intermediate Goods Manufacturing[1]	76.8	77.7	80.6	82.0	1.2	3.7	1.7
Final Goods Manufacturing[2]	71.9	72.3	73.5	75.5	0.6	1.7	2.7
Energy Industries[3]	82.5	82.2	82.2	82.3	-0.4	0.0	0.1
Total Non-farm Goods Excluding Energy	75.5	75.4	76.2	77.5	-0.1	1.1	1.7

1 *Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.*

2 *These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.*

3 *These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries.* ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending May 29, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending May 29, 1993 totalled 254 589 tonnes, down 10.5% from the week-earlier 284 526 tonnes and down 5.9% from the year-earlier 270 445 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 5 879 863 tonnes, a 3.6% increase from 5 675 864 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending May 21, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways during the seven-day period totalled 4.7 million tonnes, an increase of 6.5% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 10.7% and the number of cars loaded increased 13.3% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of May 21, 1993 decreased 5.2% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rail in Canada

1991 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data on financial activities, operating activities and commodity movements for the railway transport industry are now available.

Operating revenues increased 1% from \$7.1 billion in 1990 to \$7.2 billion in 1991. However, a 2% increase in operating expenses more than offset the gain in revenues as railways absorbed a major portion of the costs associated with work force reduction during 1991.

The railway industry operated about 86,000 kilometres of track, employed about 65,000 people, transported 246 million tonnes of freight and 4 million passengers (excluding commuter traffic) in 1991.

The three top-ranking commodities transported were bituminous coal, iron ore and concentrates, and wheat. These commodities, which are mostly transported domestically for marine export, accounted for 43% of total freight traffic.

Rail in Canada, 1991 (52-216, \$45) will be available in July.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Hospital Statistics – Annual Report

1990/91 (Preliminary)

Data tabulated for 92% of public hospitals in Canada indicate that total expenditures continued to rise in 1990/91. The reporting hospitals included in this report represent 97% of the provincially approved beds in public hospitals.

Expenditures for these public hospitals in 1990/91 totalled \$22.1 billion for a cost per patient-day of \$467. Patient-days totalled 47.2 million for the year so that occupancy was 79.9%. The average length of stay was 13.1 days.

Total nursing paid-hours per patient-day in 1990/91 was 7.2 hours. Personnel in the reporting public hospitals (measured in full-time equivalents) numbered 406,696.

Changes in reporting methods for certain hospital groups for the 1990/91 fiscal year prevent an immediate analysis of trends in expenditures and utilization. Effects of these changes will be examined in a future issue of *Health Reports* (82-003).

The 1990/91 issue of *Hospital Statistics – Preliminary Annual Report* (83-241, \$15) will be available at a later date.

For more information, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, March 1993.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138; United States: US$16.60/US$166; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193).

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, February 1993.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended March 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Gas Utilities, February 1993.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127; United States: US$15.20/US$152; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Electric Power Statistics, March 1993.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Labour Force Information, May 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63; United States: US$7.60/US$76; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, June 4, 1993.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
♾

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 4, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

Labour Force Survey

May 1993

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for May 1993 show little overall change in employment and unemployment. The unemployment rate remained at 11.4.

Employment and Employment/population ratio

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ending May 15, 1993, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment was virtually unchanged at 12,332,000. An increase in part-time employment (+77,000) was offset by a decline in full-time employment (-78,000). The employment/population ratio edged down to 57.8 (-0.1).

Employment increased by 22,000 among adults, with a gain among women (+31,000) offset by a small decline among men.

The estimated level of youth employment decreased by 23,000, with full-time employment falling by 55,000 and part-time employment rising by 32,000. The shift from full-time to part-time employment occurred mainly among students planning to return to school in the fall. This reflects a trend in recent years of more part-time and fewer full-time summer jobs.

Among women aged 25 and over, full-time employment declined by 18,000 and part-time employment increased by 49,000.

Manufacturing employment fell by 37,000 in May, the first decline since October 1992. In contrast, trade employment rose by 44,000, following six consecutive monthly declines.

Employment increased by 15,000 in Alberta (+1.2%) and by 5,000 in Saskatchewan (+1.1%). Employment declined by 12,000 in British Columbia (-0.8%) and by 4,000 in Manitoba (-0.8%). There were no significant changes in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

Seasonally Adjusted

In May 1993, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment was little changed at 1,586,000. The unemployment rate remained at 11.4 and the participation rate edged down to 65.2 (-0.1).

The estimated level of unemployment rose by 15,000 for men and declined by 12,000 for adult women.

The unemployment rate rose by 0.6 for young men and declined by 0.3 for adult women.

The participation rate declined by 0.4 for youths and was unchanged for adults.

Levels and Rates of Unemployment for May 1993 and the Monthly Changes

	Level	Change	Rate	Change
	'000		%	
Newfoundland	46	0	19.7	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	12	+1	18.6	+2.0
Nova Scotia	62	+2	14.8	+0.4
New Brunswick	41	+2	12.2	+0.6
Québec	446	-12	13.1	-0.3
Ontario	573	-2	10.7	0.0
Manitoba	51	0	9.6	+0.1
Saskatchewan	38	-3	7.9	-0.6
Alberta	131	-5	9.5	-0.5
British Columbia	185	+13	10.8	+0.7

Year-over-year Changes

Unadjusted

Employment rose by 117,000 (+0.9%) from the level of a year ago. Nearly all of the increase was in part-time employment, up 109,000 (+5.3%).

Employment increased among adults (+186,000) but it fell among youths (-69,000).

Compared to last year, the estimated level of unemployment rose by 47,000 to 1,595,000 and the unemployment rate increased to 11.4 (+0.2).

Student Summer Employment

From May to September inclusive, data on the participation of students in the labour market are collected through the Labour Force Survey. Persons aged 15 to 24 who were attending school full-time in March 1993 are asked additional questions. This information is compiled for two categories of students: those who plan to return to school in the fall of 1993 (returning students) and those who do not plan to return at that time or are uncertain of their intentions.

Compared to a year earlier, the estimated number of returning students rose by 96,000 while employment was virtually unchanged. The employment/population ratio (the proportion of returning students who were employed) declined 2.3 to 40.8, continuing the downward trend that began in the summer of 1990. In May 1989, the ratio was 50.2.

The participation rate fell to 50.8 in May 1993 from 52.3 a year earlier, while the unemployment rate rose to 19.7 (+2.0).

The unemployment rate for returning students (19.7) was slightly higher than the rate for all youths (19.1).

Persons Not in the Labour Force
November 1992

Among the 191,000 youths aged 15 to 24 who were neither students nor in the labour force in November 1992, 72% were women and just over half were mothers.

Over half of the young women and close to half of the young men who were outside both school and the labour force had not finished high school.

Among those aged 25 to 49 and not in the labour force, women outnumbered men four to one. Of these women, 60% reported that home and child care responsibilities kept them from looking for a job.

Men aged 25 to 49 had the largest growth in labour force non-participation between November 1989 and November 1992 (+33.5%). About 25% (48,000) were not currently looking for work because they were awaiting recall or waiting to start a job, while another 20% (39,000) were not currently looking for work because they felt no suitable work was available. Illness was reported as the main reason why 28% (53,000) were not currently looking for work.

Just over half of the 1.6 million persons aged 50 to 69 who were retired said that they had retired earlier than planned. Just over one-fifth (161,000) of these persons received a cash-out or an early retirement package in addition to regular retirement benefits.

The Survey of Persons Not in the Labour Force was conducted as a supplement to the November 1992 Labour Force Survey, in order to augment the amount of information available on persons who are neither employed nor unemployed. The 1993 April edition of *The Labour Force* (71-001), released on May 19, 1993, features an in-depth article on the findings from this survey.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m. E.D.T.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6.30/$63). The May 1993 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17.90/$179) will be available the third week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information call:

Doug Drew	(613) 951-4720
Jean-Marc Lévesque	(613) 951-2301
Vincent Ferrao	(613) 951-4750
Mike Sheridan	(613) 951-9480
Deborah Sunter	(613) 951-4740
Alain Baril	(613) 951-3325
General Inquiries	(613) 951-9448

Labour Force Characteristics

	May 1992	April 1993	May 1993
		seasonally adjusted	
Labour Force ('000)	13,755	13,914	13,918
Employment ('000)	12,216	12,333	12,332
Unemployment ('000)	1,539	1,581	1,586
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	11.4	11.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	65.3	65.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.1	57.9	57.8
		unadjusted	
Labour Force ('000)	13,866	13,705	14,030
Employment ('000)	12,319	12,083	12,435
Unemployment ('000)	1,548	1,622	1,595
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	11.8	11.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	64.3	65.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.6	56.7	58.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Oil Pipeline Transport

March 1993

In March, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 3.6% from March 1992 to 16 068 240 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts were 46 312 724 m^3, up 2.8% from 1992.

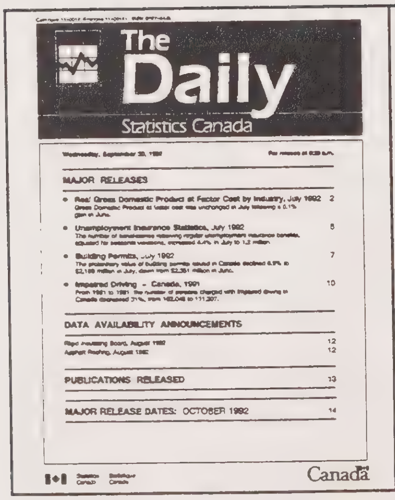
Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased to 4 055 452 cubic metres, down 0.8% from March 1992. Pipeline imports rose to 955 390 cubic metres, up 10.3% from the same period last year. On a year-to-date basis, exports at the end of March 1993 amounted to 11 832 210 cubic metres, down 0.4% from 1992, while year-to-date imports amounted to 2 779 677 cubic metres, up 8.4%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in March amounted to 5 326 668 cubic metres, an increase of 3.5% from 1992. Deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in March decreased 5.3% to 365 667 cubic metres.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The March 1993 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, April 1993.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, March 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Rigid Insulating Board, April 1993.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Cement, April 1993.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Asphalt Roofing, April 1993.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 7-11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
8	Canada-United States Volume and Price Comparisons Based on Purchasing Parities	
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	April 1993
9	Farm Product Price Index	April 1993
10	Composite Leading Indicator	May 1993
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	April 1993
10	New Housing Price Index	April 1993
11	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	April 1993

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 7, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

RRSP Assets

December 31, 1992

RRSP savings have been growing at an annual rate of about 16% in recent years and were estimated to total nearly $148 billion by December 31, 1992.

Demographic changes in the population, the increasing importance of women's earnings, rising popularity of group RRSPs and the accelerating impact of pension regulatory legislation are factors that will continue to fuel asset increases.

Chartered banks held 32% of this $148 billion, while trust and life insurance companies each held 20%. Investments in mutual funds, which had decreased from more than 13% of total assets in 1987 to less than 10% in 1990, increased to nearly 15% of total assets by December 31, 1992.

Despite their large volume, it appears that, until now, RRSP assets have played a minor direct role in capital markets. They continue to be largely invested in cash-equivalent securities.

The share invested in stocks, either directly or indirectly, was probably only about 8% or $12 billion of the $148 billion at the end of 1992.

The accumulation of sizable RRSP savings by a growing number of individuals may cause growth in self-directed plans. This development, along with a gradual raising of the prescribed limit on investments in foreign securities, may generate future expansion in the share of assets invested in the stock market.

In lieu of employer-sponsored pension plans, more and more employers and their workers are considering group RRSPs as vehicles for retirement saving. From 1989 to 1991, 1.1 million new RRSP contracts were registered by Revenue Canada under group arrangements — 13% of all contracts registered during those years.

By December 31, 1992, some $1.2 billion had been withdrawn under the Home Buyers' Plan that was implemented in March 1992.

"RRSPs: A Growing Pool of Investment Capital" is a feature article in the May 1993 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), which was released on May 20.

For more information, call Hubert Frenken (613-951-7569), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

RRSP Assets by Type of Financial Institution

	1987		1988		1989	
	$000,000	%	$000,000	%	$000,000	%
Chartered banks	20,119	28	23,829	30	28,204	30
Trust companies	18,740	26	20,848	26	24,454	26
Life insurance companies	13,943	20	16,731	21	20,176	21
Credit unions	8,204	12	9,212	11	11,194	12
Mutual funds	9,528	13	9,810	12	10,674	11
Other deposit-taking intermediaries	208	--	306	--	394	--
Total Assets	**70,746**	**100**	**80,736**	**100**	**95,096**	**100**

	1990		1991		1992p	
Chartered banks	35,136	32	41,253	32	46,900	32
Trust companies	27,523	25	29,455	23	29,391	20
Life insurance companies	23,055	21	27,719	21	30,200	20
Credit unions	13,094	12	15,604	12	18,691	13
Mutual funds	10,522	10	14,569	11	21,692	15
Other deposit-taking intermediaries	619	1	759	1	805	1
Total Assets	**109,949**	**100**	**129,359**	**100**	**147,679**	**100**

-- *Number too small to be expressed.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Sources: *Industrial Organization and Finance Division, Statistics Canada and Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, Inc.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales
May I993

Sugar refiners reported total sales of 89 619 tonnes for all types of sugar in May 1993, comprising 78 186 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 433 tonnes in export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 429 634 tonnes: 370 698 tonnes in domestic sales and 58 936 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 84 815 tonnes in May 1992, of which 75 332 tonnes were domestic sales and 9 483 tonnes were export sales. The 1992 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 409 923 tonnes: 357 918 tonnes in domestic sales and 52 005 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The May 1993 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
April 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 90,191 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in April 1993.

For January to April 1993, sales totalled 435,872 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries, down 21.9% from 557,946 units sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The April 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
March 1993

Production of coal totalled 6 086 kilotonnes in March 1993, down 3.5% from March 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1993 totalled 17 338 kilotonnes, down 8.6% from the previous year.

Exports in March fell to 2 228 kilotonnes, down 14.3% from March 1992, while imports fell to 48 kilotonnes, down 2.4%. For January to March 1993, exports totalled 5 733 kilotonnes, 29.4% below last year's level.

Coke production increased to 315 kilotonnes, up 2.5% from March 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The March 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the second week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1993.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127;
United States: US$15.20/US$152;
Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, April 1993.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5/$50;
United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Imports by Commodity, March 1993.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551;
United States: US$66.10/US$661;
Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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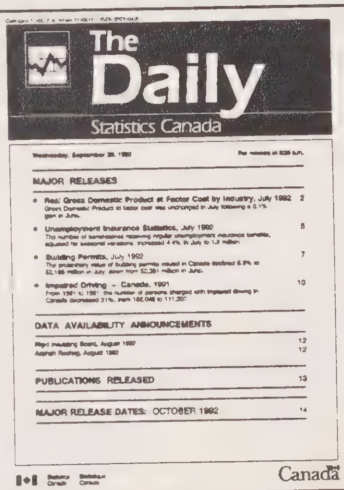
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992
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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 8, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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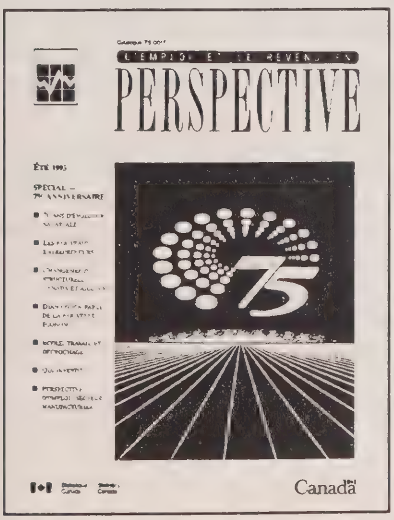


Perspectives on Labour and Income

Summer 1993

The Summer 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income topics, salutes the Agency's 75th anniversary with a study on the evolution of average annual wages of men and women since the 1920s. Also featured is an article on the characteristics of self-employed workers since 1931 (focussing on the 1971 to 1991 period) and a note on international employment trends by industry over the last 30 years.

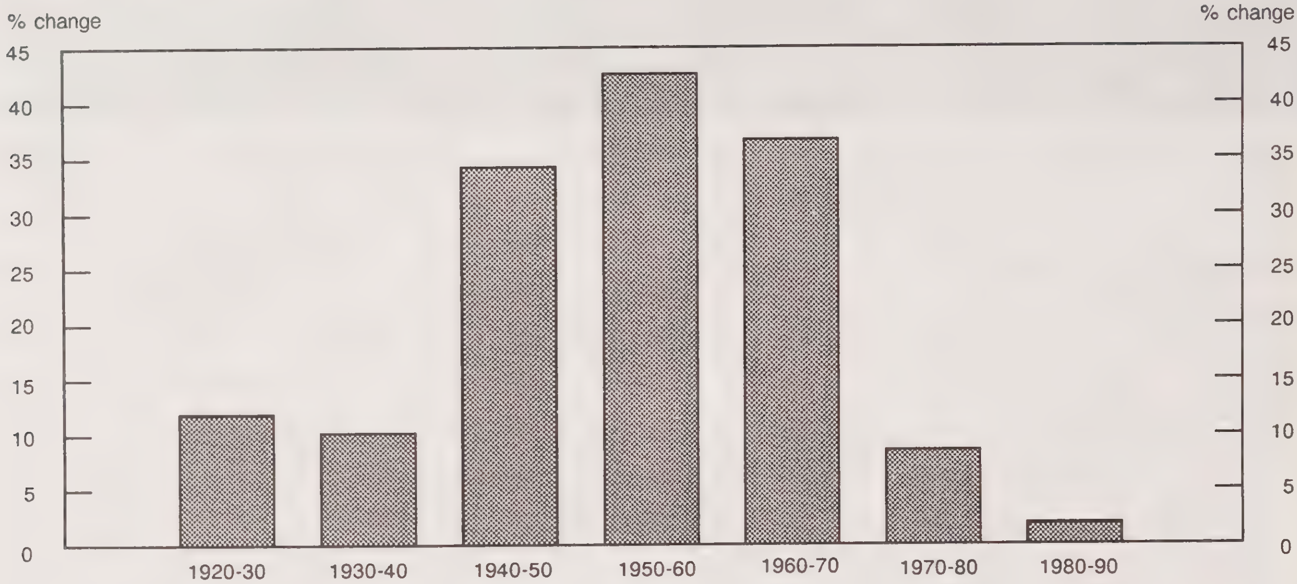
Other topics range from the effects of work during the school year on the risk of non-completion to a profile of taxfilers reporting investment income. An interview with Dian Cohen on the new economy and a note on tracking employment trends in manufacturing are also part of this issue.

The Summer 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

The Rate of Growth in Real Wages Reached a Peak in the 1950s and Has Since Been Falling



Sources: Census of Canada and Consumer Price Index

Seven Decades of Wage Changes

From the 1920s onward, real wage gains for Canadians were highest in the 1950-1960 period. Since then, wage increases in real terms have been much smaller, particularly over the last decade.

Between 1920 and 1990, the average annual wage in current dollars increased twenty-five-fold. With prices increasing seven-fold, wage earners more than tripled their purchasing power over the 70 years.

The distribution of wage earners by sex changed substantially over the period studied. Beginning at 21% in 1920, the proportion of female wage earners increased over the years, nearly reaching parity with men by 1990.

The 1920s ended with the Great Depression. Although the average annual wage dropped between 1920 and 1930, a more rapid decline in prices increased real wages by 12%. However, high unemployment actually reduced the proportion of individuals and families who could benefit from the dollar's higher purchasing power.

In the 1950s, stable prices and a strong economy gave wage earners their largest gains in purchasing power this century (a 43% rise over the decade in the real average wage).

The 1980s began and ended with recessions; as well, the decade experienced the highest unemployment rates since the Depression of the 1930s and the largest increase in the Consumer Price Index since 1920. The increase in the real average annual wage between 1980 and 1990 amounted to only 2.0%.

The Summer 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), which is now available, presents a study entitled "Seven Decades of Wage Changes." It traces the evolution of the real average annual wages of men and women since the 1920s and discusses the impact of changing characteristics of wage earners and of overall economic activity on wages. See "How to Order Publications".

For futher information, contact Abdul Rashid (613-951-6897), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

April 1993

Electrical appliance manufacturers produced 24,646 kitchen appliances in April 1993, down 60.8% from 62,812 appliances produced a year earlier.

Data on the production of home comfort products is confidential for April 1993.

For January to April 1993, year-to-date production of kitchen appliances totalled 170,474 units, down from 271,749 units the year before. For January to April 1993, production of home comfort products totalled 29,169 units.

The April 1993 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Characteristics of International Travellers

1992

Data on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians travelling abroad, as well as data on the characteristics of residents of the United States and other countries visiting Canada, are now available for 1992. Revised international travel account estimates are also available.

For further information, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.. ■

Nursery Trades Industry

1992

Preliminary 1992 data for the sod and nursery trades industry are now available in advance of the printed publication. Information is available on areas, labour and nursery stock expenditures, gross revenues, and nursery revenues by channel of distribution.

For further information, order *Survey of Canadian Nursery Trades Industry* (22-203, $22), which will be available in mid-July, or contact Les Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipeline Transport, March 1993.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Imports by Country, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331; United States: US$99.25/US$397; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1992.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Summer 1993. Vol. 5, No. 2.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53; United States: US$16/US$64; Other Countries: US$18.50/US$74).

Mobility and Migration, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-322
(Canada: $40; United States: US$48; Other Countries: US$56).

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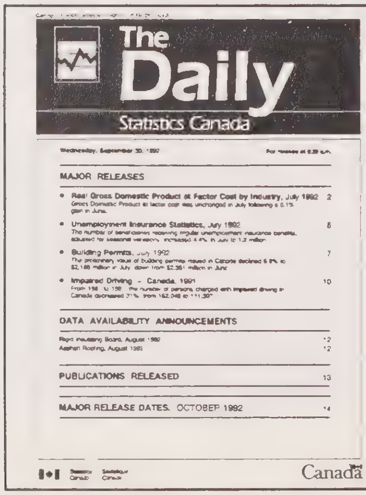
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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 14

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New Motor Vehicle Sales

April 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted estimates indicate that new motor vehicle sales totalled 100,000 units in April 1993, a 1.0% increase from the revised March figure. This increase was due to stronger truck sales (+2.5%). Passenger car sales remained unchanged.

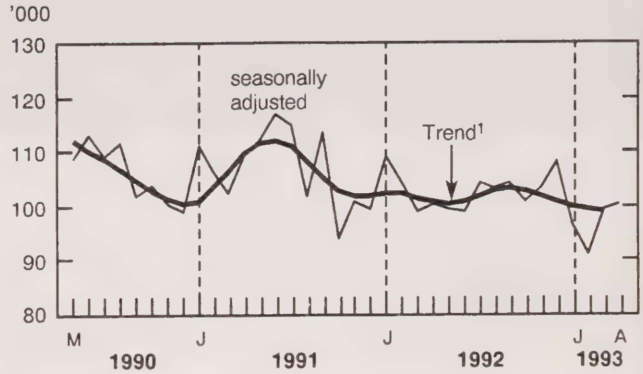
Unadjusted

Sales of all new motor vehicles for April 1993 were 124,000 units, down 0.9% from April 1992. Sales of passenger cars decreased 5.8%, but truck sales rose 9.0%.

April's decrease in passenger car sales stemmed from a 1.4% decrease for North American passenger cars and a 10.4% decrease for cars manufactured in Japan.

In April, the North American share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 65.0% from 62.1% a year earlier; the Japanese share fell from 29.6% to 28.1% for the same period.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, in Units



[1] The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The April 1993 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $14.40/$144) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales
April 1993

	January 1993[r]		February 1993[r]		March 1993[r]		April 1993[p]	
	units	% change	units	% change	units	% change	units	% change
	seasonally adjusted							
Total New Motor Vehicles	**96,272**	**-10.8**	**91,030**	**-5.4**	**99,253**	**+9.0**	**100,245**	**+1.0**
Passenger Cars by Origin:								
North America[1]	41,183	-9.8	34,967	-15.1	41,824	+19.6	40,923	-2.2
Imported[2]	21,247	+0.7	21,478	+1.1	21,546	+0.3	22,529	+4.6
Total	**62,430**	**-6.5**	**56,445**	**-9.6**	**63,370**	**+12.3**	**63,452**	**+0.1**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**33,842**	**-17.9**	**34,586**	**+2.2**	**35,883**	**+3.8**	**36,793**	**+2.5**

	April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993	January to April 1993	January-April 1992 to January-April 1993
	units	% change	units	% change
	unadjusted			
Total New Motor Vehicles	**123,786**	**-0.9**	**374,361**	**-5.7**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America[1]	51,040	-1.4	152,854	-6.1
Japan[2]	22,092	-10.4	65,130	-16.2
Other Countries[2]	5,448	-21.6	17,356	-10.9
Total	**78,580**	**-5.8**	**235,340**	**-9.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America[1]	39,743	+10.3	122,186	+2.9
Imported[2]	5,463	+0.6	16,835	-6.9
Total	**45,206**	**+9.0**	**139,021**	**+1.6**

[1] *North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
[2] *Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

Farm Product Price Index

April 1993

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 101.7 in April, up 1.0% from the revised March level of 100.7. The livestock and animal products index rose 0.4% to 109.9 – another record high – with increases in the cattle and calves index and in the hogs index. The crops index rose 2.2% to 88.4. The cereals and potatoes indexes increased, while the oilseeds index increased marginally.

Crops

The crops index rose 2.2% to 88.4 as the cereals and potatoes indexes both increased. Since the beginning of the 1992/93 crop year in August 1992, the index has remained at lows not seen since 1977/78. In April, the index stood 11.1% below its year-earlier level.

The cereals index rose 4.0% to 72.0. Throughout 1992/93, the cereals index has been at its lowest levels since 1972/73. In April, Canadian Wheat Board wheat prices increased due to greater marketings of high-protein wheat. Except for a rise in corn prices, prices for most other cereals were stable. The cereals index in April stood 21.7% below its year-earlier level.

The oilseeds index decreased by 0.9% to 117.0. Flaxseed prices were up strongly, but soybean and canola prices fell. The oilseeds index has decreased in the last three months, but was 16.2% above its year-earlier level in April.

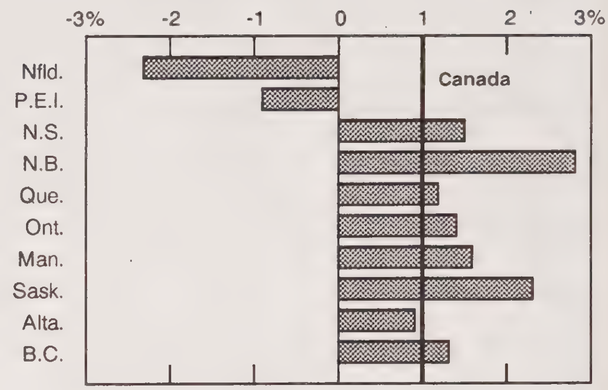
Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index rose 0.4% to 109.9 – a new record high for the third consecutive month. The livestock and animal products index in April stood 10.7% above its year-earlier level.

The cattle and calves index also reached a new record, increasing 0.1% to 120.1. In each of the last four months, the cattle and calves index has established a new record. (In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices fell 0.1%, following increases of 3.6% in March, 0.7% in February and 3.6% in January. Oklahoma feeder steer prices were up 3.9%.) In Canada, cattle and calves slaughter to the end of April was off 7.4% from the same period last year. In April, the cattle and calves index stood 13.5% above its year-earlier level.

The hogs index rose 0.7% to 83.6, the seventh increase in the last eight months. For the first four months of 1993, Canadian slaughter was up 0.8% from the same period last year, while U.S. slaughter was up 0.6%. The hogs index stood 21.5% above its year-earlier level, one of its lowest levels in recent years.

Farm Product Price Index
% Change March 1993 to April 1993



Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The April issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on June 17. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm Product Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	April 1992	March 1993	April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993	March 1993 to April 1993
				% change	
Total Index	**99.3**	**100.7**	**101.7**	**2.4**	**1.0**
Crops Index	99.4	86.5	88.4	-11.1	2.2
Cereals Index	92.0	69.2	72.0	-21.7	4.0
Oilseeds Index	100.7	118.1	117.0	16.2	-0.9
Potatoes Index	130.6	95.4	102.3	-21.7	7.2
Livestock and Animal Products Index	99.3	109.5	109.9	10.7	0.4
Cattle and Calves Index	105.8	120.0	120.1	13.5	0.1
Hogs Index	68.8	83.0	83.6	21.5	0.7

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw Materials Price Index – Early Estimate

May 1993

The Raw Materials Price Index is estimated to have increased 1.2% in May 1993 from April 1993. The wood index led the upward movement with an increase of 5.5%, followed by animal and vegetable products (+0.8%). Declines by the mineral fuels (-0.5%) and metals (-0.3%) indexes moderated the overall increase. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have risen 1.9% in May.

This is an early estimate of the May movement of the Raw Materials Price Index based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

April 1993

In April 1993, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of $1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 118.2 million fare passengers, up 3.5% from April 1992. Operating revenues totalled $118.9 million, up 10.7% from April 1992.

During the same period, 22 passenger bus carriers earning $1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 0.9 million fare passengers, down 5.0% from April 1992. Operating revenues from the same services totalled $19.8 million, a 2.0% increase over April 1992.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The April 1993 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the second week of June.

For further information on this release, contact Morteza Doroudian (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

April 1993

Pulpwood receipts totalled 1 053 512 cubic metres in April 1993, a decrease of 18.1% from 1 286 189^r (revised) cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 693 339 cubic metres, up 3.2% from 5 515 430^r cubic metres in April 1992. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was 8 496 159 cubic metres, a 1.5% increase from 8 373 623^r cubic metres in April 1992. April's closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 18.4% to 12 541 797 cubic metres from 15 371 811^r cubic metres in April 1992.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood at the end of April 1993 totalled 11 544 774^r cubic metres, a 3.1% decrease from 11 908 402^r cubic metres a year earlier. Yearto-date receipts of wood residue increased 10.0% to 22 703 035^r cubic metres from the year-earlier 20 646 536^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 34 769 424^r cubic metres, rose 1.1% from 34 375 387^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The April 1993 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $6.10/$61) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Periodical Publishing

1991-92

Preliminary data from the 1991-92 Periodical Publishing Survey are now available.

After two consecutive years of decline, the total annual circulation of Canadian perodicals edged up slightly, following an increase in the frequency of some periodicals. The circulation of 1,440 periodicals published in Canada in 1991-92 rose 1% from the previous year to 521.5 million copies. Total (combined) circulation per issue, however, was down 1% to 39 million copies. Paid circulation accounted for 54% of the total circulation per issue, down from 55% in 1990-91.

Total revenues of Canadian periodicals declined for a second year in a row to $838 million in 1991-92, down 4% from the previous year. This was due mainly to a 5% decrease in advertising revenues.

Culture Statistics: Periodical Publishing, 1991-92 (87-203, $17) will be available in the fall.

For further information, contact Fidelis Ifedi (613-951-1569), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Poultry and Egg Production

1992

Data on the production, disposition and farm value by province for turkey meat, chicken meat, stewing hens and eggs are now available.

Layer numbers and egg production data have been revised from 1986 to date to reflect the results of the 1991 Census of Agriculture. No revisions were required to poultry meat production data because of the 1991 Census of Agriculture.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1136, 1137, 1139-1141 and 1144.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs

May 1993

Average prices of selected farm inputs for May 1993 are now available by geographic region.

Available from CANSIM: matrix 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and Coke Statistics, March 1993.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1993.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Wholesale Trade, March 1993.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, March 1993.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147; United States: US$17.60/US$176; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206).

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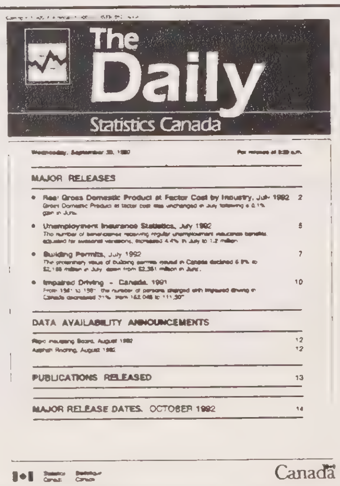

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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 — 14

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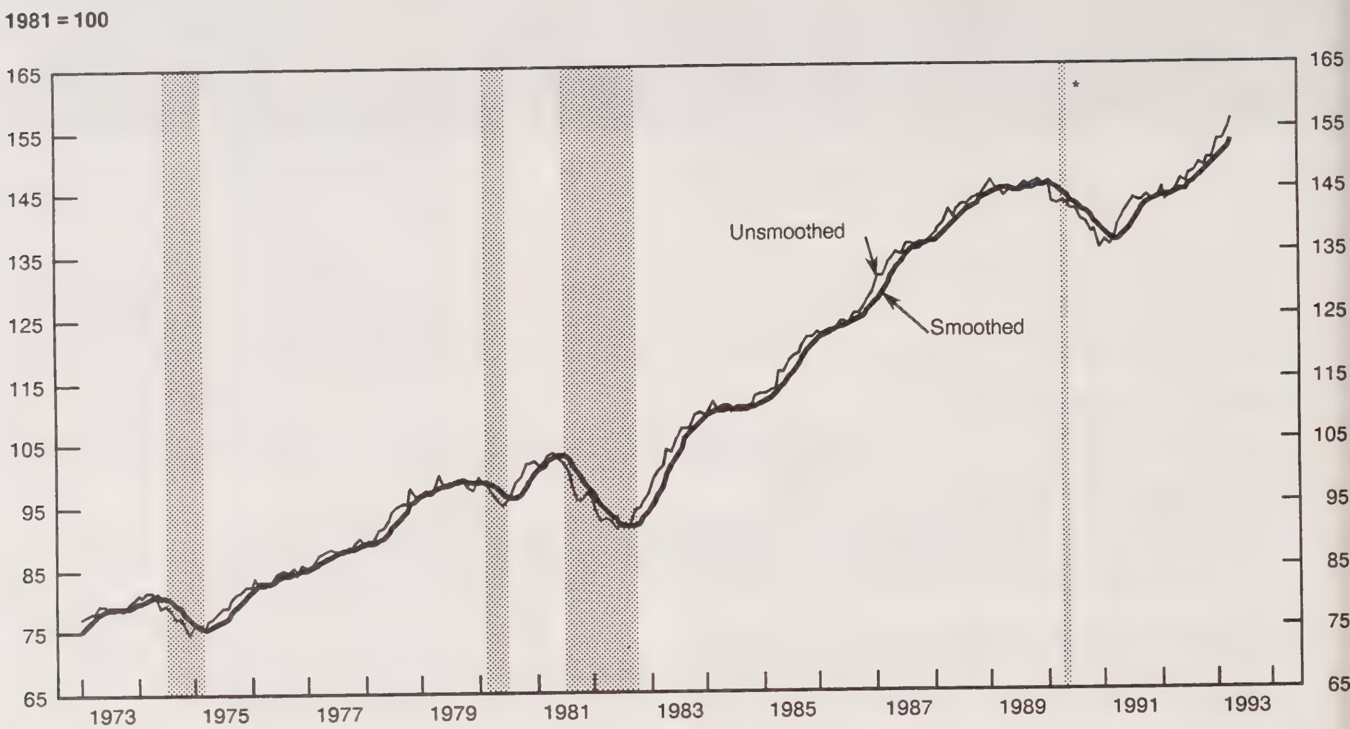
Composite Indicator



* *Shaded areas represent periods of recession; the April 1990 onset of recession is tentative, and no end-date has yet been proposed.*

Composite Indicator

May 1993

The leading indicator continued to accelerate in May, rising 0.8%, its largest increase in almost two years. Steady growth in manufacturing and financial markets again led the gain. Seven of the 10 components were up (one more than in April), one component was unchanged and two were down. The unsmoothed index grew 0.5% in May — its sixth straight gain.

Household demand continued to thaw from a winter freeze. Strength in house sales contributed to further gains in furniture and appliance sales. Purchases of other durable goods were stable, as higher car sales reversed a declining trend observed early in the year. Housing starts fell in May, but existing house sales in April recovered about half of their losses since last October. Demand for personal services registered its largest increase in over a year, but this was outweighed by slumping employment in business services.

New orders for durable goods built further upon the increase posted last month, the best since 1988. Rising household demand reinforced export growth. Shipments also grew markedly, raising their ratio to stocks for the eighth month in a row. Firms resorted to a longer workweek to meet labour requirements, as manufacturing employment dipped in May for the first time since last November.

The financial market indicators posted their best gains in almost five years. Growth in the stock market index picked up from 2.4% to 3.0% – its fourth straight increase. The money supply expanded by 1.1%.

The U.S. leading indicator slowed, as inventories that were accumulated during severe storms in March depressed manufacturing demand. However, U.S. household demand recovered strongly in April, and employment grew sharply in April and May.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the June issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), which will be available the week of June 14-18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite Indicators

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	December 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993	April 1993	May 1993	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)	148.2	148.8	149.7	150.6	151.6	152.8	0.8
Unsmoothed	149.7	150.0	152.4	152.6	154.6	155.4	0.5
Housing index[1]	134.6	130.5	126.1	122.0	120.8	119.3	-1.2
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,768	1,776	1,780	1,783	1,783	1,782	-0.1
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	205.0	205.9	206.9	208.0	208.8	209.2*	0.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	3,333	3,321	3,332	3,375	3,456	3,560	3.0
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 $)[2]	25,371	25,501	25,728	25,895	26,168	26,465	1.1
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4	38.5	0.3
New orders – durables (millions of 1981 $)	9,073.6	9,168.9	9,365.8	9,507.2	9,756.7	10,072.9**	3.2
Shipment to inventory ratio	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46**	0.01[3]
Retail Trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 $)	1,043.0	1,050.3	1,056.7	1,065.9	1,072.9	1,078.2**	0.5
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 $)	3,573.6	3,588.0	3,600.7	3,610.0	3,610.0	3,610.0**	0.0

1 Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).
2 Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.
3 Difference from previous month.
* This is the April value as published in May.
** This is the March value as published in May.

■

New Housing Price Index
April 1993

The New Housing Price Index (1986=100) for Canada stood at 136.4 in April, up 0.5% from March 1993. The estimated house only index increased 0.6% and the land only index increased 0.3%.

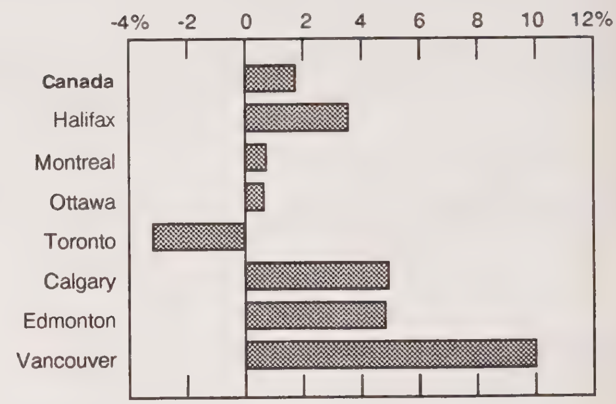
The largest monthly increases were in the Vancouver (+2.2%) and the Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.0%) indices. The Toronto index registered the largest monthly decrease (-0.4%) among the five city indices that decreased.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices was up 1.7% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by year-over-year increases in Vancouver (+10.0%), Regina (+6.7%) and Calgary (+4.9%). However, these increases were partly offset by decreases in Hamilton (-3.7%), Toronto (-3.2%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

New Housing Price Index
% change from April 1992 to April 1993



For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
1986=100

	April 1992	March 1993	April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993	March 1993 to April 1993
					% change
Canada Total	**134.1**	**135.7**	**136.4**	**1.7**	**0.5**
House only	124.6	125.4	126.1	1.2	0.6
Land only	162.3	167.6	168.1	3.6	0.3
St. John's	126.8	127.0	127.0	0.2	–
Halifax	109.8	113.4	113.6	3.5	0.2
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.6	115.6	0.2	–
Quebec City	135.2	134.4	135.3	0.1	0.7
Montreal	134.8	134.8	135.7	0.7	0.7
Ottawa-Hull	122.9	122.9	123.6	0.6	0.6
Toronto	141.8	137.8	137.3	-3.2	-0.4
Hamilton	132.5	127.8	127.6	-3.7	-0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	133.0	129.2	129.0	-3.0	-0.2
Kitchener-Waterloo	125.4	126.5	126.4	0.8	-0.1
London	146.5	145.6	146.0	-0.3	0.3
Windsor	127.3	127.4	127.4	0.1	–
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	131.5	133.3	134.6	2.4	1.0
Winnipeg	108.3	112.8	112.8	4.2	–
Regina	115.3	122.4	123.0	6.7	0.5
Saskatoon	107.2	111.3	111.3	3.8	–
Calgary	132.9	139.6	139.4	4.9	-0.1
Edmonton	141.0	147.7	147.8	4.8	0.1
Vancouver	133.1	143.3	146.4	10.0	2.2
Victoria	126.8	130.7	131.3	3.5	0.5

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

April 1993

Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,002.6 million in April 1993, down 1.7% from April 1992. Concessions sales totalled $53.9 million, 5.4% of total department store sales.

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

	Sales ($ millions)	April 1992 to April 1993
		% change
Province		
Newfoundland	14.3	+2.2
Prince Edward Island	4.3	+1.7
Nova Scotia	34.9	+3.3
New Brunswick	22.8	+0.3
Quebec	195.0	-3.4
Ontario	413.6	+0.1
Manitoba	42.7	+0.1
Saskatchewan	28.4	-4.0
Alberta	108.0	-3.3
British Columbia	138.5	-5.2
Metropolitan Area		
Calgary	38.6	-4.0
Edmonton	46.0	-5.4
Halifax-Dartmouth	17.2	-1.5
Hamilton	30.0	+2.9
Montreal	104.7	-2.5
Ottawa-Hull	46.0	-7.5
Quebec City	26.0	-3.8
Toronto	156.7	+0.4
Vancouver	71.5	-7.6
Winnipeg	38.0	+0.4

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines will be available in *The Daily* on June 21, 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12).

The April 1993 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $14.40/$144) will be available in July.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 5, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 5, 1993 totalled 252 961 tonnes, down 0.6% from the week-earlier 254 589 tonnes and down 5.5% from the year-earlier 267 587 tonnes. The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 151 920 tonnes, a 4.2% increase from 5 904 386 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

April 1993

Steel primary forms production for April 1993 totalled 1 244 990 tonnes, an increase of 7.1% from 1 162 295 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production at the end of the month totalled 4 741 234 tonnes, up 3.9% from 4 561 097 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The April 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day Period Ending May 31, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10-day period totalled 5.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 15.8% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 7.6% and the number of cars loaded decreased 8.7% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of May 31, 1993 decreased 5.9% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

April 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.0 million tonnes in April 1993, a decrease of 3.9% from April 1992. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during April.

Total loadings for the January to April period decreased 8.0% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 13.5% during the same period.

All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The April 1993 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of June.

For seasonally adjusted data on revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Civil Aviation Statistics

First Quarter 1993

Preliminary monthly financial data for January, February and March 1993 are now available. In the first quarter of 1993, Canadian Level I air carriers reported an increase of 15% in interest expenses while both operating revenues and expenses decreased by 2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the first quarter of 1993 are published in the June issue of *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production of Eggs

April 1993

Egg production in April 1993 totalled 39.3 million dozen, a 0.8% increase from April 1992. The average number of layers decreased by 1.1% between April 1992 and 1993, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,228 to 2,271.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Deuck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Apparent per Capita Food Consumption

1991 and 1992

Estimates of apparent per capita consumption of cereals, sugars and syrups, pulses and nuts, beverages, dairy products and by-products, poultry, eggs, and meats are now available for 1991 and 1992.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190101-00190103, 00190109-00190111 and 00190113-00190114.

The May issue of *Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada — Part I, 1992* (32-229, $27) will be available shortly.

For further information, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1993.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, April 1993.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
∞

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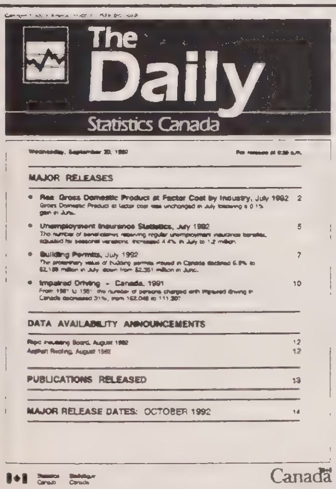

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 11, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics

The Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics (ESAS) is the newest CD-ROM available from Statistics Canada and is the result of a joint venture with Agriculture Canada. It contains an extensive collection of the most requested physical and financial farm data – in predefined and custom formats.

This product's menu-driven software enables users to extract predetermined whole-farm estimates by region, farm type and revenue class. Data is also available from the 1987 to 1991 period, depending on the data source. Once extracted, the data can be viewed on-screen, tabulated and printed, or exported for use in other applications.

Whether your interest is dairy farming expenses in Quebec or grain and oilseed acreage in Saskatchewan, ESAS provides all the data on one friendly CD-ROM diskette.

The Extraction System of Agricultural Statistics CD-ROM diskette is now available for $600 (Other countries: US$600). An educational discount is also available for $300 (Other countries: US$300). To order, contact any Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For further information about ESAS, contact Mario Ménard (613-951-2446), Agriculture Division (fax: 613-951-3868).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

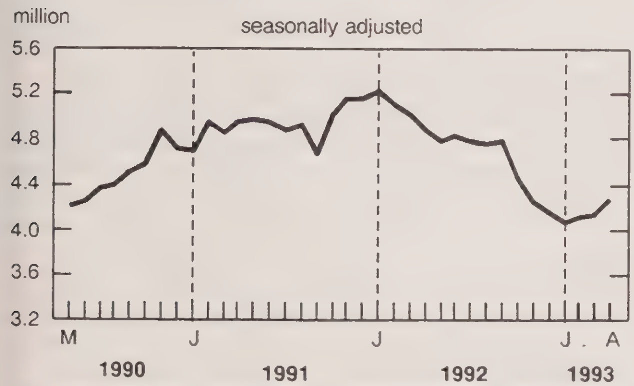
April 1993

Seasonally adjusted data, which highlight month-to-month trends in international travel, show a 2.3% increase in total travel to Canada in April 1993. Outbound Canadian travel also increased (+1.8%), largely due to a resurgence in same-day trips to the United States.

Seasonally Adjusted

Same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States increased 3.0% from March, to 4.2 million, although the volume was substantially below the April 1992 level. The last three months have seen a reversal of the downtrend in same-day, cross-border automobile trips by Canadian residents, which was evident from February 1992 through January 1993.

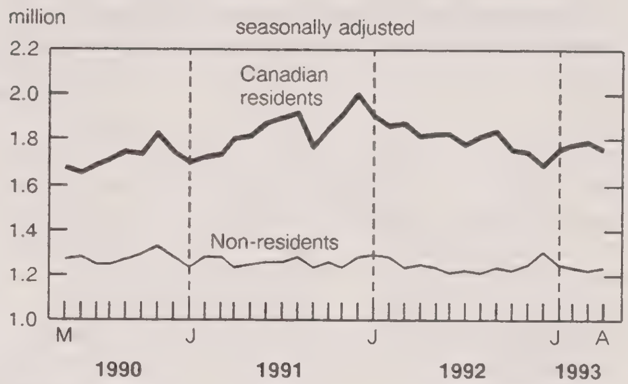
Same-day Automobile Trips by Canadian Residents to the United States



Automobile trips of one or more nights to the United States decreased 5.1% to 1.0 million.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 1.8% to 1.8 million. Trips of one or more nights to the United States by all modes of travel (including automobile) decreased 2.4% to 1.5 million. Trips to all other countries increased 1.9% to 274,000, continuing the uptrend visible since May 1991.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries



Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 1.0% to 1.2 million. The level of this type of travel has fluctuated within a narrow band since late 1986. Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 2.1% to 979,000; however, comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 3.5% to 239,000.

Unadjusted

In terms of actual counts, same-day automobile trips by Canadian residents to the United States dropped 12.4% from April 1992 to 4.3 million.

Automobile trips to the United States of one or more nights also decreased from the year before, down 10.6% to 981,000.

Canadian residents' trips of one or more nights to all countries by all modes of travel decreased 4.2% from April 1992 to 1.7 million: trips of one or more nights to the United States dropped 6.4% to 1.5 million, but similar trips to all other countries increased 10.1% to 266,000.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by non-residents increased 1.3% from April 1992 to 832,000: trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of the United States increased 2.1% to 666,000 trips, but comparable trips by residents of all other countries decreased 2.0% to 165,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The April 1993 issue of *International Travel — Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

	January 1993[r]	February 1993[r]	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]
	'000			
	seasonally adjusted			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	984	981	959	979
Other Countries[2]	253	245	248	239
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,483	1,509	1,516	1,479
Other Countries	269	269	269	274
Total Trips				
Non-resident Travellers:				
United States	2,689	2,669	2,600	2,669
Other Countries	283	276	276	272
Residents of Canada:				
United States	5,582	5,690	5,721	5,825
Auto Re-entries				
Same-day	4,040	4,105	4,125	4,248
One or More Nights	1,027	1,050	1,095	1,040

	April 1993[p]	April 1992 to April 1993	Jan. to April [p] 1993	Jan.-April 1992 to Jan.-April [p] 1993
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
One or More Nights Trips[1]				
Non-Resident Travellers:				
United States	666	2.1	2,065	-1.7
Other Countries[2]	165	-2.0	517	-0.1
Residents of Canada:				
United States	1,473	-6.4	5,173	-7.3
Other Countries	266	10.1	1,295	6.0
Same-day Trips				
Residents of Canada:				
United States[1]	4,344	-12.2	15,195	-19.0
Auto Re-entries	4,264	-12.4	14,852	-19.3

1 *Estimates for the United States include counts of auto and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.*
2 *Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Pipe and Tubing
April 1993

Steel pipe and tubing production for April 1993 totalled 152 705 tonnes, an increase of 56.6% from the 97 501 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of the month totalled 613 972 tonnes, up 30.2% from 471 670 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The April 1993 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
April 1993

Milling

Wheat milled in April 1993 totalled 191 thousand tonnes, up 5% from 181 thousand tonnes milled in April 1992.

Wheat flour produced in April 1993 totalled 145 thousand tonnes, 8% above a year earlier.

Crushing

There were 159 thousand tonnes of canola crushed in April 1993, up slightly from 158 thousand tonnes crushed in April 1992. The record domestic crush continues for the current crop year (August 1, 1992 to July 31, 1993) as 1.4 million tonnes of canola have so far been crushed in this crop year.

The resulting oil production was 66 thousand tonnes, up 2% from the previous year's 64 thousand tonnes. Meal production rose 1% to 97 thousand tonnes, up from 96 thousand tonnes in April 1992.

Data on soybean crushings are now confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The April 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A.Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445), Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and Fats
April 1993

Production of all types of deodorized oils in April 1993 totalled 62 678 tonnes, an 8.3% decrease from 68 337 tonnes produced in March 1993. At month's end, year-to-date production totalled 255 037 tonnes, a 4.6% increase from 243 805^{r} (revised) tonnes in 1992.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 776 tonnes in April 1993, down from 10 582 tonnes sold the previous month. At month's end, year-to-date sales totalled 39 293 tonnes, compared with 36 002^{r} tonnes in 1992.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 4 105 tonnes in April 1993, down from 7 869 tonnes sold the previous month. At month's end, year-to-date sales totalled 23 370 tonnes, compared with 20 609 tonnes in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The April 1993 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Dairy Review
April 1993

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 700 tonnes in April, a 4.9% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 300 tonnes, a 4.1% decrease from April 1992.

An estimated 576 000 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in March 1993, a 4.5% decrease from March 1992. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first three months of 1993 to 1 651 000 kilolitres, a decrease of 6.7% from the January to March 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The April 1993 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on June 23. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Russell Kowaluk (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part I, 1992.
Catalogue number 32-229
(Canada: $27; United States: US$32; Other Countries: US$38).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, February 1993.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144; United States: US$17.30/US$173; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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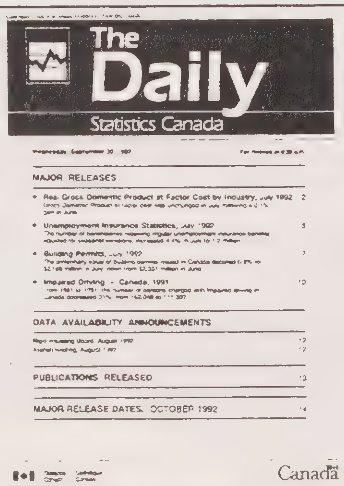
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 14-18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
14	Canada-United States Volume and Price Comparisons Based on Purchasing Parities	
15	Building Permits	April 1993
16	Labour Force Income Profiles	1991
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	April 1993
17	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	April 1993
17	Department Store Sales – Advance Release	May 1993
18	Consumer Price Index	May 1993
18	Sales of Natural Gas	April 1993

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 14, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada-United States Price and Volume Comparisons Based on Purchasing Power Parities

Considering expenditures on all goods and services contained in Gross Domestic Product, 1.23 Canadian dollars were needed in Canada in 1990 to buy as much as one U.S. dollar could buy in the United States. This was just one cent less than in 1985, when the purchasing power parity was 1.24 Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar.

However, the purchasing power parities varied greatly – depending on the category of expenditures. For instance, the 1990 parity for tobacco was 2.34 and that for construction was 1.10.

Prices in 1990: Higher in Canada

Although purchasing power parities remained rather stable between 1985 and 1990, Canada became a more expensive country than the United States over that period, because of the increased value of the Canadian dollar on the exchange market (1.37 Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar in 1985, compared with 1.17 in 1990).

Taking into account the entire spectrum of goods and services contained in Gross Domestic Product, Canadian prices in 1990 were 5% higher than U.S. prices – in 1985, by contrast, Canadian prices were 9% lower than U.S. prices. As for individual consumption by households, Canada was 7% more expensive than the United States in 1990, but 8% less expensive in 1985.

Real Expenditures Per Capita: Lower in Canada

Between 1985 and 1990, Canadian real expenditures per capita grew relative to the United States, but remained at a lower level.

In real terms, Canada's 1990 per capita expenditures on Gross Domestic Product represented 94.6% of the U.S. figure, up from 91.5% in 1985. Analogous data for expenditures on individual consumption were 88.0% in 1990 and 85.1% in 1985.

Real expenditures relative to the United States varied substantially according to their category. For instance, in 1990, the average Canadian purchased only 82% of the personal vehicles bought by a average American. By contrast, the averag Canadian used almost 172% of the public transpo services that the average American used.

Nature and Uses of Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs)

A Purchasing Power Parity tells how much it costs in another country to buy the quantity and quality of goods and services that could be purchased in a given country for one unit of its currency. PPPs – not exchange rates – should be used for converting the expenditures on consumption and investment in different countries into a common currency, in order to compare their economic performance in real terms. PPPs can also be used, in conjunction with exchange rates, to make intercountry comparisons of price levels.

A comparison of tobacco consumption between Canada and the United States illustrates the nature and uses of PPPs. In 1990, Cdn. $2.34 was needed in Canada to buy the same quantity and quality of tobacco as one U.S. dollar could buy in the United States. According to the 1990 exchange rate, Cdn. $2.34 was valued at two U.S. dollars, which indicates that Canadian tobacco prices were twice as high as U.S. tobacco prices (for a comparative price level index of 200%). This represents a significant increase in Canadian tobacco prices relative to the United States since 1985, when Canadian tobacco prices were only 35% higher (for an index of 135%). The change in comparative price levels is consistent with the fall in per capita real consumption of tobacco compared with the United States – from 93.7% in 1985 to 80.5% in 1990.

Further Sources and Information

These data are from a special bilateral study tha is part of an ongoing program of internationa comparisons based on purchasing power paritie The program is carried out by the Organization fo Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD and the Statistical Office of the Europea Communities, in order to help member countrie assess their relative economic performance.

The results of the bilateral study were publishe in a recent report, *Purchasing Power Parities an Real Expenditures for Canada and the United State 1990* (OECD, Paris, 1993). Statistics Canad provided Canadian price and expenditure data, whi the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau Economic Analysis provided analogous data for th United States.

For further information about international comparisons based on purchasing power parities, contact Gaston Levesque (613-951-3359) or Bohdan Schultz (613-951-9495), Central Research Section, Prices Division, or contact Katharine Kemp (613-951-3814), National Accounts, Environment Division.

Selected Results of the Bilateral Comparison of Canada and the United States

Selected Components of Gross Domestic Product (ICP classification)[1]	Purchasing Power Parities[2]		Comparative Price Levels[3]		Indices of Real Value Per Capita[4]	
	1985	1990	1985	1990	1985	1990
	(U.S. dollar = 1.00)		(U.S. = 100)		(U.S. = 100)	
Gross Domestic Product	**1.24**	**1.23**	**91**	**105**	**91.5**	**94.6**
Individual consumption by households	**1.26**	**1.25**	**92**	**107**	**85.1**	**88.0**
Food	1.39	1.32	102	113	80.1	81.4
Tobacco	1.84	2.34	135	200	93.7	80.5
Personal transport equipment	1.24	1.34	91	115	80.7	82.0
Purchased transport services	1.23	1.15	90	98	136.6	171.9
Collective consumption by government	**1.25**	**1.24**	**91**	**107**	**67.8**	**72.1**
Gross fixed capital formation	**1.17**	**1.15**	**86**	**98**	**106.4**	**134.8**
Construction	1.08	1.10	79	94	137.0	176.3
Machinery and equipment	1.34	1.23	98	105	71.0	89.9

1 *The International Comparison Project (IPC) classification, created for the United Nations ICP, groups expenditures by reference to final consumers, and not to spending agents, as the System of National Accounts (SNA) classification does in National Accounts.*
2 *These purchasing power parities have been calculated using the Fisher index formula.*
3 *These comparative price levels are the results of dividing purchasing power parities of the Fisher form by the average exchange rate, which was 1.37 Canadian dollars to one U.S. dollar in 1985 and 1.17 in 1990.*
4 *These indices of real values are the results of dividing Canadian expenditures per capita, converted into U.S. dollars using purchasing power parities of the Fisher form, by the corresponding expenditures per capita in the United States.*

Source: *Purchasing Power Parities and Real Expenditures for Canada and the United States, 1990 (OECD, Paris, 1993).* ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

March 1993 (Preliminary)

Marketable production of natural gas, at 11.1 billion cubic metres in March 1993, posted a 12.1% gain from March 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1993 rose 9.2% to 32.2 billion cubic metres from the year before.

Exports of natural gas, at 5.5 billion cubic metres, rose 11.0% from March 1992. Year-to-date exports, at 16.0 billion cubic metres, posted a 13.2% gain from the 1992 period.

Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in March amounted to 8.9 million cubic metres, a 2.3% increase from March 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of March 1993 rose 0.3% from the same period in 1992, to 25.1 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil increased 31.7% from March 1992 to 3.2 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1993 amounted to 8.5 million cubic metres, a 19.1% increase over 1992.

Exports of crude oil decreased 0.6% from March 1992 to 4.1 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports were 12.1 million cubic metres, 1.1% lower than in 1992.

The March 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	March 1992	March 1993	March 1992 to March 1993	January to March 1992	January to March 1993	January-March 1992 to January-March 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent[1]						
Production	8 668.4	8 869.6	2.3	25 062.5	25 129.7	0.3
Exports	4 146.0	4 119.5	-0.6	12 233.6	12 100.7	-1.1
Imports	2 395.5	3 154.1	31.7	7 142.2	8 503.6	19.1
Refinery receipts	6 744.9	7 646.5	13.4	20 065.1	21 746.5	8.4
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural Gas[2]						
Marketable production	9 936.6	11 136.0	12.1	29 478.8	32 199.6	9.2
Exports	4 952.0	5 495.3	11.0	14 093.5	15 956.3	13.2
Canadian sales	5 885.2	6 528.0	10.9	19 077.0	20 682.8	8.4

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard
April 1993

Waferboard production totalled 207 539 cubic metres in April 1993, a 15.7% increase from 179 379 cubic metres produced in April 1992. Particleboard production reached 112 373 cubic metres, up 13.6% from 98 882[r] (revised) cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for April 1993 was 8 647 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a 15.5% increase from 7 485 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in April 1992.

At month's end, year-to-date production of waferboard totalled 766 352 cubic metres, up 22.5% from 625 493 cubic metres produced in 1992. Year-to-date particleboard production was 414 448 cubic metres, up 14.4% from 362 234[r] cubic metres produced in 1992. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 32 341 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 6.9% from 30 259 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The April 1993 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables
April 1993

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for April 1993 are now available.

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly (32-011, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles
First Quarter 1993

Production and shipment data for the first quarter of 1993 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Economic Accounts,
Preliminary Estimates, 1992.
Catalogue number 13-213P
(Canada: $26; United States: US$31;
Other Countries: US$36).

Energy Statistics Handbook, June 1993.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: $300; United States: US$360;
Other Countries: US$420).

Summary of Canadian International Trade,
March 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States:
US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries:
US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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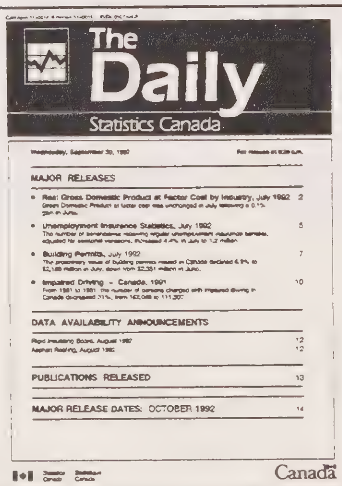

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

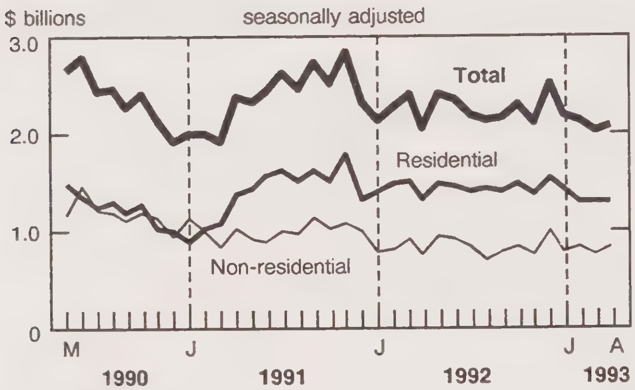
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Building Permits
April 1993 (Preliminary)

The seasonally adjusted value of building permits issued in Canada totalled $2,086 million in April 1993, up 3.8% from March's revised level of $2,010 million. The non-residential sector (+10.1%) was responsible for most of this rise. The residential sector (+0.1%) recorded only a slight increase in April. Only British Columbia (+16.5%) and Quebec (+5.4%) reported increases in the total value of building permits. The Atlantic region (-16.0%) recorded the largest decrease in April 1993.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada



Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

Residential Sector

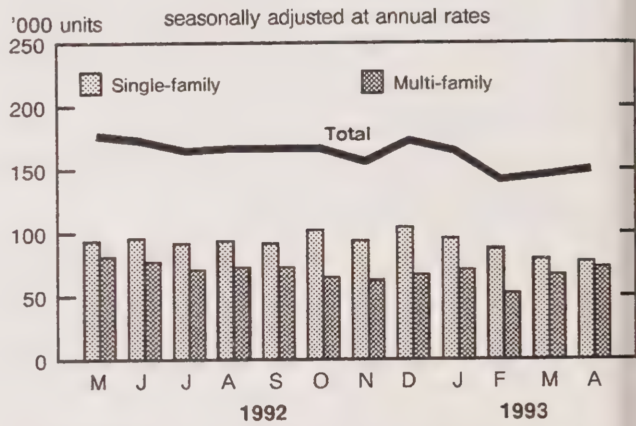
The preliminary value of residential building permits increased in April to $1,273 million, up 0.1% from March's revised level of $1,272 million.

The Atlantic (+21.0%) and Ontario (+1.5%) regions reported increases in the value of residential building permits issued. On the other hand, the Prairies (-4.0%), British Columbia (-2.5%) and Quebec (-0.6%) recorded decreases.

The value of building permits in the multi-family dwelling sector rose 6.9% to $418 million in April 1993, but the value in the single-family dwelling sector decreased 3.0% to $855 million.

The preliminary total number of dwelling units authorized in April rose 2.7% to 150,000 units at an annual rate. The multi-family dwelling sector (+8.8% to 72,000 units) was entirely responsible for this rise. On the other hand, units authorized in the single-family dwelling sector decreased 2.4% to 78,000.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada



Note: Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.

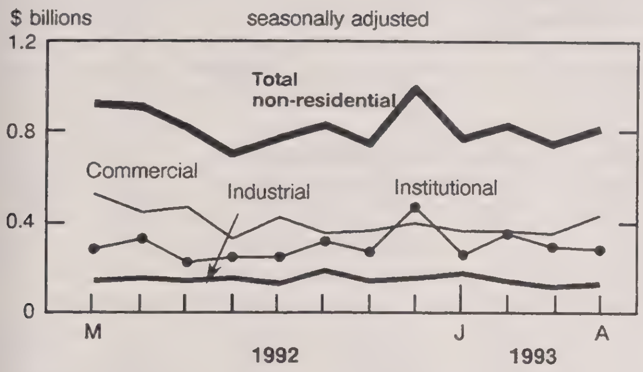
Non-residential Sector

The preliminary value of non-residential building permits for April increased 10.1% to $813 million, up from $738 million in March.

Increases in the value of non-residential building permits for April occurred in the British Columbia (+56.3%), Quebec (+19.3%) and Prairie (+1.9%) regions. The Atlantic (-51.5%) and Ontario (-4.5%) regions reported decreases in April.

Two components of the non-residential sector increased in April. The value of commercial projects rose 23.0% (to $424 million) while the value of industrial projects rose 5.2% (to $114 million). However, the value of institutional projects decreased 3.6% (to $275 million) in April.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada



Note: *Revised data for March, preliminary data for April.*

Building Permits Indices

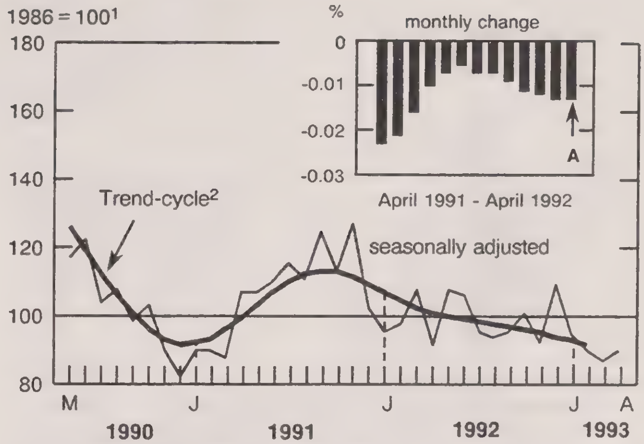
The building permits index (excluding engineering projects) increased 3.2% in April 1993 to 89.0, following three consecutive monthly decreases.

The building permits index short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) has continued its downward trend since October 1991, decreasing 1.3% in February 1993 to 91.1.

The residential building permits index short-term trend continued the downtrend begun in November 1991, decreasing 1.8% in February 1993 to 100.2. A decrease of 0.5% to 78.8 was also observed in the non-residential sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can obscure the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

The April 1993 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22.10/$221) will be available the last week of June. The residential building permits advance estimate for May 1993 will be released June 30.

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits

	March 1993 r	April 1993 p	April 1992 to April 1993	March to April 1993	March 1993 r	April 1993 p	April 1992 to April 1993	March to April 1993
	$ thousands		% change		$ thousands		% change	
	seasonally adjusted				unadjusted			
Canada								
Total Construction	**2,009,975**	**2,085,579**	**1.3**	**3.8**	**2,136,810**	**2,498,086**	**-0.1**	**16.9**
Residential	1,272,169	1,273,095	-3.4	0.1	1,472,669	1,762,864	-3.8	19.7
Non-residential	737,806	812,484	9.6	10.1	664,141	735,222	10.2	10.7
Industrial	108,130	113,795	-4.8	5.2	89,557	100,312	-6.5	12.0
Commercial	344,576	423,898	12.9	23.0	315,597	379,651	15.2	20.3
Institutional	285,100	274,791	11.5	-3.6	258,987	255,259	10.8	-1.4
Atlantic								
Total Construction	**119,774**	**100,577**	**-7.1**	**-16.0**	**85,749**	**115,458**	**-11.4**	**34.6**
Residential	58,578	70,881	7.5	21.0	32,826	90,179	3.5	174.7
Non-residential	61,196	29,696	-29,8	-51.5	52,923	25,279	-41.5	-52.2
Industrial	1,625	1,505	-86.7	-7.4	1,140	2,682	-83.2	135.3
Commercial	48,636	19,446	-7.7	-60.0	44,423	16,934	-18.7	-61.9
Institutional	10,935	8,745	-12.0	-20.0	7,360	5,663	-11.8	-23.1
Quebec								
Total Construction	**381,454**	**401,877**	**-6.9**	**5.4**	**481,991**	**587,495**	**-4.1**	**21.9**
Residential	267,554	265,973	-12.6	-0.6	365,596	449,852	-7.8	23.0
Non-residential	113,900	135,904	6.4	19.3	116,395	137,643	10.4	18.3
Industrial	17,481	27,839	-7.5	59.3	13,116	18,695	-8.6	42.5
Commercial	60,754	83,404	7.3	37.3	54,136	82,921	13.9	53.2
Institutional	35,665	24,661	24.0	-30.9	49,143	36,027	14.6	-26.7
Ontario								
Total Construction	**725,356**	**717,280**	**-6.5**	**-1.1**	**688,125**	**804,703**	**-9.2**	**16.9**
Residential	412,720	418,770	-16.0	1.5	444,106	546,177	-16.5	23.0
Non-residential	312,636	298,510	11.2	-4.5	244,019	258,526	11.5	5.9
Industrial	53,649	63,993	27.4	19.3	38,150	56,991	40.7	49.4
Commercial	118,015	176,421	36.4	49.5	100,847	149,271	45.7	48.0
Institutional	140,972	58,096	-34.6	-58.8	105,022	52,264	-41.2	-50.2
Prairies								
Total Construction	**250,318**	**244,918**	**-13.6**	**-2.2**	**307,917**	**306,506**	**-15.4**	**-0.5**
Residential	172,066	165,163	-3.0	-4.0	213,057	233,919	-7.0	9.8
Non-residential	78,252	79,755	-29.5	1.9	94,860	72,587	-34.5	-23.5
Industrial	23,257	10,693	3.9	-54.0	25,301	8,849	-4.1	-65.0
Commercial	30,015	49,258	-13.3	64.1	34,255	42,492	-13.4	24.0
Institutional	24,980	19,804	-57.0	-20.7	35,304	21,246	-59.5	-39.8
British Columbia[1]								
Total Construction	**533,073**	**620,927**	**32.6**	**16.5**	**567,600**	**683,924**	**34.5**	**20.5**
Residential	361,251	352,308	26.4	-2.5	417,084	442,737	25.8	6.2
Non-residential	171,822	268,619	41.7	56.3	155,944	241,187	53.8	54.7
Industrial	12,118	9,765	-44.5	-19.4	11,850	13,095	-38.2	10.5
Commercial	87,156	95,369	5.6	9.4	81,936	88,033	4.2	7.4
Institutional	72,548	163,485	100.2	125.3	62,158	140,059	174.1	125.3

1 *Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.*
p *Preliminary figure.*
r *Revised figure.*

■

Investment Income of Canadians

In 1990, more than 9.5 million Canadian taxfilers reported receiving interest, dividends or both. The total amount they obtained from these sources surpassed $39 billion and accounted for 13% of their total income. Interest accounted for the majority (83%) of this investment income.

As total income increases, taxfilers are more likely to receive dividend income; thus, dividends are largely reported by high-income recipients. In 1990, taxfilers with total income of $100,000 or more reported 44% of all dividend income.

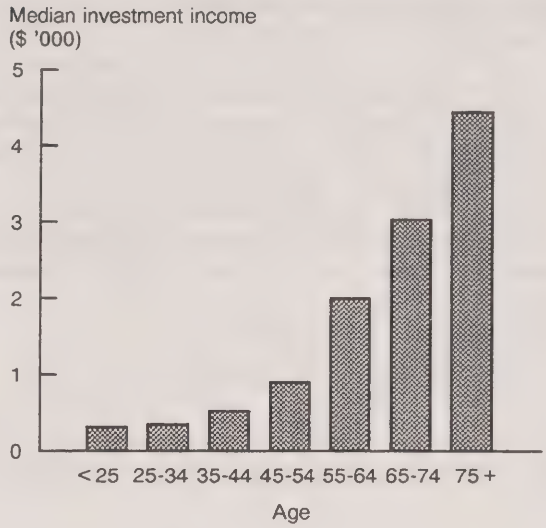
In 1990, Canadians aged 75 and over had the highest median investment income ($4,450) of all age groups. This income was almost five times that of 45 to 54 year-olds ($900) and nearly 15 times the median for individuals under the age of 25 ($300).

Taxfilers aged 75 and over who reported investment income had a median total income of $15,700, 43% of which, on average, was generated by investments. This investment income consisted mostly of interest (90%).

A different picture emerges for those with a total income of $100,000 or more who report investment income. In 1990, investment income accounted for only 20% of their total income and a large part (40%) was received in the form of dividends.

Generally, investments are an important income source for the elderly and for high-income recipients of all ages. However, the two groups differ considerably. A demographic profile of taxfilers reporting interest or dividend income entitled "Investment Income of Canadians" is presented in the Summer 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), which was released on June 8. See "How to Order Publications".

Investment Income Increased With Age in 1990



Note: The population includes only taxfilers reporting investment income.
Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division

For further information, contact Jason Siroonian (613-951-4722), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Operating Statistics
December 1992

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $970.9 million in December 1992. Operating revenues of $530.9 million were down $58.8 million or 10.0% from December 1991.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres dropped 10.9% from December 1991. Freight train-kilometres decreased 7.7% and freight car-kilometres decreased 10.4%.

All 1991 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1992 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transporta-tion Division.

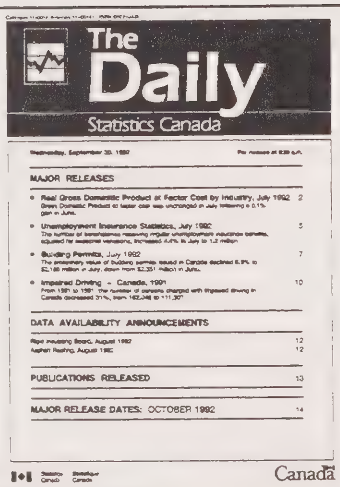
Soft Drinks
May 1993

Data on production of soft drinks for May 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.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MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, April 1993.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Average Prices of Selected Farm Inputs, May 1993.
Catalogue number 62-012
(Canada: $8/$48; United States: US$9.60/US$58; Other Countries: US$11.20/US$67).

Touriscope – International Travel, Advance Information, Vol. 9, No. 4. April 1993.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61; United States: US$7.30/US$73; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, March 1993.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $28.50/$285; United States: US$34.20/US$342; Other Countries: US$39.90/US$399).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 81-258
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31.

Sound Recording, 1991-92.
Catalogue number 87-202
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

Wednesday, June 16, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Income Profiles

1991

Among census metropolitan areas, Oshawa ranked first in median employment income in 1991 ($26,600), followed by Ottawa-Hull, Ontario ($25,300); this ranking was unchanged from 1990 (half of the Oshawa taxfilers reporting employment income received $26,600 or more and half received less than that amount).

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)

(areas with population of 100,000 or more)

Median employment income for women was highest in the CMA of Ottawa-Hull at $20,900 (Ontario portion) and $20,300 (Quebec portion). For men, Oshawa and Sudbury ranked first and second, at $36,900 and $32,600, respectively.

Among census metropolitan areas, the greatest change in median employment income between 1990 and 1991 occurred in Thunder Bay (+5.1%). Only in St. Catharines-Niagara did median employment income decrease from the previous year (-1.1%).

Mid-size Cities

(population of 10,000 or more taxfilers and not part of a CMA)

The highest median employment income for men was in Fort McMurray, Alberta at $55,000. For women, it was highest in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories at $28,800 .

The lowest median employment income for both men and women was in Mount Carmel, Newfoundland – $7,500 for men and $4,900 for women.

Regional

For the provinces and territories, median employment income in 1991 was highest in the Northwest Territories ($23,700) and the Yukon Territory ($22,800). The lowest levels were reported in Newfoundland ($10,300) and Prince Edward Island ($11,700).

Across Canada, median employment income increased in every province and territory except Newfoundland (-3.7%), Prince Edward Island (-0.8%), British Columbia (-0.5%) and New Brunswick (0.0%).

> **Note to Users**
>
> Labour Force Income Profiles are obtained from income tax records based on returns filed in the spring of 1992.
>
> In this release, the labour force is defined as all persons who reported income from employment or income from unemployment insurance benefits. Income figures represent employment income for part- and full-time workers.
>
> One component of labour force income is unemployment insurance. If an individual receives unemployment insurance for any portion of the tax year, he/she is counted as an unemployment insurance recipient. The proportions in these data are derived from the number of recipients of unemployment insurance in the labour force.

National

Median employment income in Canada increased by 1% – from $19,300 in 1990 to $19,500 in 1991. However, after adjusting for inflation, median employment income actually decreased by 4.3% betweeen 1990 and 1991.

Median employment income for men in 1991 was $25,000, and for women it was $14,900.

Incidence of Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Forward Sortation Area (FSAs)

(geographic level represented by the first three characters of the postal code, only urban FSAs with at least 500 taxfilers are considered here)

For men, the highest incidence of unemployment insurance for a forward sortation area was B1N in Sydney, Nova Scotia (49.2%), and the lowest was H3Y in Westmount, Quebec (3.4%).

For women, the highest incidence of unemployment insurance was in A2B in Grand Falls-Windsor, Newfoundland (47.4%), and the lowest was in M4W in Toronto, Ontario (7.0%).

These data offer the opportunity to analyze labour force characteristics for areas as large as the whole country or as small as letter carrier routes (postal walks).

For information regarding this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. □

Census Metropolitan Areas – Median Employment Income for Both Sexes

	1990 Median Employment Income	1990 Rank	1991 Median Employment Income	1991 Rank
	$		$	
Oshawa	25,600	1	26,600	1
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	24,600	2	25,300	2
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	23,000	4	23,700	3
Toronto	23,200	3	23,500	4
Thunder Bay	21,600	6	22,700	5
Hamilton	22,200	5	22,300	6
Calgary	21,200	7	21,700	7
Sudbury	21,000	10	21,600	8
Kitchener	21,200	8	21,600	9
Quebec City	20,600	12	21,500	10
Vancouver	21,200	9	21,300	11
Halifax	20,300	16	21,200	12
Regina	20,500	15	21,200	13
London	20,700	11	21,100	14
Edmonton	20,500	14	21,000	15
Windsor	20,600	13	20,700	16
Montreal	20,000	17	20,200	17
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	20,000	18	19,800	18
Victoria	19,400	19	19,700	19
Canada	**19,300**		**19,500**	
Saint John	18,800	22	19,500	20
Winnipeg	19,000	21	19,200	21
Trois-Rivières	18,800	23	19,000	22
St. Catharines-Niagara	19,000	20	18,800	23
Saskatoon	18,200	24	18,500	24
Sherbrooke	17,700	25	18,000	25
St. John's	17,200	26	17,500	26

Mid-size Cities – Median Employment Income for Women

Cities	Highest Median Income	Cities	Lowest Median Income
	$		$
Yellowknife	28,800	Kimberley	9,600
Inuvik	23,900	Labrador City	9,500
Navan	23,200	La Malbaie	9,500
Manotick	22,500	Glace Bay	9,500
Pickering	22,500	New Waterford	9,100
Aurora	22,500	Sydney Mines	9,000
Aylmer (Quebec)	21,900	Winkler	8,700
Ajax	21,900	Courcelette	7,300
Stittsville	21,500	Lac-Édouard	5,400
Russell	21,200	Mount Carmel	4,900

Mid-size Cities – Median Employment Income for Men

Cities	Highest Median Income	Cities	Lowest Median Income
	$		$
Yellowknife	28,800	Niagara Falls	11,200
Navan	23,200	Alma	11,100
Pickering	22,500	Leamington	11,000
Aurora	22,500	Grand-Mere	10,800
Ajax	21,900	Edmundston	10,800
Aylmer (Quebec)	21,900	La Baie	10,700
Whitehorse	21,100	Summerside	10,600
Markham	21,000	Bathurst	10,500
Richmond Hill	20,900	Quesnel	10,300
Thornhill	20,800	Glace Bay	9,500

Incidence of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Beneficiaries by Forward Sortation Area (FSA)

FSA	City	Labour Force	UI Beneficiaries	Incidence of UI
				%
Men				
P6C	Sault Ste. Marie	6,180	2,720	44.0
A2N	Stephenville	2,340	1,040	44.4
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	1,060	490	46.2
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,840	900	48.9
B1N	Sydney	1,320	650	49.2
H3Y	Montreal	2,680	90	3.4
K4M	Manotick	880	40	4.5
T6R	Edmonton	2,450	120	4.9
M2P	Toronto	1,590	80	5.0
M4N	Toronto	3,540	190	5.4
Women				
A2B	Grand Falls-Windsor	780	370	47.4
B1V	Sydney Mines	1,350	640	47.4
B1A	Glace Bay	3,270	1,430	43.7
G5A	La Malbaie	1,020	440	43.1
G9T	Grand-Mere	3,190	1,360	42.6
V7W	Vancouver	1,930	150	7.8
M2L	Toronto	3,260	250	7.7
M2P	Toronto	1,640	120	7.3
V7S	Vancouver	2,110	150	7.1
M4W	Toronto	2,850	200	7.0

■

School, Work and Dropping-out

1991

Students working moderate hours (1 to 19 hours per week) were less likely to leave high school before a certificate or diploma was earned than those working longer hours or not working at all.

Of the 895,000 persons aged 18 to 20 who were no longer attending high school in the spring of 1991, 79% had graduated with a certificate or diploma, while 21% were non-completers. Non-completion was considerably more common among men (24%) than among women (16%).

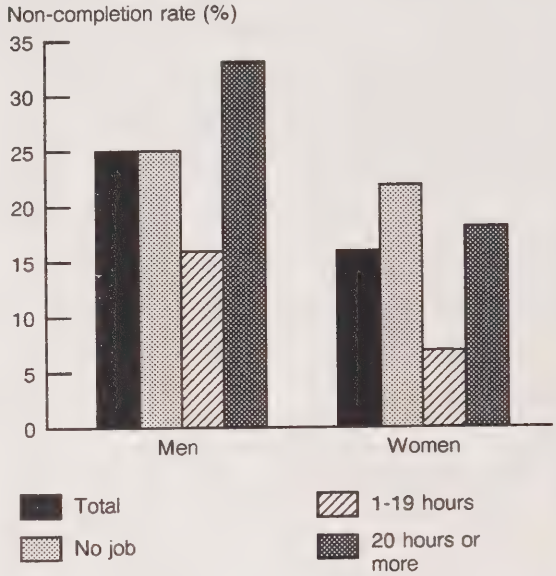
Youths with moderate work involvement (1 to 19 hours per week) while in school had lower non-completion rates than youths with no job at all. This tendency was particularly pronounced for women.

Intensive work involvement during the school year appeared to substantially increase the risk of non-completion among young men. The relative probability of non-completion was 60% higher for men working long hours (at least 20 hours per week) than for men not working at all.

Among women, working long hours was generally associated with a lower or equal risk of non-completion than not working at all.

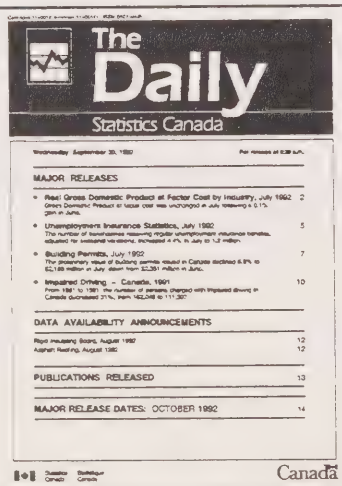
Educators are concerned that student employment may be associated with an increased likelihood of leaving high school before a certificate or diploma is earned. "School, Work and Dropping Out", an analysis of the effects of working during the school year on the risk of non-completion, is featured in the Summer 1993 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53), which was released on June 8. See "How to Order Publications".

Among 18-20 Year-olds, Non-completion Rates in 1991 Were Lowest for Those With Moderate Work Involvement



Source: School Leavers Survey

For further information, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Household Surveys Division.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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1187)
Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Making the Canadian Cancer Registry
1969-1988

Canada is the only country in the Western Hemisphere with a cancer registration system that covers the whole population. This has been achieved through the cooperation of the provincial/territorial registries, which have provided data to the National Cancer Incidence Reporting System maintained at Statistics Canada since 1969.

Cancer Incidence in Canada and its Regions, 1969-1988 – prepared jointly by the Canadian Council of Cancer Registries, Health and Welfare Canada and Statistics Canada – emphasizes trends and geographic variations in its analysis of over 20 different cancer sites. Over half of all cancers diagnosed in Canadians each year occur in one of four sites – lung, breast, prostate, and colon and rectum.

Lung cancer is the most common cancer in men (21.4% of all cancers during the 1984-88 period) and the third most common in women (9.7%). In Canada – like other countries – rates have begun to level off in recent years for men but have continued to rise steadily for women.

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women (27.1% of all cancers in women during the 1984-88 period). Since 1969, incidence rates have risen at an average annual rate of 0.8% per year, with a steeper increase during the 1980s.

Prostate cancer accounts for 17.7% of all new cancer cases in men and is the most common cancer in men aged 75 and over. Since 1969, incidence rates have risen steadily at an average annual rate of 3.1% per year.

Colorectal cancer is the second most common form of cancer in Canada (more than 14% of all cancers in both sexes combined). Since 1969, incidence rates have increased at an average annual rate of 1.9% among men, but have been stable among women.

The Making of the Canadian Cancer Registry: Cancer Incidence in Canada and its Regions, 1969-1988 is now available from the Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Health and Welfare Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0L2 (613-957-0327) or from the Canadian Centre for Health Information (613-951-1746).

For more information, contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740), Canadian Centre for Health Information; Robert Semenciw (613-957-1768), Health and Welfare Canada; Dr. Eric Holowaty (416-971-9800), Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation; or Dr. Pierre Band (604-877-6000), British Columbia Cancer Agency and Chair of the Committee. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
June 1993

Passenger-kilometres reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services in the first quarter of 1993 were down 2% from the first quarter of 1992.

Both operating revenue and operating expenses decreased slightly in the first quarter of 1993 compared to the first quarter of 1992. Thus, the operating loss of Canadian Level I air carriers was unchanged at $158.5 million. However, this loss is 20% less than that of the first quarter of 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

According to preliminary annual data for 1992, the top three city-pairs were Montreal-Toronto, Ottawa-Toronto and Toronto-Vancouver. Montreal-Toronto and Ottawa-Toronto reported decreases of 7% and 1%, respectively, but Toronto-Vancouver reported a slight increase of 1% compared to 1991.

According to preliminary international charter data for the fourth quarter of 1992, the number of passengers travelling on these services increased to 985,000, up 8% from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Preliminary fourth quarter of 1992 data show that total enplaned and deplaned cargo increased 2% from the fourth quarter of 1991.

The Vol. 25, No. 6 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

April 1993

Except for oats, deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased from April 1992.

Deliveries of Major Grains

	April 1992	April 1993
	(thousand tonnes)	
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 905.6	1 691.6
Durum wheat	474.6	207.1
Total wheat	**2 380.2**	**1 898.7**
Oats	43.2	78.8
Barley	383.3	301.9
Rye	17.0	16.7
Flaxseed	37.4	26.6
Canola	252.2	198.6
Total	**3 113.3**	**2 521.3**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The April 1993 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

Canadian Domestic Travel

Fourth Quarter 1992

During the fourth quarter of 1992, Canadians made 31.6 million person-trips, of which 14.9 million lasted at least one night. Of that number, 82% occurred in the province of origin of the travellers. On the other hand, only 3% of the 16.7 million same-day person-trips were done outside the province of origin.

Visits to friends and relatives accounted for 39% of total trips, while business trips and pleasure trips represented 23% each. The automobile was used nine times out of ten. Two nights out of three were spent at friends' or relatives' homes.

Significant methodological changes in data collection were introduced in April 1992, so the Canadian Travel Survey estimates since the second quarter of 1992 are not comparable with previous quarters.

The microdata file of the fourth quarter of 1992 will be available at the beginning of July. More detailed information will be published in the Summer 1993 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42), which will be released soon.

For more information, please contact Louis Pierre (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Mushroom Production

1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary estimates of mushroom production and value for 1992 are now available.

Mushroom production during 1992 amounted to 59,196 tons, a 1.3% increase from 1991 production. The value of the mushroom crop in 1992 totalled $150 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1407.

These data are presented in *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics

1926-1992

Historical data (2,225 series) on Canada's external assets and liabilities are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4180-4193

These data are also contained in *Canada's International Investment Position – Historical Statistics, 1926 to 1992* (67-202, $60), which was released on April 15. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Frank Chow (613-951-1871), Balance of Payments Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and Fats, April 1993.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, April 1993.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Refined Petroleum Products, March 1993.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Railway Carloadings, Vol. 70, No. 4, April 1993.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83; United States: US$10/US$100; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, Vol. 45, No. 4, April 1993.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Exports by Commodity, March 1993.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551; United States: US$66.10/US$661; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771).

The Labour Force, May 1993.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179; United States: US$21.50/US$215; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin: Provincial Distribution of Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology, 1990-91, Vol. 17, No. 3.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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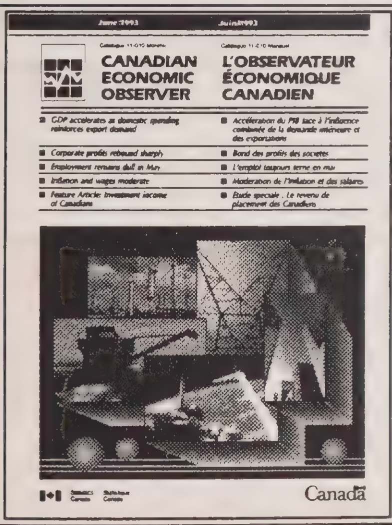
MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



The Canadian Economic Observer

June 1993

The June issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The June issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in May, and a feature article on the investment income of Canadians. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

April 1993

Seasonally adjusted exports continued to rise in April, growing by $335 million to a level of $14.8 billion. Exports of automotive products rose by $200 million, the third straight month of substantial growth. Increases were also registered for agricultural and fishing products ($151 million) and machinery and equipment ($60 million). Offsetting decreases were recorded for exports of energy products, down by $91 million and forestry products, down $17 million.

Seasonally adjusted imports remained virtually unchanged at $13.7 billion. Increased imports of agricultural and fishing products ($61 million) and industrial goods ($46 million) were more than offset by machinery and equipment, which fell by $64 million, and automotive products, down by $76 million.

The increase in exports combined with relative stability in imports resulted in a $347 million improvement in the merchandise trade surplus in April, to a level of $1.2 billion.

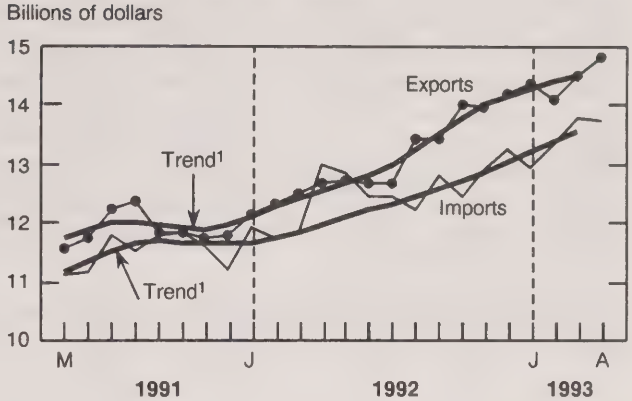
Trends

Driven by the continued strength of exports to the U.S., the export trend rose for the seventeenth consecutive month (by just over 1%) to a level 17% higher than in March 1992. Exports of virtually all the more stable commodity groupings have been increasing for several months. Forestry products have been on an upward trend since last June. Overall exports of machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft and other transportation equipment) were up close to 1%.Miscellaneous consumer goods have been rising for over two years. In contrast, there was a continued downward trend for exports of industrial goods (other than precious metals), which fell for the fourth month in a row, this time by 0.4%.

Among the more volatile export components, automotive products continued to show considerable strength, growing by 3.6% this month. Exports of cars and trucks grew by over 4%, while the increase in parts was a more modest 1.6%. Exports of agricultural and fishing products increased by 1.6%, as wheat exports rose for the second month in a row, this time by over 2%. Continued decreases for crude petroleum (over 2% again this month) resulted in a decline for energy exports, despite higher exports of natural gas and other energy products.

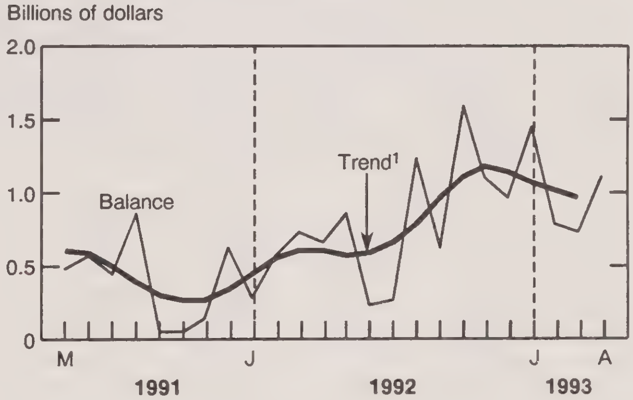
Merchandise Trade

Balance of Payments Basis
seasonally adjusted



Merchandise Trade Balance

Balance of Payments Basis
seasonally adjusted



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

On a trend basis, imports have been increasing for over a year, and now stand almost 15% higher than in March 1992. There were continued increases for all of the more stable commodity groupings. Agricultural products and industrial goods other than precious metals increased by almost 1% in the latest period, while forestry products grew by 1.4%. Imports of all components of machinery and

equipment other than aircraft and other transportation equipment also continued to increase.Office machines, which have been on an upward trend for 15 months, increased by 1%.Industrial and agricultural machinery grew for the fifth consecutive month.

Among the more volatile import commodities, automotive products have continued to increase the most. Energy imports were up by over 4%, as increases for crude petroleum (4.4%) and refined petroleum and coal products (5.6%) were dampened only slightly by a 0.9% drop for imports of coal and related products. Imports of aircraft and other transportation equipment decreased for the third month in a row, this time by almost 4%. Imports of precious metals, falling for the past seven months, declined by more than 5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110).

For further information on international trade statistics, order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. For more timely receipt of the data, a fax service is available on the morning of release (10-002, $250). See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the April 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of July, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Balance of Payments Basis

	Exports				Imports			
	April 1992	February 1993	March 1993	April 1993	April 1992	February 1993	March 1993	April 1993
	seasonally adjusted							
	$ millions							
United States	9,808	11,371	11,582	12,049	8,367	9,569	9,897	9,776
Other Trading Areas	2,829	2,738	2,920	2,789	3,614	3,710	3,794	3,903
Total	12,637	14,109	14,502	14,837	11,981	13,279	13,691	13,679
Agricultural and Fishing Products	1,157	1,190	1,170	1,321	801	860	879	940
Energy Products	1,276	1,333	1,456	1,365	571	602	652	658
Forestry Products	1,613	1,887	1,989	1,972	109	131	133	129
Industrial Goods and Materials	2,379	2,435	2,463	2,474	2,121	2,420	2,446	2,492
Machinery and Equipment	2,558	2,883	2,771	2,846	3,666	4,101	4,296	4,232
Automotive Products	3,114	3,786	4,024	4,224	2,796	3,180	3,269	3,193
Other Consumer Goods	307	361	375	365	1,536	1,649	1,708	1,701
Special Transactions Trade	271	265	296	309	340	345	333	357

Merchandise Trade of Canada, Monthly Variation of the Trend

	Exports				Imports			
	March 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993	March 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993
	% change							
Agricultural and Fishing Products	0.0	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.9
Energy Products	1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	1.5	4.9	4.7	4.2
Forestry Products	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3
Industrial Goods and Materials	0.3	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
Machinery and Equipment	2.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Automotive Products	1.3	4.0	3.8	3.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.2
Other Consumer Goods	3.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Special Transactions Trade	1.2	-3.2	-5.1	-5.6	0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.3

■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

April 1993

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments decreased 0.4% in April, following six consecutive increases. Fourteen of the 22 major groups recorded lower shipment levels, notably wood, transportation equipment and electrical and electronic products industries. Unfilled orders improved 0.1% in April, the sixth increase in a row. Inventory levels remained unchanged from the preceding month.

The short-term trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements which are not sustained over a longer period. The trend for shipments has increased for more than a year, and at an average rate of about 1.0% a month over the last five periods. The shipments trend for the motor vehicle, parts and accessories industries has recorded strong increases over the last eight periods, but at a slower pace since December 1992. The trend for the rest of manufacturing has shown steady increases averaging 0.5% a month, beginning in May 1992. The trend for 17 of the major groups rose in the most recent period but was strongest for the transportation equipment, wood, and food industries.

The trend for unfilled orders, after falling since October 1989, increased over the six most recent periods. After showing no change in August, September and October,the inventories trend began to decline again in November 1992.

Shipments

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' shipments decreased 0.4% to $25.6 billion in April. Fourteen of the 22 major groups (accounting for 79% of shipment values) decreased, six increased, and two remained unchanged. The largest decreases, in dollar terms, were recorded in wood (-4.3%), transportation equipment (-0.8%), and electrical and electronics products (-3.0%) industries. In the case of the wood industries, substantial price decreases together with lower demand were responsible for the decline in shipment levels.

Trend for Shipments

The trend for shipments has been rising for more than a year and at a rate of about 1.0% per month over the last five periods. The trend for 17 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 83% of shipment values) increased in the most recent period. The most significant increases, in dollar terms, were in the transportation equipment, wood and food industries.

Note to Users

As announced last month, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders have been revised back to January 1990. These revisions result from benchmarking to the 1990 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark year (1990) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.

Inventories (owned)

Inventories (owned) were unchanged in April at $34.2 billion. Increases in wood (2.3%) and transportation equipment (0.8%) were offset by decreases in electrical and electronic products (-2.1%) and primary metal (-1.3%) industries. The trend for inventories (owned), which was flat in August, September and October 1992, declined in the last five periods.

Inventories to Shipments Ratio

The inventories to shipments ratio increased to 1.34 in April, from 1.33 in March which was an historical low. The trend declined from a peak of 1.52 in January 1992 to 1.34 in the most recent period.

Unfilled Orders

Unfilled orders increased 0.1% to $24.8 billion, the sixth increase in a row. The largest increase in dollar terms was in the transportation equipment (0.6%) industry, while the largest decline was in the fabricated metal products (-2.1%) industry. The trend, which had been falling since October 1989, increased over the six most recent periods.

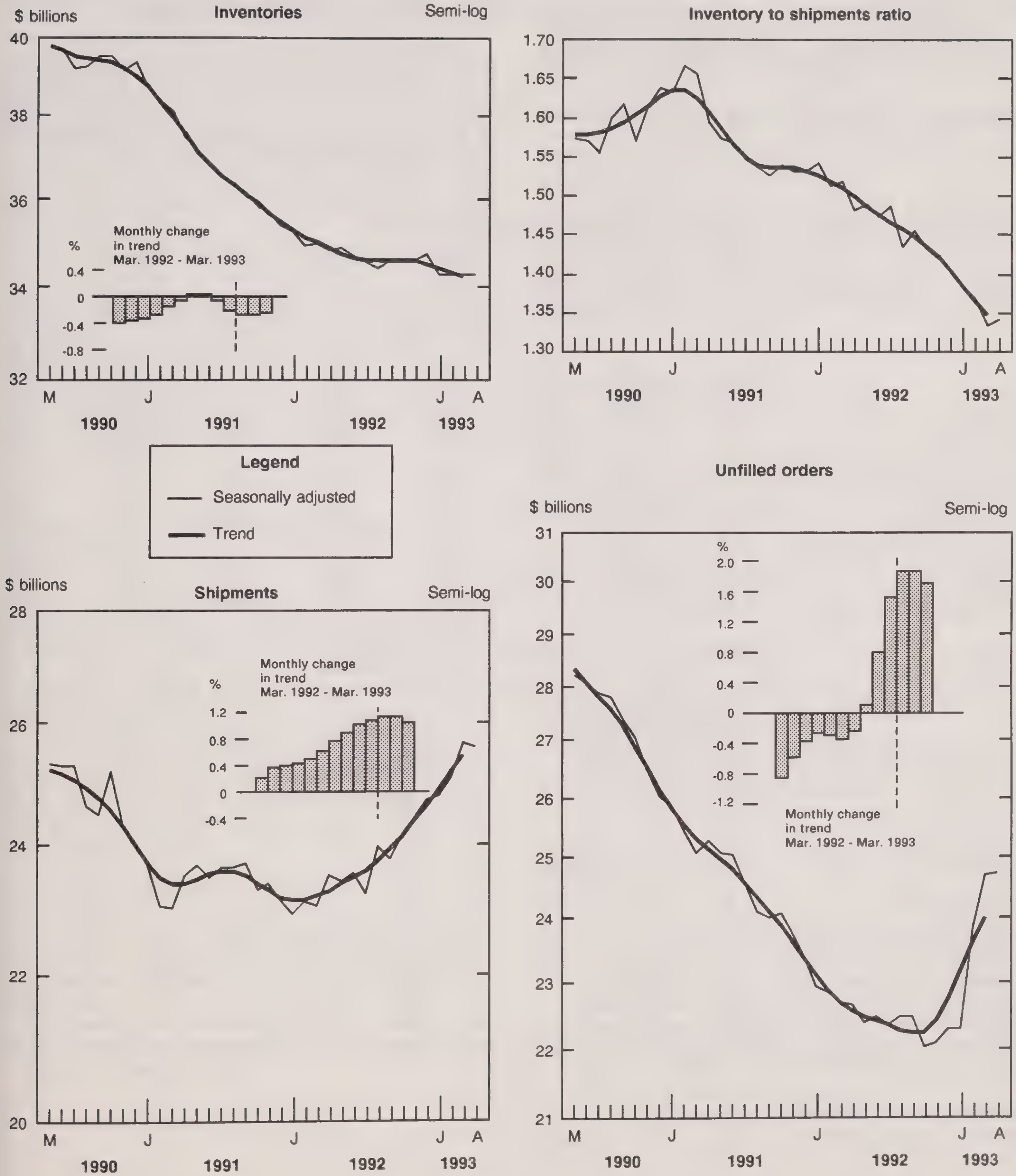
Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

New Orders

New orders declined 3.4% to $25.6 billion in April, the second decline since the large increase of 7.5% in February. The trend for new orders has continued to rise since March 1992, and at a rate of more than 1.0% per month for five of the last six periods.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, Seasonally Adjusted, April 1993



Year-To-Date

Manufacturers' shipments for the first four months of 1993 were estimated at $101.0 billion, 9.3% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the April 1993 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

Period	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	seasonally unadjusted				seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions							
April 1992	23,705	35,326	22,944	23,740	23,497	34,774	22,690	23,476
May 1992	24,404	35,064	22,659	24,119	23,403	34,838	22,401	23,114
June 1992	25,571	34,465	22,557	25,469	23,529	34,654	22,516	23,645
July 1992	21,378	34,093	22,373	21,194	23,219	34,488	22,381	23,084
August 1992	23,489	34,150	22,649	23,765	23,960	34,361	22,514	24,093
September 1992	25,020	34,160	22,427	24,798	23,769	34,569	22,495	23,750
October 1992	25,677	34,125	21,917	25,167	24,146	34,545	22,053	23,704
November 1992	24,557	34,262	21,856	24,496	24,387	34,575	22,101	24,434
December 1992	23,088	33,986	21,912	23,144	24,711	34,656	22,309	24,919
January 1993	21,677	34,451	22,249	22,014	24,747	34,212	22,323	24,761
February 1993	23,269	34,860	23,872	24,892	25,069	34,212	23,881	26,627
March 1993	27,394	34,967	24,900	28,421	25,673	34,209	24,722	26,514
April 1993	25,808	34,757	24,950	25,858	25,576	34,226	24,751	25,605

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	month-to-month % change				ratio		month-to-month % change			
	seasonally adjusted									
April 1992	2.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.4	1.48	1.50	-0.1	-0.6	2.7	0.6
May 1992	-0.4	0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.49	1.49	-1.3	-0.4	-1.5	0.6
June 1992	0.5	0.4	-0.5	-0.3	1.47	1.48	0.5	-0.3	2.3	0.5
July 1992	-1.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.49	1.47	-0.6	-0.3	-2.4	0.5
August 1992	3.2	0.6	-0.4	0.0	1.43	1.46	0.6	-0.3	4.4	0.6
September 1992	-0.8	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.45	1.45	-0.1	-0.2	-1.4	0.9
October 1992	1.6	0.9	-0.1	0.0	1.43	1.43	-2.0	0.1	-0.2	1.2
November 1992	1.0	1.0	0.1	-0.1	1.42	1.42	0.2	0.8	3.1	1.6
December 1992	1.3	1.1	0.2	-0.2	1.40	1.40	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.7
January 1993	0.1	1.1	-1.3	-0.3	1.38	1.38	0.1	1.9	-0.6	1.5
February 1993	1.3	1.1	0.0	-0.3	1.36	1.36	7.0	1.9	7.5	1.1
March 1993	2.4	1.0	0.0	-0.2	1.33	1.34	3.5	1.7	-0.4	0.9
April 1993	-0.4	*	0.0	*	1.34	*	0.1	*	-3.4	*

* *The short term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales - Advance Release
May 1993

Department store sales, including concessions, for May were $1,040 million, down 1.5% from May 1992. Sales for the major department stores were $542 million (-5.4%), and sales for the junior category were $498 million (+3.2%).

Users should note that the advance department store release is a very preliminary indication of department store sales in Canada. Data from this release are not a component of the monthly retail trade survey. This release is an advance indicator of the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes
April 1993

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1993 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to April 1993 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

The April 1993 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending June 12, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 12, 1993 totalled 274 309 tonnes, up 8.4% from the week-earlier 252 961 tonnes but down 0.4% from the year-earlier 275 373 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 426 229 tonnes, a 4.0% increase from 6 179 759 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
Seven-day Period Ending June 7, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways during the seven-day period totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 16.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 14.7% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of June 7, 1993 decreased 5.7% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps
May 1993

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18,420,978 light bulbs and tubes in May 1993, an increase of 9.1% from the 16,885,194 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1993 amounted to 107,195,691 light bulbs and tubes, down 4.1% from the 111,751,916 sold during the same period in 1992.

The May 1993 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Motion Picture Theatres and Film Distribution Surveys

1991-92

Preliminary data from the 1991-92 annual Motion Picture Theatres Survey and the Film, Video and Audio-visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey are now available.

Today, fewer theatres with more movie screens are catering to a declining number of Canadian movie-goers. From 1990-91 to 1991-92, paid admissions to theatres and drive-ins dropped 9% despite a 2% increase in the number of screens in operation. At the same time, the home entertainment market continues to account for about two-thirds (66%) of total revenue from the distribution of film, video and audio-visual products.

The market share of foreign-controlled companies involved in film distribution is decreasing in some sectors. Between 1987-88 and 1991-92, their share of total revenue fell from 88% to 83% in the theatrical market and from 55% to 51% in the home entertainment sector.

Culture Statistics: Film and Video 1991-92 (87-204, $22) will be available in the fall.

For further information, contact Nancy Ghalam (613-951-1573), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Basic Summary Tabulations

1991

The 1991 Census 2B Basic Summary Tabulations consist of a series of 47 tables, which are based on data collected from a 20% sample of households. Each table features two or more interrelated variables concerning the Canadian population and their dwellings. The data are aggregated for a variety of standard geographical areas extending from the country as a whole to enumeration areas, the building blocks for all higher geographic levels.

The following tables are now available:

P9101 Number, Aggregate and Average 1990 Total Income and Employment Income (7) of Population 15 Years and Over by Sex (3)

P9102 Population 15 Years and Over by Sex (3) and 1990 Income Groups (9)

P9103 Census Families in Private Households by 1990 Family Income Groups (7)

P9104 Private Households by 1990 Household Income Groups (7)

These tables are offered on magnetic tape and are available at the following geographic levels: census divisions and subdivisions, census metropolitan areas/census agglomerations, census tracts, federal electoral districts and enumeration areas. The diskette version will be available in two weeks.

To order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey

1993

The results of the Fruit and Vegetable Area Survey, conducted in May 1993, are now available. The survey provides estimates of fruit and vegetable areas planted at the provincial and regional levels for 1993. For tree fruits, grapes and berries, estimates are available for total cultivated area and bearing area. Vegetable and bearing fruit areas planted include detail on areas for the fresh and processing markets.

The survey results will be incorporated into the planted area series published in the July issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72)

Special tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information, please contact John Brunette (613-951-0374), or Zoltan Somogyi (613-951-8718), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, June 1993.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22/$220; United States: US$26/US$260; Other Countries: US$31/US$310).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, April 1993.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Consumer Price Index, May 1993.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93; United States: US$11.20/US$112; Other Countries: US$13/US$130).
Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, June 18, 1993.

Farm Product Price Index, April 1993.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, April 1993.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Exports - Merchandise Trade, 1992.
Catalogue number 65-202
(Canada: $166; United States: US$199; Other Countries: US$232).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

May 1993

Between May 1992 and May 1993, the all-items index increased by 1.8%, identical to the year-over-year rise in April but marginally lower than the 1.9% rise in March.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose by 0.2% between April and May 1993 to 130.1 (1986 = 100). Five of the major component indices posted increases, the most notable being food – up 1.0% from April. Two indices fell, the more notable being clothing – down 1.0%.

Between May 1992 and May 1993, the all-items index increased by 1.8%, identical to the year-over-year rise in April but marginally lower than the 1.9% rise in March.

Seasonally adjusted, the all-items index fell by 0.2% following a 0.2% rise in April. The latest decline was concentrated largely in non-food commodities; the seasonally adjusted all-items excluding food index fell 0.2% but the seasonally adjusted food index rose 0.8%. The compound annual rate of change based on the seasonally adjusted levels in the latest three-month period (February to May) showed no change. It had been positive every month since December 1991.

Food

The food index advanced 1.0% in May after falling in April (-0.2%) and March (-0.4%). The latest increase was largely due to a 1.3% jump in the food purchased from stores index as the food purchased from restaurants index rose a moderate 0.3% (affected in part by extension of the Manitoba retail sales tax to meals under $6).

An average increase of 13.1% in fresh vegetable prices was the dominant factor in the latest increase in the food purchased from stores index. Most storage type vegetables (cabbages, carrots, onions and potatoes) registered large price increases as last year's stocks neared depletion. This was accompanied by an unusual 52.6% increase in tomato prices following the end of the field tomato harvest in the southern United States. Prices of fresh vegetables were, on average, 25.8% higher than in May 1992.

Additional upward pressure on the food index resulted from higher prices for meat, notably beef (increased demand in export markets), turkey and cured meat. Higher prices were also observed for fresh fruit (mainly oranges), canned soup, breakfast cereal and sugar. A moderate dampening of the overall increase was associated with lower prices for chicken, veal, selected dairy products, concentrated fruit juices and soft drinks.

In Western Canadian cities, the grocery store price wars that erupted in late February continued to fade. For example, the month-to-month index for food purchased from stores in Edmonton declined by 14.2% in March, then increased by 2.0% in April and 3.1% in May; that of Calgary declined by 9.5% in March, then rose by 2.1% in April and 1.8% in May. A new price war broke out in Thunder Bay, where prices of food purchased in stores declined by 2.1%.

Between May 1992 and May 1993, the food index increased by 2.2%, up sharply from the 1.0% rise in April. The advance in the latest month resulted from increases in the index for food purchased from stores (+2.6%) and in the index for food purchased from restaurants (+1.5%).

All-items excluding Food

Between April and May, the all-items excluding food index edged down by 0.1%, led by a 1.0% decline in the clothing index and helped by a 0.1% drop in the housing index. Increases in the four other major components, mainly in the indices for recreation, reading and education (+0.4%) and transportation (+0.1%), moderated the overall downward pressures.

The 1.0% drop in the clothing index in May was preceded by strong price gains in January and February, a weak gain in March and no movement in April. The latest decline was due to seasonal price discounts and sales activities, partly attributable to persistent weakness in demand. Price declines were reported across all clothing commodities. Prices of women's wear fell by 0.8%, men's wear by 1.4%, girls' wear by 1.6% and boys' wear by 0.8%. Since May 1992, the clothing index has risen by 0.4%, making it the major component with the smallest 12-month rise.

The 0.1% decline in the housing index resulted from a number of offsetting movements. The major downward pressure came from owned accommodation charges (-0.3%) and selected household operation commodity prices (especially for horticultural goods). Within the owned accommodation index, maintenance and repair charges and mortgage interest costs fell but these were offset, in part, by increases in new house prices due mainly to higher lumber costs. In addition, the travellers' accommodation index rose as hotels and motels introduced their summer rates. Other increases were observed for rental accommodation charges, basic telephone rates (Alberta and British Columbia), household textiles and selected handtools.

The 0.4% rise in the recreation, reading and education index was largely associated with a 0.5% rise in the recreation index. Higher recreational charges resulted from increased admission charges to baseball games, higher cablevision rates and hikes in fees and dues levied for the use of recreational facilities. The prices of selected recreational equipment and photographic goods also rose. A small advance in the reading materials index (+0.3%) was observed as the 7% Manitoba sales tax was extended to newspapers and magazines.

The transportation index edged up by 0.1%. The impact of a 1.3% rise in gasoline prices was dampened, to a considerable extent, by a 2.5% drop in the air fares index. Gasoline prices, which fell in the four previous months, rose in many parts of the country. The drop in the air rares index was largely associated with seasonal declines, mostly on flights to southern destinations.

Increases in the health and personal care index (+0.3%) and in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index (+0.1%) added a small upward contribution to the overall change in the all-items excluding food index. The first index reported higher prices for personal care supplies, for hair cutting and grooming services and for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines. The second index rose mostly in response to higher prices for served beer and liquor traceable to higher operating costs. At the same time, prices of beer purchased from stores fell, mostly in Quebec, as intense competition in this market prevailed.

Over the 12-month period from May 1992 to May 1993, the all-items excluding food index increased by 1.7%, down from the 2.0% rise noted the month before. The average of the 12-month rates over the first five months of 1993 was also 2.0%.

Consumer Price Index and Major Components

(1986 = 100)

Indices	May 1992	April 1993	May 1993	April to May 1993	May 1992 to May 1993
				% change	
	unadjusted				
All-items	**127.8**	**129.9**	**130.1**	**0.2**	**1.8**
Food	120.6	122.1	123.3	1.0	2.2
Housing	126.1	127.8	127.7	-0.1	1.3
Clothing	129.8	131.6	130.3	-1.0	0.4
Transportation	121.2	124.2	124.3	0.1	2.6
Health and personal care	131.0	134.6	135.0	0.3	3.1
Recreation, reading and education	131.3	134.4	134.9	0.4	2.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	168.8	171.5	171.7	0.1	1.7
All-items excluding food	129.4	131.7	131.6	-0.1	1.7
All-items excluding food and energy	130.2	132.5	132.3	-0.2	1.6
Goods	123.7	125.5	125.8	0.2	1.7
Services	132.7	135.3	135.3	0.0	2.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	78.2	77.0	76.9		
All-items (1981 = 100)			172.3		

Energy

The energy index advanced 0.6% in May following declines in February and March and a rise of 0.2% in April. The latest rise was due mainly to a 1.3% increase in gasoline prices. Since May 1992, the energy index has risen 2.5% following year-over-year advances in excess of 3% reported in each of the three previous months.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index fell by 0.2% in May following no change in April. Between May 1992 and May 1993, the index rose by 1.6% following increases that ranged between +1.9% and +2.2% in the previous four months.

Goods and Services

The goods index moved up 0.2% in May following declines of 0.2% and 0.1% in March and April, respectively. The latest rise was largely identified with a 0.6% increase in the non-durables index, resulting mainly from higher prices for food purchased from stores. The durables index edged up 0.1% but the semi-durables index fell 0.8%, mainly in response to lower clothing prices. The services index remained unchanged in May following a small 0.1% rise in April.

On a year-over-year basis, the goods index climbed 1.7% in May compared to the 1.5% rise in April. The services index rose by 2.0% in May, slower than the 2.3% increase in April.

Tax Changes

In Manitoba, the 7% Provincial Sales Tax base was expanded to include snack foods, non-prescription drugs, personal hygiene products, newspapers, magazines, school supplies, all restaurant meals, and children's clothing costing more than $100 per item.

In Greater Victoria, a provincial Transit Tax of 1.5 cents per litre of gasoline was introduced. Formerly, a Transit Tax was applied only in the Greater Vancouver area.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

Among the cities for which CPIs are published, changes in the all-items indices between April and May fluctuated from a 0.2% drop in Thunder Bay to a 0.5% rise in both Charlottetown/Summerside and Vancouver. The drop in Thunder Bay was due to an unusual 1.5% decline in its food index as a result of a price war. Significantly higher increases in the food indices for Charlottetown/Summerside and Vancouver explained the above average rise in their All-items indices.

Between May 1992 and May 1993, increases in city CPIs ranged from a low of +0.3% in Edmonton to a high of +3.8% in Vancouver.

St. John's

The all-items index rose 0.2%, with the greatest upward impact originating in the food and housing indices. Higher prices for fresh vegetables, bread and poultry explained the rise in the food index, while increased charges for owned accommodation and higher prices for household furnishings and equipment accounted for the rise in the housing index. Price increases for gasoline, recreation equipment and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises were also recorded. Slightly offsetting these advances were lower prices for women's wear, personal care supplies and cigarettes. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit, soft drinks, pork and bakery products, accounted for a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Increased charges for alcoholic beverages, owned accommodation, electricity and personal care supplies and services also contributed a notable upward impact. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.1%.

Halifax

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, dairy products, beef and pork, explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Further upward pressure came from higher prices for gasoline, increased vehicle insurance premiums, and price increases for recreational equipment and personal care supplies. Lower prices for women's wear had a notable dampening effect. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.6%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher prices for food (notably for fresh

vegetables, beef, prepared meat products and pork), increased charges for personal care supplies and higher recreational expenses. The housing index rose marginally, reflecting higher prices for household textiles, increased household operating expenses and higher prices for household equipment and traveller accommodation. These advances were virtually offset by decreased charges relating to owned accommodation. Lower prices for clothing exerted a notable downward influence, as did a drop in air fares. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.4%.

Quebec City

The all-items index fell 0.1%, reflecting declines in the food and clothing indices, as well as a drop in the prices of beer purchased from stores. The fall in the food index was mainly due to lower prices for beef, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and chicken. Largely offsetting these declines were higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, increased charges for owned accommodation and price increases for personal care supplies and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Higher prices for gasoline and recreation equipment added further upward pressure. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.2%.

Montreal

The all-items index remained unchanged overall as advances in the food, transportation, and health and personal care indices were completely offset by declines in the housing and clothing components. Within food, most of the advance was related to higher prices for fresh produce and beef, while the transportation index reflected higher prices for gasoline. Increased charges for personal care services and for medicinal and pharmaceutical products explained the rise in the health and personal care index. The drop in the housing index reflected declines in household operating expenses and decreased charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Ottawa

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, poultry and beef, and increased charges for owned, rented and traveller accommodation explained a large part of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for household furnishings, recreation equipment, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages also contributed a notable upward impact. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.4%.

Toronto

No overall change was recorded in the all-items index as advances in four of the seven major component indices were offset by declines in the clothing and housing indices (the transportation index remained unchanged). The food index advanced, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, turkey, restaurant meals, cereal products, cured meats and beef. Price increases for recreation equipment, admission to baseball, cablevision services and fees for health facilities were also recorded. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for personal care supplies and services and from higher prices for alcoholic beverages. A drop in clothing prices, decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower household operating expenses completely offset these advances. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.3%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index fell 0.2%. Most of the downward impact originated in the food index, where lower prices were recorded for dairy products, beef and fresh fruit. Price declines for men's and women's wear also had a notable downward influence. The housing index remained unchanged, as increased charges for household equipment and traveller accommodation were offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles. Advances in recreational expenses and newspaper prices were recorded, along with increased charges for personal care services and non-prescription drugs. Price increases for alcoholic beverages and gasoline were also noted. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.5%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index rose 0.2%. The greatest upward impact came from the food index, where higher prices were recorded for fresh vegetables and restaurant meals. The rise in the latter was mainly due to the extension of the provincial retail sales tax to this commodity. Increased recreational expenses, higher prices for newspapers and magazines, increased charges for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and higher prices for personal care supplies and services were also reported. The extension of the provincial retail sales tax to many of these items accounted for part of the overall advance. Price declines for clothing, served alcoholic beverages and household furnishings and equipment combined with

decreased charges for owned accommodation had a notable dampening effect. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Regina

The all-items index rose 0.4%, reflecting advances in six of the seven major component indices. The largest upward impact came from the housing component, where increased charges were recorded for household furnishings and equipment, owned accommodation and traveller accommodation. The food index also rose, largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables. Higher prices for gasoline and increased recreational expenses were recorded as well. Lower prices for men's and women's wear had a moderating effect. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.4%.

Saskatoon

Higher food prices, most notably for fresh vegetables and beef, explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Price increases for served alcoholic beverages, household furnishings and equipment and traveller accommodation also exerted a considerable upward impact. Lower prices for clothing and decreased air fares had a moderating effect. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.8%.

Edmonton

The all-items index remained unchanged overall, as a number of offsetting effects took place. Among those factors exerting an upward influence were higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, beef, cereal products and soft drinks. Increased charges for traveller, owned and rented accommodation were also recorded. Further upward pressure came from increased recreation charges, and higher prices for cigarettes and non-prescription drugs. Offsetting these advances were lower prices for clothing and gasoline and decreased air fares. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 0.3%.

Calgary

The 0.4% rise in the all-items index reflected advances in the food, transportation and housing indices. Within food, higher prices were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, poultry, sugar, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. Price increases for gasoline explained the rise in the transportation index. The advance in the housing component reflected increased charges for local telephone service, natural gas and traveller accommodation. Further upward pressure came from increased recreation expenses and higher prices for served alcoholic beverages and for personal care supplies. Clothing prices declined. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.1%.

Vancouver

The all-items index rose 0.5%. The greatest upward impact came from the food index, where price increases were recorded for fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products and pork. Increased charges for owned accommodation, traveller accommodation and child care also had a notable upward impact. Higher prices for served alcoholic beverages and cigarettes, and increased recreation expenses were recorded as well. Decreased transportation charges (gasoline and air fares) and lower prices for women's and girls' wear had a dampening effect. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 3.8%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.4%. A rise in the food index – due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef and pork combined with higher prices for gasoline, served alcoholic beverages and cigarettes – explained a large part of the overall advance. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for medicinal and pharmaceutical products and for personal care supplies and services. The housing index remained unchanged, as increased charges for traveller accommodation, rented accommodation and child care were offset by decreased charges for owned accommodation and lower prices for household textiles. Prices for women's and girls' wear declined. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 2.9%.

Whitehorse

The all-items index rose 0.4%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices (particularly for fresh produce, soft drinks, bakery products, dairy products and sugar) and increased housing charges (mainly for rented and traveller accommodation). Increased charges for personal care supplies and services, higher recreational expenses and a rise in the prices of women's wear were also reported. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Yellowknife

The all-items index rose 0.3%. A rise in the food index was the main contributor, reflecting higher prices for fresh vegetables, milk, bakery products, turkey, sugar and fruit juice. Higher recreational expenses and advances in prices for beer served in licensed premises and for cigarettes also had a notable upward impact. Lower air fares and decreased charges for personal care supplies had a moderating effect. Since May 1992, the all-items index has risen 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The May 1993 issue of *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indices for Urban Centres

The indices in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
May 1993 index	124.0	117.6	119.0	131.7	119.2	128.2	131.7	151.4
% change from April 1993	0.2	0.9	0.3	-1.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.2
% change from May 1992	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	5.4
Charlottetown/Summerside								
May 1993 index	129.1	129.8	121.2	126.5	117.5	139.6	134.6	189.0
% change from April 1993	0.5	2.0	0.1	-1.0	-0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6
% change from May 1992	2.1	4.3	1.8	1.9	-0.3	3.9	1.9	0.8
Halifax								
May 1993 index	127.0	129.8	119.9	127.4	119.0	131.0	130.5	171.4
% change from April 1993	0.2	1.0	0.0	-1.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0
% change from May 1992	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.9	1.9	-0.4
Saint John								
May 1993 index	126.8	126.6	121.1	130.0	119.8	133.6	129.2	172.6
% change from April 1993	0.0	0.5	0.1	-2.0	-0.1	1.1	0.3	0.0
% change from May 1992	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.3	2.0	4.0	2.2	1.2
Quebec City								
May 1993 index	128.9	118.9	127.7	135.9	117.5	137.0	137.7	168.3
% change from April 1993	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.6
% change from May 1992	1.2	-0.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	4.1	2.8	0.1
Montreal								
May 1993 index	131.0	121.8	130.4	135.8	119.4	136.6	140.7	174.4
% change from April 1993	0.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
% change from May 1992	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.9	2.9	2.9	1.5
Ottawa								
May 1993 index	130.2	125.9	127.9	130.0	124.5	140.1	134.4	165.6
% change from April 1993	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.3
% change from May 1992	2.4	7.9	1.3	0.5	1.1	4.2	2.6	0.7
Toronto								
May 1993 index	131.3	124.7	130.5	127.8	126.4	138.1	136.4	165.6
% change from April 1993	0.0	0.9	-0.2	-1.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
% change from May 1992	1.3	2.6	0.5	-1.2	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.1

Consumer Price Indices for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indices in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Thunder Bay								
May 1993 index	128.6	119.2	126.5	131.1	125.0	130.2	133.9	170.5
% change from April 1993	-0.2	-1.5	0.0	-0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2
% change from May 1992	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	1.1
Winnipeg								
May 1993 index	130.2	130.8	124.4	130.7	126.3	133.5	137.3	164.1
% change from April 1993	0.2	1.6	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1	0.6	1.3	-1.0
% change from May 1992	3.4	5.7	1.0	1.2	6.9	3.2	5.6	0.9
Regina								
May 1993 index	131.5	131.1	120.8	138.0	132.1	144.9	133.0	177.0
% change from April 1993	0.4	0.6	0.5	-1.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1
% change from May 1992	3.4	4.1	1.8	7.5	2.9	3.6	2.8	5.0
Saskatoon								
May 1993 index	130.1	130.9	120.1	137.1	127.0	157.1	131.8	163.3
% change from April 1993	0.2	1.8	0.1	-1.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7
% change from May 1992	2.8	4.3	0.3	7.7	4.2	2.8	3.0	3.2
Edmonton								
May 1993 index	126.6	112.2	123.8	127.9	124.0	132.5	133.3	181.5
% change from April 1993	0.0	1.8	0.1	-1.0	-1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
% change from May 1992	0.3	-6.9	1.6	0.9	2.5	1.2	2.2	1.0
Calgary								
May 1993 index	127.4	116.0	123.4	128.9	122.8	131.6	134.0	181.4
% change from April 1993	0.4	1.3	0.3	-1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
% change from May 1992	1.1	-3.5	1.0	1.2	3.8	3.2	3.6	1.5
Vancouver								
May 1993 index	131.8	131.6	125.5	126.1	135.5	128.5	133.1	169.4
% change from April 1993	0.5	2.5	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
% change from May 1992	3.8	3.7	3.5	1.4	5.7	3.5	3.3	3.4
Victoria								
May 1993 index	129.9	130.7	122.2	127.8	132.3	128.4	132.7	167.9
% change from April 1993	0.4	1.2	0.0	-0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.7
% change from May 1992	2.9	4.1	2.3	1.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.3
Whitehorse								
May 1993 index	124.9	119.5	124.0	131.4	115.9	126.9	126.7	150.2
% change from April 1993	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	-0.3	1.2	0.4	0.0
% change from May 1992	1.7	3.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	-0.6	1.2	1.4
Yellowknife								
May 1993 index	126.6	119.3	120.9	133.1	120.4	122.8	130.2	166.1
% change from April 1993	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	0.2
% change from May 1992	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.3	2.4	3.3	3.0	3.2

[1] *For inter-city indices of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

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Sales of Natural Gas

April 1993 (Preliminary)

Natural gas sales were virtually unchanged from April 1992, following strong growth in the January to March 1993 period.

For April 1993, sales of natural gas including direct sales in Canada totalled 5 030 million cubic metres, down 0.1% from April 1992.

On the basis of rate structure information, April sales were as follows with the percentage changes from April 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 1 299 million cubic metres (-4.4%); commercial sales, 1 008 million cubic metres (-7.9%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 2 724 million cubic metres (+5.5%).

The decline in residential sales in April 1993 was primarily due to warmer than normal weather conditions in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Year-to-date figures at the end of April 1993 indicate sales of natural gas amounted to 25 891 million cubic metres, up 7.5% from 1992.

Year-to-date sales were as follows with the percentage changes from 1992 in brackets: residential sales, 7 903 million cubic metres (+10.6%); commercial sales, 6 103 million cubic metres (+5.9%) and industrial sales including direct sales, 11 885 million cubic metres (+6.4%).

The April 1993 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas

Rate structure	April 1992	April 1993 p	April 1992 to April 1993	Year-to-date 1992	Year-to-date 1993	1992 to 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	**5 035 006**	**5 030 701**	**-0.1**	**24 080 297**	**25 890 598**	**7.5**
Residential	1 358 287	1 298 861	-4.4	7 144 543	7 903 115	10.6
Commercial	1 094 450	1 007 900	-7.9	5 761 136	6 102 703	5.9
Industrial	2 080 038	2 079 334	5.5	9 120 146	9 164 206	6.4
Direct[1]	502 231	644 606		2 054 472	2 720 574	

Sales of Natural Gas, by Province

Rate structure	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands of cubic metres						
Total	**5 030 701**	**540 245**	**2 080 688**	**126 810**	**349 081**	**1 402 042**	**531 835**
Residential	**1 298 861**	77 530	708 862	44 304	76 682	247 127	144 356
Commercial	**1 007 900**	158 204	450 478	43 300	48 038	199 967	107 913
Industrial	**2 079 334**	301 948	696 569	38 706	3 063	954 948	84 100
Direct[1]	**644 606**	2 563	224 779	500	221 298	–	195 466
Degree Days[2]							
April 1992	...	392	342	465	400	352	223
April 1993p	...	364	305	411	400	385	240

1 *Represents direct sales for consumption, where the utility acts solely as the transporter.*
2 *A unit measuring the extent to which the outdoor mean temperature (the average of the maximum and minimum) falls below 18 degrees celsius. One degree day is counted for each degree below 18 degrees celsius for each calendar day. A high value indicates a cold month and a low value a warm month.*
... *Figures not applicable.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
Note: *Revised figures will be available in Gas Utilities (55-002) and on CANSIM.*

Energy Supply and Demand in Canada

1992

Production of primary energy in 1992 increased 3.8% from 1991, with natural gas and natural gas liquids showing the largest gain. Since 1987, Canadian demand has risen by 15% while exports of natural gas to the United States have risen by 70%.

Production

Production of primary energy in 1992 reached 12 240 petajoules (PJs), 3.8% above 1991. Except for coal, all primary energy forms posted increases in 1992: natural gas and natural gas liquids (+10%), crude oil (+4%) and primary electricity (+1%). A 12% decline in coal production was due to a weak foreign coal market and a prolonged strike at some British Columbia mines.

Of the contributors to 1992 production, natural gas and natural gas liquids accounted for 44%, crude oil for 32%, coal for 13%, and primary electricity for 11%. This compares to contributions to production in 1991 of 41%, 32%, 15% and 12%, respectively.

Exports and Imports

Exports of all energy products rose 6.1% in 1992, reaching 5 729 PJs. A 20% decline in coal exports was more than offset by increased exports of electricity (+29%), natural gas and natural gas liquids (+21%) and crude oil (+10%).

During this same period imports declined 2.5% to 1 916 PJs. During 1992, Canada's positive energy trade balance (exports less imports) of 3 813 PJs was equal to 31% of total Canadian primary energy production.

Note to Users

One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules of energy would be required.

Natural gas exports continued to grow during 1992, reaching 2 195 PJs, representing 93% of Canadian domestic gas sales. For 1991, the comparative percentage for exports to domestic gas sales was 82%. Since 1987, Canadian demand for natural gas has risen by 15% while exports to the United States have risen by 70%.

Consumption and Demand

Per capita energy consumption in 1992 was 315 gigajoules, unchanged from a year earlier (based on gross availability and on population estimates at the middle of the year). Total final demand increased by 2% from 1991.

Except for the industrial sector, all sectors increased energy use in 1992. The most significant increases were in the transportation and residential sectors. Higher volumes of natural gas as fuel for turbines that push natural gas through pipelines accounted for almost half of the increase in the transportation sector, which includes pipelines.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The fourth quarter 1992 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be released the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Industry Division.

□

Supply and Demand of Energy

	1991		1992		Fourth Quarter 1991 to 1992	1991 to 1992
	Fourth Quarter	Year to date	Fourth Quarter	Year to date		
	petajoules				% change	
Primary						
Production	3 145	11 789	3 164	12 240	0.6	3.8
Exports	1 291	4 802	1 324	5 203	2.5	8.4
Imports	472	1 611	418	1 561	-11.4	-3.1
Availability	2 342	8 633	2 360	8 760	0.8	1.5
Total primary and secondary						
Exports	1 150	5 400	1 460	5 729	0.7	6.1
Imports	566	1 965	505	1 916	-10.7	-2.5
Non-energy use	162	666	175	680	7.9	2.1
Final demand	1 679	6 221	1 724	6 328	2.6	1.7
Industrial	538	2 022	530	1 990	-1.4	-1.6
Transportation	456	1 785	482	1 868	5.5	4.7
Residential and farm	396	1 362	414	1 403	4.5	3.0
Commercial and government	289	1 053	298	1 067	3.0	1.4

Note: *One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car uses 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules of energy would be required.* ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

May 1993 (Preliminary)

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements, 1986 = 100) composite for Canada increased by 0.8% in May from 131.8 in April 1993.

Year-over-year, the composite index increased by 1.6% to 132.9 in May 1993, from 130.8 in May 1992.

Month-over-month, all of the indices for the Ontario cities listed in the table increased as did the index for Saint John; these incremental increases resulted from new collective agreements that will expire on April 30, 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956-958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index, Basic Rate plus Supplements

(1986 = 100)

	May 1992	April 1993 r	May 1993p	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
				% change	
Canada	**130.8**	**131.8**	**132.9**	**1.6**	**0.8**
St. John's	124.5	125.6	125.6	0.9	–
Halifax	120.2	121.4	121.4	1.0	–
Saint John	130.8	135.3	135.7	3.7	0.3
Quebec City	139.4	138.5	138.5	-0.6	–
Chicoutimi	139.3	137.9	137.9	-1.0	–
Montreal	139.5	138.4	138.4	-0.8	–
Ottawa	135.3	136.5	139.5	3.1	2.2
Toronto	138.8	140.0	142.9	3.0	2.1
Hamilton	132.5	135.6	138.9	4.8	2.4
St. Catharines	135.5	136.5	139.8	3.2	2.4
Kitchener	130.7	134.5	137.7	5.4	2.4
London	134.5	135.4	138.6	3.0	2.4
Windsor	135.2	136.2	138.6	2.5	1.8
Sudbury	135.8	136.9	139.9	3.0	2.2
Thunder Bay	135.8	136.9	140.0	3.1	2.3
Winnipeg	120.3	121.9	121.9	1.3	–
Regina*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Saskatoon*	100.3	100.3	100.3	–	–
Calgary	122.5	125.5	125.5	2.4	–
Edmonton	120.0	121.8	121.8	1.5	–
Vancouver	128.5	128.5	128.5	–	–
Victoria	128.5	128.5	128.5	–	–

* *Based on Average Hourly Earnings Data.*
– *Nil or zero.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics

January-March 1993 (Preliminary)

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on April 1, 1993 are now available. These estimates are based on 1986 Census counts and do not take into account the 1991 Census results. In September, these estimates will be revised using 1991 Census data and will be adjusted for net census undercount.

On April 1, 1993, Canada's population reached 27,743,000. This represents an increase of 415,400 persons over April 1, 1992 and an annual growth rate of 1.5% – the highest growth rate since April 1, 1968 (+1.7%). This considerable gain was mainly because of high immigration. During the last 12 months, Canada received 255,900 immigrants compared with 231,700 the previous year, while emigration remained almost stable (44,400). The number of births decreased to 403,300 (404,500 in 1991-92), while the number of deaths climbed to 199,400 (198,700 in 1991-92).

For the first time since 1983-84, all provinces registered population growth – ranging from a fractional gain in Saskatchewan to +2.8% in British Columbia.

As in the past, more than 95% of all immigrants who arrived during the latest 12-month period established themselves in four provinces: Ontario (54.8%), Quebec (18.6%), British Columbia (14.8%) and Alberta (7.0%).

Between April 1, 1992 and March 31, 1993, a total of 347,100 persons changed their province or territory of residence, compared with 355,200 in 1991-92. British Columbia (41,200) and Prince Edward Island (500) were the only provinces to register positive net interprovincial migration.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 6516, 6981 and 6982.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), which will be released in a few weeks.

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Canadian Centre for Health Information. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

May 1993

Manufacturers shipped 1 496 959 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in May 1993, down 36.6% from the 2 361 328 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 43.2% from the 2 636 881 square metres shipped a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of May 1993 totalled 11 477 868 square metres, a decrease of 0.5% from the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The May 1993 issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

April 1993

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,138.0 million in April 1993, down 0.8% from April 1992.

Operating expenses totalled $872.0 million, a 6.0% increase from April 1992. Net operating revenues totalled $266.0 million, an 18.3% decrease from April 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The April 1993 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) will be released shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J. R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

June 1, 1993 (Preliminary)

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products as of June 1, 1993 and revised data for May 1, 1993 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Conrad Barber-Dueck (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Campus Bookstores

1991-92

During the 1991-92 academic year, retail sales of campus bookstores totalled $448 million, an 8% increase from the previous academic year.

Of total net sales, textbook sales accounted for 63%, other books 7%, stationery and supplies 9%, and miscellaneous items 21%.

The 1991-92 issue of *Campus Bookstores* (63-219, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indices

May 1993

Data for the Selected Financial Indices are now available for May 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1993 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in September.

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, May 1993.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27; United States: US$3.20/US$32; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, April 1993.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Fabricated Metal Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 41-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended March 31, 1993.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27; United States: US$8/US$32; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38).

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1991-92.
Catalogue number 63-219
(Canada: $22; United States: US$26; Other Countries: US$31).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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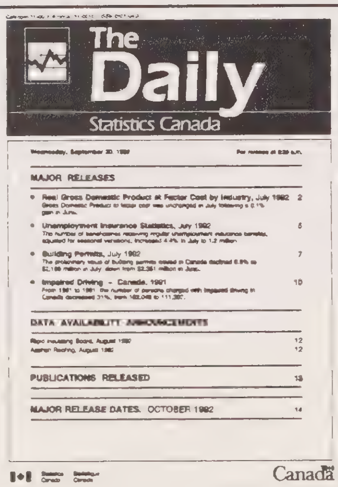
MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 21-25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
21	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	First Quarter 1993
21	Financial Flow Accounts	First Quarter 1993
21	Balance of International Payments	First Quarter 1993
21	Retail Trade	April 1993
22	Wholesale Trade	April 1993
23	Building Permits, Annual Summary	1992
24	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	April 1993
25	Industrial Product Price Index	May 1993
25	Raw Materials Price Index	May 1993
25	Economic Dependency Profiles	1991


The Daily
Statistics Canada
MAJOR RELEASES
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
Building Permits, July 1992 7
Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13
MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 14
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Statistics Canada

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Monday, June 21, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

First Quarter 1993

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices grew 0.7% in the first quarter of 1993 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $701 billion. GDP at 1986 prices increased 0.9% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 3.8%), while the implicit price index declined slightly from its fourth-quarter value (see Charts 1 and 2).

The first-quarter expansion of economic activity continued the pickup evident in the fourth quarter. Consumer spending, business outlays for machinery and equipment and exports all grew substantially and the pace of business inventory liquidation moderated.

The only declining component of aggregate demand was construction, which continued its prolonged period of decline.

Final domestic demand increased 0.4% (see Chart 3) and, reflecting the strong demand for goods, real imports rose 2.5%. Labour income increased 1.1% and corporation profits improved by 7.8%.

Components of Demand

Real consumer spending grew substantially in the first quarter after levelling off in the fourth quarter. The growth was reflected in retail sales – which rose sharply in January, fell back partially in February and levelled off in March. The quarterly pickup reflected a large 1.0% real increase in goods purchases and a smaller 0.3% rise in the volume of spending on consumer services.

Real expenditure on durable goods rose 0.8% despite a drop in outlays for motor vehicles, parts and accessories. Spending on semi-durable goods advanced 0.4%, with significant increases in footwear, men's and boys' clothing, and household furnishings. Among non-durable commodities, outlays were higher for electricity, gas and other fuels, motor fuels, and food and beverages.

Consumer spending on services grew more slowly as substantial increases for gross rent, communications and recreational services were partially offset by declining outlays on financial services, auto-related services, and some other services.

Components of Final Demand at Constant Prices

	First Quarter 1993	
	At 1986 Prices	At Fourth Quarter 1992 Prices[1]
	% change from previous quarter	
Personal expenditure	0.6	0.5
Durable goods	0.8	0.8
Semi-durable goods	0.4	0.3
Non-durable goods	1.3	1.1
Services	0.3	0.2
Government current expenditure	0.7	0.7
Government investment expenditure	2.1	2.6
Business investment in fixed capital	-0.9	-1.5
Residential construction	-5.8	-6.3
Non-residential construction	-0.8	-0.8
Machinery and equipment	2.3	3.2
Final domestic demand	0.4	0.3
Exports of goods and services	1.4	1.6
Merchandise	1.6	1.8
Non-merchandise	0.5	0.4

[1] *This is the chain Laspeyres volume index.*

Despite lower mortgage rates and continuin weakness in housing prices, residential investment fe notably in the first quarter. The drop followed tw quarters of moderate expansion. A large part of th first-quarter decline was attributable to lower re estate commissions as resale activity fell sharply.

Reflecting lower housing starts, new constructio decreased 2.3%. Starts averaged 145,500 (at seasonally adjusted annual rate) in the quarter, ros to 171,300 in April, then slipped back to 147,600 i May. The first-quarter decline in new constructio was concentrated in Quebec, Ontario and the Atlanti provinces.

The apartment vacancy rate fell slightly, althoug it remained at a relatively high level, and the numbe of newly completed but unoccupied single and sem detached dwelling units increased vis-à-vis the fourt quarter. Spending on alterations and improvement to existing dwellings also declined markedly in the fir quarter.

Chart 1
GDP at 1986 Prices

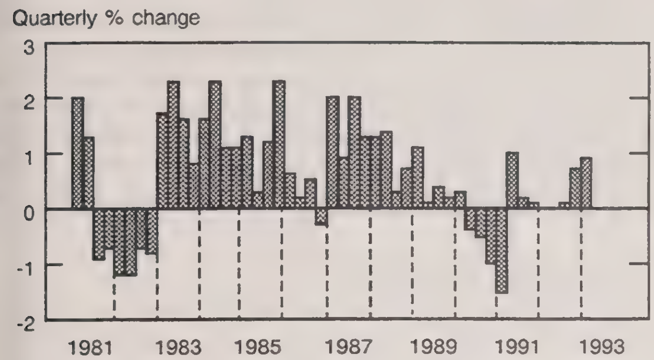


Chart 2
GDP Implicit Price Index

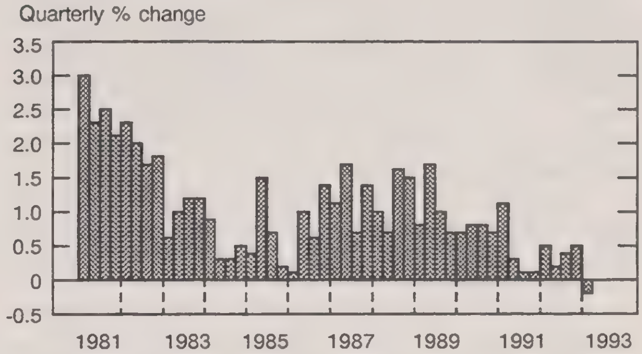


Chart 3
Components of Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices

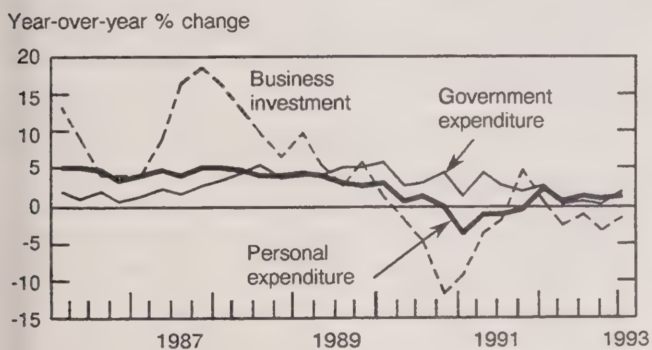


Chart 4
Exports and Imports

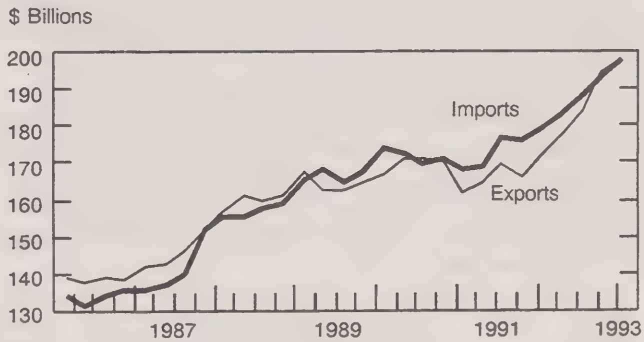
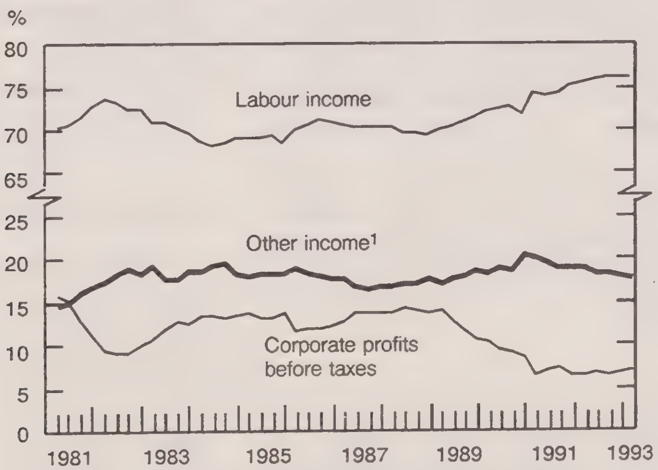


Chart 5
Shares in Net Domestic Income at Factor Cost



[1] *Includes interest and miscellaneous investment income, accrued net income of farm operators from farm production, net income of non-farm unincorporated business (including rent) and the inventory valuation adjustment.*

Business investment in plant and equipment increased 1.3% during the quarter. Purchases of machinery and equipment rose 2.3%, as businesses spent more on industrial machinery and office equipment. Non-residential construction outlays fell modestly in the quarter after declining substantially through 1992. Declines continued in building construction, while engineering construction registered a marginal gain.

Non-farm inventories were reduced in the first quarter, but by substantially less than in the fourth quarter. As a result, the inventory swing gave a large 0.9% boost to GDP.

Cutbacks in stocks were most widespread among non-durable goods manufacturers, and were particularly notable for refined petroleum, wood and building materials. Manufacturers reduced stock levels at less than half the rate of the fourth quarter. It was the thirteenth consecutive quarter in which manufacturers reduced inventories – most recently, reductions occurred in finished goods rather than raw materials or goods in process.

In the farm sector, stocks increased marginally on a seasonally adjusted basis. Pending the availability of harvest information for 1993, the farm inventories estimates assume that the grain crop this year will be roughly equal to the average of the last 10 years, implying a volume increase of about 7% compared to the 1992 harvest.

Imports grew 2.5% in volume terms during the quarter, while real exports increased 1.4% (see Chart 4). The rise in imports occurred primarily in motor vehicle parts, crude and refined petroleum, industrial machinery, and office equipment.

As for exports, the growth was mostly accounted for by motor vehicles and parts. Exports of telecommunications equipment, aircraft, and natural gas were also higher; exports of precious metals and alloys, pulp and paper, lumber and wheat were somewhat lower.

With the greater strength in imports, the balance of trade in goods and services swung from a surplus of $1.7 billion in the fourth quarter to a deficit of $0.2 billion in the first quarter (in current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates).

Price Indexes

The GDP implicit price index fell 0.2% in the first quarter. All of the decline was attributable to compositional changes in the inventories component and, with inventories excluded, the index rose 0.2%.

The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories increased 0.3%. Consumer prices, export prices, and business investment prices all increased moderately. The low inflation picture reflected continuing slack in factor and product markets.

Major collective bargaining wage settlements reported by Labour Canada averaged just 1.3% (at a compound annual rate) in the first quarter and Statistics Canada's fixed-weight average hourly earnings indicator rose 2.7% on a year-over-year basis.

Quarterly Price Indices

	1992				1993
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter
	% change from previous quarter				
Implicit Price Indices					
Gross domestic product					
At factor cost	0.6	-0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.2
Indirect taxes less subsidies	-0.1	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
At market prices	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	-0.2
Personal expenditure					
At factor cost	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1
Indirect taxes less subsidies	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
At market prices	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
Chain Price Indices					
Personal expenditure	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
Government current expenditure	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.0
Residential construction	-0.5	1.0	0.1	-0.2	0.8
Non-residential construction	0.3	0.6	0.3	-0.2	1.3
Machinery and equipment	1.6	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.1
Final domestic demand	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3
Exports	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.1	0.4
Less: imports	2.6	1.4	1.0	3.6	0.3
Gross domestic product[1]	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.3
Fixed-weighted Price Indices					
Personal expenditure	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
Consumer price index	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Net price index[2]	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
Gross domestic product[1]	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4

1 *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*
2 *Consumer price index excluding indirect taxes and subsidies.*

Components of Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 1.1% in the first quarter. Much of the increase was because of higher supplementary labour income, as the employer and employee contribution rates for the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, as well as the level of maximum insurable earnings for the Unemployment Insurance Program, were raised. Total compensation per employee rose 1.2% in the quarter and 3.5% on a year-over-year basis.

Paid employee hours-worked edged down 0.1% during the quarter and slipped a further 0.2% in both April and May. The continuing weakness in employment was felt most in the Atlantic and Prairie regions and in Quebec.

Viewed from an industry perspective, the increase in labour income occurred mostly in forestry, local government administration, construction, transportation, and manufacturing. There were labour income declines in wholesale and retail trade and in federal government administration.

Measured on a domestic basis, for purposes of gross domestic product, corporation profits before taxes recovered 7.8% in the first quarter. On a national basis, which includes net investment income received from abroad, profits rose 20.7%.

The surge in profits was especially evident in petroleum and natural gas, motor vehicles, parts and accessories, beverages and tobacco, and in financial intermediaries such as investment dealers and stock brokers. With the advance, domestic profits were still just $35 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), compared with the $68 billion peak reached in early 1989.

Much of the gain in profits over the past year or so has been attributable to capital gains on inventories as raw material prices have risen – gains that are reflected in the inventory valuation adjustment. Interest and miscellaneous investment income, held back by falling interest rates, was largely unchanged in the quarter, while accrued net farm income rose 15.2%.

Net income of non-farm unincorporated business edged up 0.2% as gains in community services, retail trade and net rental income were offset by declines in construction and business services.

Personal income rose 0.9% in the quarter, reflecting higher labour income and government transfer payments counterbalanced by lower investment income. Personal disposable (after-tax) income grew 1.1% during the quarter and the personal savings rate edged up from 10.5% in the fourth quarter to 10.7% in the first quarter.

Total government sector spending in current dollars rose 1.1% in the quarter, as current expenditure on goods and services, subsidies to business, transfers to persons, interest on the public debt and capital spending all increased while capital assistance and foreign aid transfers to non-residents decreased.

Total government sector revenue grew 0.4% with personal direct taxes essentially unchanged and direct taxes from corporate and government business enterprises growing substantially.

The federal deficit, on a national accounts basis, rose from $29.2 billion in the fourth quarter to $32.3 billion in the first, while the combined provincial government deficit was somewhat lower than in the previous quarter, at $17.9 billion.

Employment and Hours

	1991				1992				1993
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter
	% change from previous quarter								
Paid employment*	-1.3	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Goods-producing industries	-2.5	-0.3	-0.1	-1.9	-2.3	0.1	0.3	-0.4	0.1
Services-producing industries	-0.8	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Atlantic provinces	-1.2	-0.6	-0.6	0.5	-0.7	-0.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.6
Quebec	-1.3	0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	-0.8	0.9	-0.6	0.0
Ontario	-2.5	0.2	0.5	-0.9	-1.2	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Prairie provinces	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.9	-0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.4
British Columbia	0.4	1.3	-0.9	1.2	-1.1	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.2
Full-time	-1.8	-0.1	-0.3	0.0	-1.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.1
Part-time	0.9	2.3	0.9	-2.7	0.3	-0.5	3.1	-1.4	0.5
Average weekly hours	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.1
Total paid hours	-1.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.5	0.1	0.4	-0.1

* *Includes paid employees plus working proprietors with paid help and excludes employees on unpaid absence. Multiple job holders are counted twice. Based on Labour Force Survey data.*

Output by Industry

Goods producers boosted output 1.8% after posting a 0.7% gain in the fourth quarter of 1992. The advance was led by a large increase in manufacturing, although there was substantial strength elsewhere, too, as goods production excluding manufacturing rose 1.4%. Output of services rose 0.6% following a 0.4% increase in the previous quarter.

In manufacturing, durable goods production jumped 3.9% as six of nine major industry groups recorded gains. Manufacturers of transportation equipment increased production 10.2%, responding to very strong demand for automotive products from the United States. Domestic sales of motor vehicles were weak, but improved considerably during the last month of the quarter.

Output of non-durable goods edged up 0.1%. Lower pulp and newsprint production accounted for most of the weakness, as exports slipped in the first quarter and prices fell 2.5%.

Mining output increased 2.5% following a 2.4% decline in the previous quarter.

Higher demand abroad for natural gas spurred a 1.5% increase in crude oil and natural gas production. Drilling activity climbed a further 11.8% after a 23.4% jump the previous quarter, when the Government of Alberta lowered royalties.

Output of services advanced 0.6% as all major industries boosted output at a faster pace than in the fourth quarter of 1992. Sales by wholesalers and retailers advanced 1.1% and 1.0%, respectively. Securities dealers handled a sharp increase in provincial government bonds and in new corporate shares; there was also a gain in stock trading. Real estate remained weak for a second consecutive quarter.

Revisions to Previous Years' Estimates

Revised estimates of the National Income and Expenditure Accounts that cover the period from 1989 to 1992 are released with the results for the first quarter of 1993. The statistics have been revised to incorporate the most current source data and revised seasonal patterns.

The new estimates indicate slightly stronger economic growth in 1989 and 1990 and marginally weaker growth in 1992. The largest revisions affect the following: corporation profits before taxes, up $1.5 billion in both 1990 and 1991 but down $2.0 billion in 1992 compared with previous estimates; wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, down $2.2 billion in 1991 and $1.1 billion in 1992; and government current expenditure on goods and services, up $1.7 billion in 1990, $2.3 billion in 1991 and $2.2 billion in 1992.

The revised estimates for corporation profits and labour income reflect new benchmark information from income tax records, while those for government expenditure come mainly from provincial and municipal government financial statements.

Revisions to GDP Growth

	1989	1990	1991	1992
	% change from previous year			
GDP at current prices				
Previous estimate	7.3	2.8	1.0	1.9
Revised estimate	7.4	3.1	0.7	1.9
Revision	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.0
GDP at 1986 prices				
Previous estimate	2.3	-0.5	-1.7	0.9
Revised estimate	2.4	-0.2	-1.7	0.7
Revision	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.2
GDP implicit price index				
Previous estimate	4.8	3.2	2.8	1.0
Revised estimate	4.8	3.3	2.5	1.1
Revision	--	0.1	-0.3	0.1

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846 and 7420-7432.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, $25/$100), which contains 33 statistical tables, will be released in July.

A computer printout, which contains 57 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data plus supplementary analytical tables, is also available on release day ($50/$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national accounts data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer ($125/$500). The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date ($25/$100).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

Gross Domestic Product, Income-based

	1992				1993	Third Quarter 1992 to Fourth Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992 to First Quarter 1993
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter		
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
	$ millions					% change	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	388,296	390,748	393,512	396,856	401,100	0.8	1.1
Corporation profits before taxes	31,308	32,848	30,824	32,732	35,284	6.2	7.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	58,388	56,248	56,240	55,088	55,016	-2.0	-0.1
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,328	4,204	3,472	2,872	3,308	-17.3	15.2
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,808	36,980	37,164	37,520	37,612	1.0	0.2
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,772	-3,556	-3,676	-2,800	-4,648	876[2]	-1,848[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	516,356	517,472	517,536	522,268	527,672	0.9	1.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	83,144	83,520	85,424	87,112	86,228	2.0	-1.0
Capital consumption allowances	81,196	81,860	82,624	83,812	84,580	1.4	0.9
Statistical discrepancy	3,176	2,536	2,844	3,284	2,968	440[2]	-316[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**683,872**	**685,388**	**688,428**	**696,476**	**701,448**	**1.2**	**0.7**

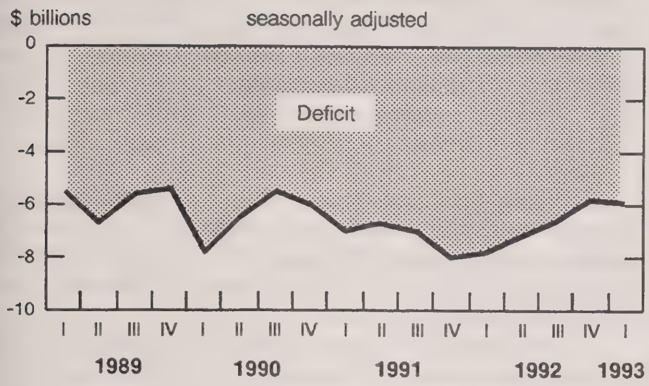
1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure-based

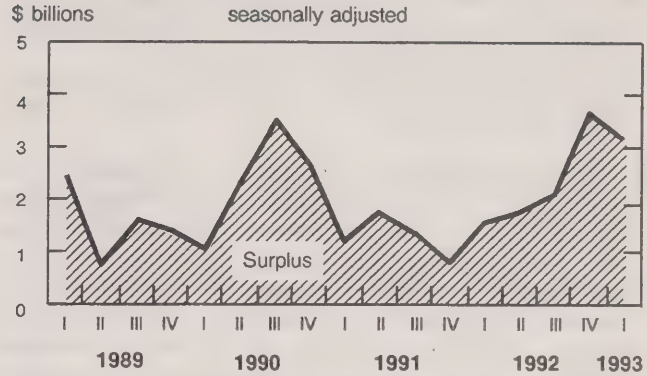
	1992				1993	Third Quarter 1992 to Fourth Quarter 1992	Fourth Quarter 1992 to First Quarter 1993
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter		
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
	$ millions, at current prices					% change	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	415,260	417,452	421,604	423,828	427,120	0.5	0.8
Durable goods	52,912	52,964	53,648	53,644	54,468	0.0	1.5
Semi-durable goods	37,408	37,672	38,460	38,604	38,816	0.4	0.5
Non-durable goods	109,812	110,812	110,844	112,072	113,420	1.1	1.2
Services	215,128	216,004	218,652	219,508	220,416	0.4	0.4
Government current expenditure on goods and services	146,600	147,360	149,052	150,496	151,484	1.0	0.7
Government investment in fixed capital	16,372	16,416	16,756	16,648	17,116	-0.6	2.8
Government investment in inventories	144	-232	-92	20	-16	112[1]	-36[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	115,324	113,144	112,932	112,360	111,092	-0.5	-1.1
Residential construction	43,196	43,640	44,472	44,660	42,096	0.4	-5.7
Non-residential construction	33,272	30,700	29,316	27,468	27,588	-6.3	0.4
Machinery and equipment	38,856	38,804	39,144	40,232	41,408	2.8	2.9
Business investment in inventories	208	-556	-4,624	-5,260	-2,164	-636[1]	3,096[1]
Non-farm	836	-1,076	-2,716	-4,876	-2,396	-2,160[1]	2,480[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-628	520	-1,908	-384	232	1,524[1]	616[1]
Exports of goods and services	172,500	177,256	183,648	194,388	197,912	5.8	1.8
Merchandise	147,672	151,928	157,908	168,760	172,000	6.9	1.9
Non-merchandise	24,828	25,328	25,740	25,628	25,912	-0.4	1.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	179,360	182,920	188,004	192,720	198,132	2.5	2.8
Merchandise	141,540	145,020	149,628	154,164	159,440	3.0	3.4
Non-merchandise	37,820	37,900	38,376	38,556	38,692	0.5	0.4
Statistical discrepancy	-3,176	-2,532	-2,844	-3,284	-2,964	-440[1]	320[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**683,872**	**685,388**	**688,428**	**696,476**	**701,448**	**1.2**	**0.7**
Final domestic demand	693,556	694,372	700,344	703,332	706,812	0.4	0.5
	$ millions, at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	334,732	335,008	336,544	336,616	338,680	0.0	0.6
Durable goods	47,140	46,852	47,492	47,488	47,860	0.0	0.8
Semi-durable goods	29,252	29,548	30,076	30,116	30,228	0.1	0.4
Non-durable goods	87,100	87,400	86,848	87,232	88,368	0.4	1.3
Services	171,240	171,208	172,128	171,780	172,224	-0.2	0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,736	116,460	116,820	117,188	118,052	0.3	0.7
Government investment in fixed capital	16,456	16,596	17,228	17,188	17,556	-0.2	2.1
Government investment in inventories	128	-204	-80	16	-16	96[1]	-32[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	106,672	105,424	106,308	105,844	104,892	-0.4	-0.9
Residential construction	32,548	32,640	32,944	32,964	31,048	0.1	-5.8
Non-residential construction	28,416	26,096	24,816	23,292	23,112	-6.1	-0.8
Machinery and equipment	45,708	46,688	48,548	49,588	50,732	2.1	2.3
Business investment in inventories	-736	-936	-4,156	-6,200	-1,380	-2,044[1]	4,820[1]
Non-farm	328	-996	-1,232	-5,596	-1,508	-4,364[1]	4,088[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-1,064	60	-2,924	-604	128	2,320[1]	732[1]
Exports of goods and services	173,116	175,824	181,040	186,720	189,412	3.1	1.4
Merchandise	152,956	155,428	160,412	166,308	168,892	3.7	1.6
Non-merchandise	20,160	20,396	20,628	20,412	20,520	-1.0	0.5
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	185,720	187,088	192,032	191,720	196,504	-0.2	2.5
Merchandise	149,876	151,764	156,708	157,424	162,456	0.5	3.2
Non-merchandise	35,844	35,324	35,324	34,296	34,048	-2.9	-0.7
Statistical discrepancy	-2,588	-2,060	-2,304	-2,648	-2,400	-344[1]	248[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**558,796**	**559,024**	**559,368**	**563,004**	**568,292**	**0.7**	**0.9**
Final domestic demand	574,596	573,488	576,900	576,836	579,180	0.0	0.4
	implicit price indexes, 1986 = 100						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	124.1	124.6	125.3	125.9	126.1	0.5	0.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	125.6	126.5	127.6	128.4	128.3	0.6	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	99.5	98.9	97.3	96.9	97.5	-0.4	0.6
Business investment in fixed capital	108.1	107.3	106.2	106.2	105.9	0.0	-0.3
Exports of goods and services	99.6	100.8	101.4	104.1	104.5	2.7	0.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	96.6	97.8	97.9	100.5	100.8	2.7	0.3
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**122.4**	**122.6**	**123.1**	**123.7**	**123.4**	**0.5**	**-0.2**
Final domestic demand	120.7	121.1	121.4	121.9	122.0	0.4	0.1

[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Current Account Balance



Merchandise Trade Balance



Balance of International Payments

First Quarter 1993

Canada's seasonally adjusted current account deficit amounted to $6.0 billion in the first quarter, virtually unchanged from the previous quarter when it reached its lowest level in more than two years.

During the current quarter, the merchandise trade surplus declined for the first time in over a year, narrowing from $3.6 billion to $3.1 billion. The surplus, however, remained substantial with both exports and imports continuing to advance. The lower deficit on non-merchandise transactions stemmed from increases in dividend receipts following a low fourth quarter. Other accounts did not change substantially.

In the capital account – which is unadjusted – non-residents acquired an unprecedented amount of Canadian bonds and also invested significantly in Canadian stocks. The net investment in bonds was led by the United States and the United Kingdom and was roughly split between U.S. and Canadian dollar issues.

The net investment in Canadian stocks, which came largely from the United States, was at its highest since the market fall of 1987. Conversely, Canadian investors significantly increased their investment abroad in a wide range of instruments, including deposits, direct investment and stocks.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

The current account deficit of $6.0 billion resulted from a surplus of $3.1 billion on merchandise trade and a deficit of $9.1 billion on non-merchandise transactions.

Merchandise exports rose 1.9% to $43.0 billion. Higher sales abroad were led by automotive products, especially cars. Exports of lumber, as well as a range of machinery and equipment and petroleum products, were also higher. Lower exports included ores and several metals, together with crude oil and wood pulp.

Imports of merchandise rose 3.4% to $39.9 billion. Higher imports were registered in all major commodity groups. Nearly three-quarters of the gain was represented by auto parts, industrial machinery and equipment and crude petroleum. The increase came mainly from the United States.

The investment income account showed a deficit of $6.0 billion, slightly lower than in the previous quarter, as dividend receipts from direct investment increased sharply.

The deficit on travel edged up to $2.0 billion, in line with the quarterly average that prevailed for 1992. The net deficit amounted to $1.5 billion with the United States and $0.5 billion with other countries.

Current and Capital Accounts, Unadjusted

The current account deficit declined to $7.7 billion from $9.8 billion in the first quarter of 1992. This was entirely due to a higher surplus on merchandise trade, with exports increasing faster than imports.

Financial Liabilities

Among financial liabilities, non-residents purchased $22 billion of Canadian bonds – $14 billion in net new issues and $8 billion in outstanding issues. Net new financing was largely accounted for by the provinces and their enterprises with global issues – which are bonds of sizeable amounts – issued in several markets, including the Canadian domestic market. As for the net investment in outstanding issues, non-residents came directly into the domestic market to purchase federal issues.

The foreign currency operations of the Canadian chartered banks caused a record net outflow of $6.0 billion, which arose from lower deposit liability as well as from increased investment in securities. During the quarter, the banks also reduced almost $1 billion of Canadian dollar deposits held by non-residents ("other liabilities"). These net outflows could be related to the rechannelling abroad of some of the proceeds raised from new bond issues.

Foreign investors acquired, on a net basis, $2.3 billion of Canadian stocks, by far the largest net quarterly investment since the market fall of 1987. The major portion of the first quarter's net investment continued to come from the United States. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 rose a healthy 7.5% during the quarter.

Financial Assets

Among financial assets, the Canadian non-bank sector increased its deposits abroad by a record $4.6 billion. Again, part of this net outflow was related to the temporary rechannelling abroad of proceeds from new issues of bonds.

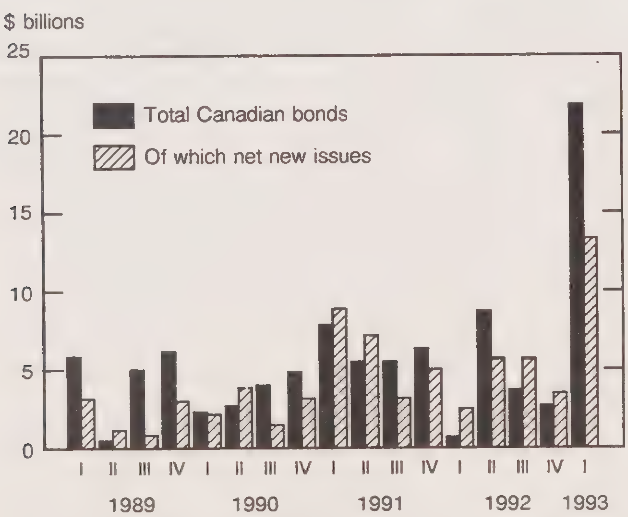
Canadian direct investors sent $2.2 billion to their operations abroad, the largest quarterly net outflow in almost four years. The net investment was geographically widespread.

Canadian residents continued to add to holdings of foreign stocks, investing a further $1.3 billion in the first quarter. The net investment was roughly split between U.S. and other foreign stocks.

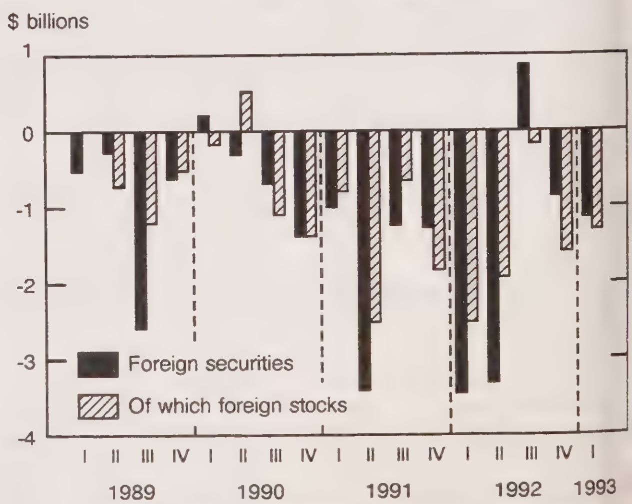
Canada's international reserves increased for the first quarter in over a year, resulting in a net outflow of $1.1 billion. By the end of March 1993, the reserves stood at $16.5 billion.

The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of the current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $0.7 billion.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds



Canadian Investment in Foreign Securities



The Canadian dollar strengthened against the U.S. dollar in the first quarter, contrasting the depreciation that prevailed for most of 1992. It closed the first quarter at 79.46 U.S. cents, up from 78.68 U.S. cents at the end of December. On an average basis, however, the Canadian dollar remained at about the same level as in the previous quarter. The Canadian dollar also appreciated against major overseas currencies during the quarter.

Revisions

The balance of payments accounts have been revised for the period from 1989 to 1992 in order to reflect new information, such as the latest annual survey results and additional administrative data.

As a result, the merchandise trade surplus was reduced for the four years, as was the non-merchandise deficit. In total, the current account deficit was increased for 1989 and 1990 but reduced for 1991 and 1992.

In the capital account, Canadian claims abroad were increased, leading to higher net outflows. Conversely, Canadian liabilities to non-residents were higher than initially measured, resulting in additional net inflows, except for 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The first quarter 1993 issue of Canada's *Balance of International Payments* (67-001, $27.50/$110) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of International Payments

	1992				1993	1991	1992
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter		
	unadjusted						
	$ millions						
Current Account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,409	40,016	37,743	42,399	42,337	141,097	156,567
Non-merchandise:							
Services	5,156	6,583	8,012	5,630	5,424	24,024	25,381
Investment income[1]	2,383	2,215	2,345	1,991	2,368	10,260	8,934
Transfers	1,125	1,079	1,052	1,105	1,029	3,955	4,361
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,664	9,877	11,409	8,726	8,821	38,239	38,676
Total receipts	45,073	49,893	49,153	51,125	51,158	179,336	195,243
Payments							
Merchandise imports	35,497	37,896	36,061	38,134	39,629	136,107	147,587
Non-merchandise:							
Services	9,770	9,585	9,738	9,069	9,927	36,069	38,162
Investment income[1]	8,469	8,236	7,655	8,774	8,267	32,184	33,134
Transfers	1,159	848	1,065	971	989	4,011	4,043
Total non-merchandise payments	19,398	18,669	18,458	18,814	19,183	72,264	75,339
Total payments	54,894	56,565	54,519	56,948	58,813	208,371	222,926
Balances							
Merchandise	+912	+2,120	+1,682	+4,265	+2,708	+4,990	+8,979
Non-merchandise	-10,734	-8,793	-7,049	-10,088	-10,363	-34,025	-36,663
Total current account	-9,822	-6,672	-5,366	-5,823	-7,655	-29,035	-27,683
Capital Account[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	-1,043	-697	-970	-1,790	-2,155	-6,200	-4,500
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	-934	-1,374	+1,032	+728	+182	-1,113	-548
Foreign stocks	-2,529	-1,931	-170	-1,593	-1,305	-5,795	-6,223
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+1,734	+689	+3,611	+953	-1,094	+2,830	+6,987
Loans and subscriptions	-734	-217	-427	-317	-330	-1,785	-1,696
Non-bank deposits abroad	+101	+999	-810	+1,347	-4,588	-386	+1,636
Other claims	+103	-1,587	+1,189	+694	+2,302	+1,515	+399
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-3,303	-4,118	+3,454	+22	-6,987	-10,934	-3,945
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+1,155	+844	+1,816	+2,184	+135	+7,500	+6,000
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+678	+8,721	+3,726	+2,668	+21,788	+25,246	+15,794
Canadian stocks	+294	+22	-223	+943	+2,283	-990	+1,036
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	+2,089	-1,580	-4,086	+27	-5,956	+5,382	-3,550
Money Market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+3,231	-278	-3,330	+2,292	+1,831	+2,288	+1,915
Other paper	+1,603	+1,823	-677	+234	-2,001	+2,140	+2,983
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+1,262	+1,151	-310	+1,501	-2,748	+2,882	+3,603
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+10,311	+10,703	-3,083	+9,850	+15,331	+44,448	+27,782
Total capital account, net flow	+7,008	+6,585	+371	+9,872	+8,343	+33,514	+23,837
Statistical Discrepancy	+2,813	+87	+4,995	-4,049	-689	-4,479	+3,846

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

Current Account

	1992				1993	1991	1992
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter		
	seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,918	37,982	39,477	42,190	43,000	141,097	156,567
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	2,001	2,050	2,002	2,006	2,009	7,802	8,059
Freight and shipping	1,464	1,479	1,553	1,495	1,500	5,502	5,991
Business services	2,265	2,327	2,372	2,412	2,455	8,827	9,376
Government transactions	213	208	218	218	237	868	856
Other services	264	268	290	276	277	1,024	1,098
Total services	6,207	6,331	6,435	6,408	6,477	24,024	25,381
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,170	1,082	1,122	929	883	5,274	4,303
Dividends	1,192	1,116	1,388	935	1,419	4,986	4,631
Total investment income	2,362	2,199	2,510	1,864	2,302	10,260	8,934
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	453	474	408	416	421	1,480	1,751
Personal and institutional remittances	255	259	261	267	295	967	1,042
Canadian withholding tax	506	360	268	434	392	1,507	1,569
Total transfers	1,214	1,093	937	1,116	1,108	3,955	4,361
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,783	9,623	9,882	9,388	9,887	38,239	38,676
Total receipts	46,701	47,606	49,359	51,578	52,887	179,336	195,243
Payments							
Merchandise imports	35,385	36,255	37,407	38,541	39,860	136,107	147,587
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	4,106	4,127	4,092	3,890	4,001	15,365	16,215
Freight & shipping	1,374	1,389	1,421	1,507	1,526	5,285	5,691
Business services	3,355	3,377	3,467	3,639	3,531	12,957	13,839
Government transactions	402	362	368	377	388	1,617	1,510
Other services	216	220	246	226	227	845	908
Total services	9,453	9,475	9,595	9,639	9,673	36,069	38,162
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	7,335	6,991	6,912	7,275	7,327	27,573	28,513
Dividends	1,247	1,297	1,089	988	1,013	4,611	4,621
Total investment income	8,582	8,287	8,001	8,263	8,340	32,184	33,134
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	76	79	87	82	80	299	324
Personal and institutional remittances	284	285	285	287	298	1,078	1,141
Official contributions	694	401	612	548	511	2,272	2,255
Foreign withholding tax	78	85	81	79	88	361	323
Total transfers	1,132	850	1,064	996	978	4,011	4,043
Total non-merchandise payments	19,166	18,612	18,661	18,899	18,990	72,264	75,339
Total payments	54,551	54,867	56,068	57,440	58,850	208,371	222,926
Balances							
Merchandise	+1,533	+1,727	+2,070	+3,649	+3,140	+4,990	+8,979
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-3,246	-3,143	-3,160	-3,232	-3,196	-12,045	-12,781
Investment income[1]	-6,220	-6,089	-5,491	-6,400	-6,038	-21,924	-24,200
Transfers	+82	+243	-127	+120	+131	-56	+318
Total non-merchandise	-9,383	-8,989	-8,779	-9,512	-9,103	-34,025	-36,663
Total current account	-7,851	-7,261	-6,709	-5,863	-5,963	-29,035	-27,683

[1] *Excludes retained earnings.*

Balance of Payments Balances – Revisions

1989-1992

	1989	1990	1991	1992
			$ millions	
Current Account				
Merchandise (Balance of Payments basis)	-361	-466	-791	-507
Non-merchandise	-146	+228	+1,005	+1,387
Services	-125	-71	+238	+612
Travel	-1	–	–	+136
Freight and shipping	-67	-1	+177	+332
Business services	+6	-6	+74	+14
Government transactions	-27	-18	+31	+172
Other services	-36	-45	-44	-42
Investment income	+7	+336	+461	+692
Transfers	-28	-38	+306	+83
Current Account Balance	-507	-238	+214	+880
Capital Account				
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows				
Canadian direct investment abroad	–	+200	-1,800	-1,164
Portfolio securities:				
Foreign bonds	–	-29	+15	-11
Foreign stocks	-18	+135	-86	-1,337
Official International Reserves	–	–	–	+8
Government of Canada loans and subscriptions	–	+11	-4	+29
Non-bank deposits abroad	-309	-488	+53	+109
Other claims	+22	-320	-1,095	-294
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-304	-491	-2,916	-2,659
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows				
Foreign direct investment in Canada	-300	+880	+1,610	+1,283
Portfolio securities:				
Canadian bonds	+151	+546	-583	-2,430
Canadian stocks	–	–	–	+2
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents	+12	–	+425	+3
Money market instruments:				
Government of Canada paper	–	+808	–	–
Other paper	–	–	–	-88
Other liabilities	+290	+173	-66	+415
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+153	+2,407	+1,385	-813
Total Capital Account, net flow	-152	+1,915	-1,531	-3,472
Statistical Discrepancy	+658	-1,677	+1,316	+2,592

– Nil or zero.

■

Financial Flow Accounts

First Quarter 1993

Total funds raised on financial markets rose in the first quarter of 1993 to the highest level in a year.

Domestic Non-financial Sectors

Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors on credit markets amounted to $120.3 billion in the first quarter of 1993, seasonally adjusted at annual rates (see Chart 1). This was a pronounced increase vis-à-vis the fourth quarter of 1992, when $86.8 billion was raised. Bond issues by governments and government-owned enterprises accounted for 62% of all funds raised. Flows of funds in other instruments – such as shares, consumer credit and Treasury bills – also recorded significant increases. It was the largest quantity of funds raised since the second quarter of 1992 and reflected the pickup in business activity over the last six months and the higher borrowing requirements of governments.

Among the more important financial developments during the quarter were the following: an easing of monetary conditions and a strengthening domestic currency; a firming in the demand for funds by non-financial private corporations; a sharp increase in borrowing by government business enterprises; and a doubling in credit market borrowing by the federal government.

The long-term slide in nominal interest rates that was abruptly interrupted early in the fourth quarter of 1992 resumed in December and continued through the first quarter of 1993. This re-established an upward sloping yield curve with short-term rates reaching, in the first quarter of 1993, their lowest levels since the August-September period of the previous year.

Interest rates were down across the maturity spectrum in the quarter. The chartered banks' rate on prime business loans in the first quarter of 1993 reached a low of 6% – a level not attained since well before the 1981 historical high. However mortgage rates, while having declined, did not quite reach the low levels realized in the summer of 1992. The easing of monetary conditions that began as the Canadian dollar stabilized in December 1992 continued with a relatively strong performance by the domestic currency over the first three months of the year. The dollar slowly appreciated over most of the quarter, going from 78.7 U.S. cents to 79.5 U.S. cents from yearend 1992 to March 31, 1993.

Federal Government Borrowing

Borrowing by the federal government was up sharply from the fourth quarter (see Chart 2), in line with a widening in the deficit. Although there were significant issues of short-term paper in the quarter, most of the financing was accomplished through marketable bonds. The composition of financing between these two instruments was not much changed from the two previous quarters, in spite of the pronounced movements in market rates since the summer of 1992. There was, however, a longer average term to maturity on the bonds issued in the first quarter than was the case in the fourth quarter.

Funds Raised on Financial Markets by Non-financial Sectors

	1990	1991				1992				1993
	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	**18.2**	**19.9**	**14.7**	**12.7**	**13.6**	**9.6**	**17.6**	**11.9**	**12.5**	**17.1**
Sectoral shares (% of total)										
Personal sector	27.9	11.9	22.7	25.3	22.9	30.3	17.4	29.0	33.0	21.6
Non-financial private corporations	22.8	33.4	3.2	-0.3	18.0	9.6	14.1	15.9	4.0	16.0
Government business enterprises	4.0	14.2	8.6	8.1	3.7	15.3	4.4	5.0	-1.0	10.2
Federal government	29.8	27.0	30.9	43.3	27.7	30.6	26.1	38.6	21.8	31.4
Other levels of government	15.5	13.4	34.5	23.6	27.7	14.2	38.0	11.5	42.2	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figures may not add due to rounding.

Chart 1
Total Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors
seasonally adjusted at annual rates

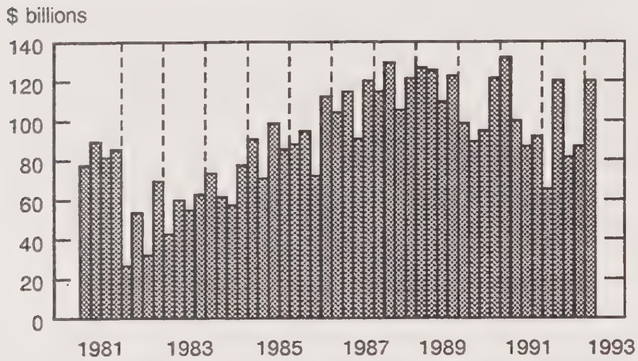


Chart 2
Funds Raised by the Federal Government
seasonally adjusted at annual rates

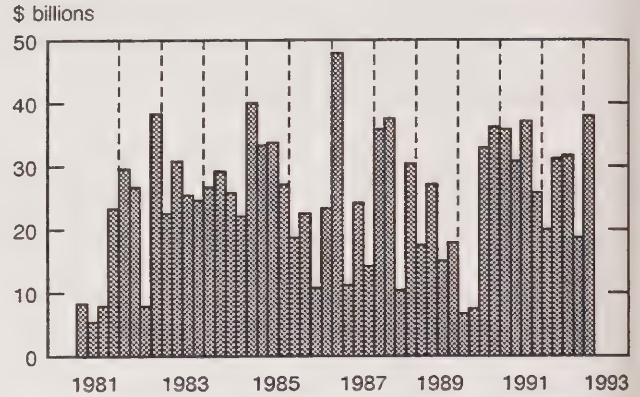


Chart 3
Funds Raised by Other Levels of Government
seasonally adjusted at annual rates

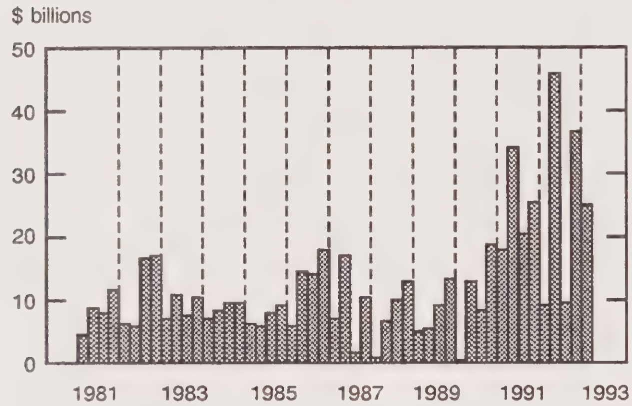


Chart 4
Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations
seasonally adjusted at annual rates

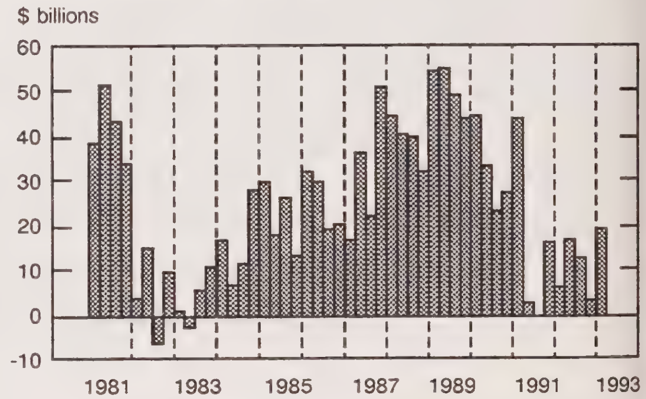


Chart 5
Consumer Credit Borrowing in the Personal Sector
seasonally adjusted at annual rates

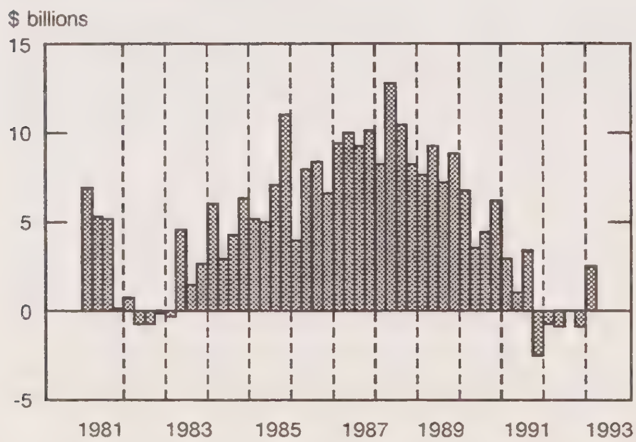
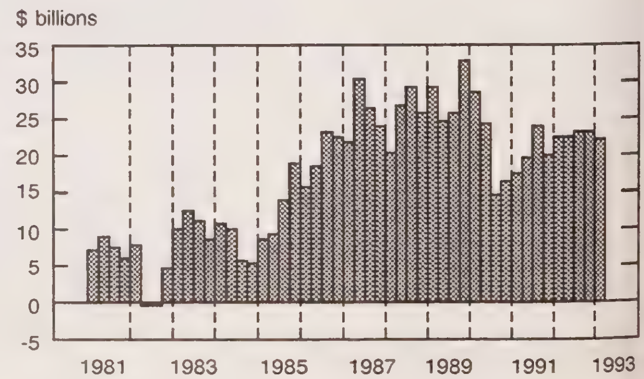


Chart 6
Mortgage Borrowing in the Personal Sector
seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Other Levels of Government

Demand for funds by other levels of government softened somewhat in the first quarter, following fairly heavy borrowing in the previous quarter (see Chart 3). Bond issues were the principal sources of funds. There was a lower level of net borrowing by the provincial government sector in the quarter, as shorter-term debt was replaced with longer-term debt. However, funds raised still exceeded the combined deficit of the provinces.

Non-financial Private Corporations

Non-financial private corporations' demand for funds rose (see Chart 4) as business investment in machinery and equipment strengthened substantially and inventory reduction slowed. Corporations increased their outstanding credit market debt in the first quarter of 1993, following a net repayment in the fourth quarter of 1992. Share issues exceeded the level attained in the previous quarter. This strength in equity issues was consistent with continued relatively high share prices and with expectations of improved earnings, as corporate profits recovered somewhat.

Non-financial Government Business Enterprises

Non-financial government business enterprises sharply increased their borrowing in the first quarter, as in 1992. This demand for financing arose principally in the provincial government enterprises sector. Net new issues of bonds accounted for most of the funds raised by these enterprises in the quarter.

Personal Sector

The overall demand for funds in the personal sector weakened in the first quarter of 1993. The level of consumer credit debt rose moderately (see Chart 5), in line with the growth in personal expenditure on goods. Mortgage borrowing slowed, reflecting the decline in residential construction and sluggish resale activity in the housing market (see Chart 6). Nonetheless, growth in borrowing outpaced gains in after-tax income, so that the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income increased to 86.1%.

Debt-to-income Ratios

	1991				1992				1993
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter
Persons and Unincorporated Business*									
Debt									
Consumer Credit	98.8	99.0	99.8	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.2	99.8
Mortgages	273.8	278.8	284.9	290.0	295.6	301.2	306.9	312.6	318.1
Total	372.5	377.8	384.7	389.1	394.7	400.3	406.2	411.8	417.9
Personal Disposable Income	462.5	468.4	469.5	463.8	468.0	478.1	481.2	480.4	485.6
Debt-to-income Ratio (%)	80.6	80.7	81.9	83.9	84.4	83.7	84.4	85.7	86.1
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	55.8	55.8	56.7	57.2	57.7	58.4	59.0	59.1	59.6
Federal Government**									
Debt	324.1	331.5	340.5	346.7	351.7	359.5	367.4	372.1	381.6
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	48.6	49.0	50.2	50.9	51.4	52.5	53.4	53.4	54.4
Other Levels of Government									
Debt	168.3	177.3	182.8	189.6	192.8	205.1	208.4	218.4	224.7
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	25.2	26.2	26.9	27.9	28.2	29.9	30.3	31.4	32.0
Non-financial Private Corporations									
Debt	344.0	343.0	341.2	343.5	343.9	347.0	349.1	348.8	353.6
Debt-to-GDP Ratio (%)	51.6	50.7	50.3	50.5	50.3	50.6	50.7	50.1	50.4
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**667.4**	**676.9**	**678.8**	**680.6**	**683.9**	**685.4**	**688.4**	**696.5**	**701.4**

* *Consumer credit and mortgages only.*
** *National Accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts.*
Figures may not add due to rounding.

For further information about the subject matter in this release, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the information officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Financial Flow Accounts* (13-014, $25/$100), which contains an overview of the quarter plus 40 analytical and statistical tables, will be released in July.

A computer printout, which contains detailed financial flows matrices, is also available ($50/$180). On release day at 8:30 a.m., financial flows data are available on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer ($300/$1,200). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date ($60/$240).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more information about them, call 613-951-3640 and ask for the client services officer, National Accounts and Environment Division.

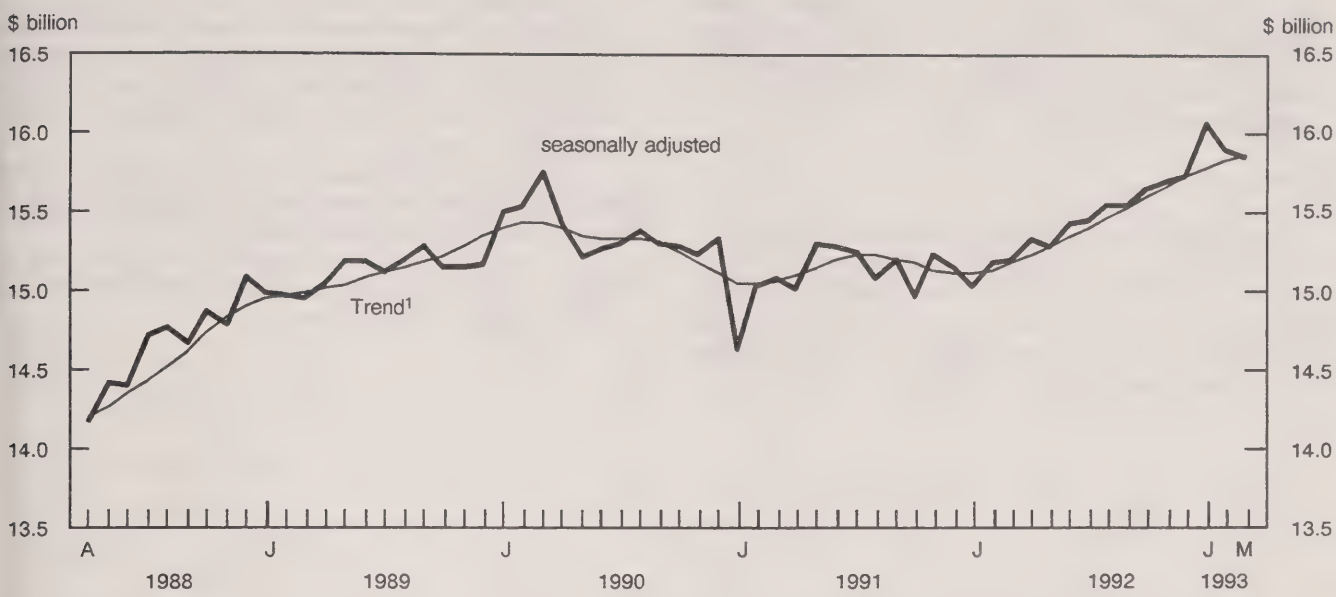
Financial Market Summary Table

	1992				1993
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter
	seasonally adjusted				
	$ millions				
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised:	19,912	20,876	23,656	28,644	25,956
Consumer Credit	-700	-908	-64	-916	2,448
Bank Loans	32	368	1,420	1,616	1,784
Other Loans	-1,916	-1,264	-816	5,044	-992
Mortgages	22,668	22,508	23,108	23,104	21,980
Bonds	-172	172	8	-204	736
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised:	6,280	16,932	12,964	3,472	19,188
Bank Loans	27,152	-14,176	3,140	8,588	4,644
Other Loans	-3,744	2,036	800	3,288	-3,824
Other Short-term Paper	-31,608	6,948	-8,232	-30,916	1,232
Mortgages	10,052	3,816	5,736	8,008	7,780
Bonds	-4,660	8,044	4,424	8,464	84
Shares	9,088	10,264	7,096	6,040	9,272
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised:	10,028	5,352	4,120	-872	12,252
Bank Loans	-588	-496	-1,640	1,848	-976
Other Loans	400	-1,116	924	-56	-464
Other Short-term Paper	744	396	264	1,852	908
Mortgages	-12	-12	-12	-8	-20
Bonds	9,484	6,580	2,184	-5,488	12,804
Shares	–	–	2,400	980	–
Federal Government					
Funds Raised:	20,116	31,388	31,556	18,928	37,712
Other Loans	-4	–	–	-4	–
Canada Short-term Paper	19,552	15,176	9,636	7,544	14,180
Canada Saving Bonds	-452	576	-376	-5,448	132
Marketable Bonds	1,020	15,636	22,296	16,836	23,400
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised:	9,332	45,748	9,396	36,676	25,184
Bank Loans	272	100	-716	1,172	-640
Other Loans	1,520	-736	76	192	-956
Short-term Paper	-3,820	19,176	-12,660	11,992	-11,716
Provincial Bonds	8,872	25,784	19,768	22,596	36,044
Municipal Bonds	2,440	1,468	3,176	788	2,420
Other bonds	48	-44	-248	-64	32
Total Funds Raised by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	65,668	120,296	81,692	86,848	120,292
Consumer Credit	-700	-908	-64	-916	2,448
Bank Loans	26,868	-14,204	2,204	13,224	4,812
Other Loans	-3,744	-1,080	984	8,464	-6,236
Canada Short-term Paper	19,552	15,176	9,636	7,544	14,180
Other Short-term Paper	-34,684	26,520	-20,628	-17,072	-9,576
Mortgages	32,708	26,312	28,832	31,104	29,740
Bonds	16,580	58,216	51,232	37,480	75,652
Shares	9,088	10,264	9,496	7,020	9,272

– *Nil or zero.*

■

Retail Sales



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.
[1] Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail trade

April 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted retail sales increased 1.0% in April to $16.1 billion, following changes of -0.1% in March, -1.1% in February and +2.2% in January. However, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicles, retail sales increased by a modest 0.3% in April. The trend in overall sales, which has risen steadily since April 1992, rose a further 0.3% in April 1993.

Seasonally Adjusted

Sales for most of the trade groups moved higher in April. The most significant increases in dollar terms were reported by the automotive (+2.2%) and other retail stores (+1.5%) groups. The largest decreases were in food (-0.3%) and drugs (-0.5%).

April's sales increase for automotive retailers offset decreases in the previous two months. The number of new motor vehicles sold rose 1.0% in April. Sales of motor vehicles and recreational vehicles increased by a strong 3.8% in April after a 0.5% gain in March.

The trend for automotive retail sales rose in April for the fifteenth consecutive month. The pace, however, slowed from an increase of 0.7% in January to 0.3% this period.

The 0.3% sales decrease in April in the food sector is the third consecutive monthly decline. Lower sales by supermarkets and grocery stores account for these monthly declines. Sales by supermarkets and grocery stores had been increasing since July 1992.

The trend for the food sector had been positive since December 1991, but the rate of growth has been decreasing since October 1992.

Provinces and Territories

In April, nine provinces and territories posted sales increases that ranged from +0.2% in Manitoba to +6.0% in New Brunswick. Sales decreased in British Columbia (-3.1%), the Yukon (-1.1%) and Saskatchewan (-0.3%).

Trend

The trend for retail sales has been rising, with monthly increases ranging between +0.2% and +0.5% since March 1992. The trend increased by 0.3% in April 1993. (The trend smooths out irregular month-to-month movements that are not sustained over a longer period.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417.

Unadjusted and seasonally adjusted retail trade estimates in constant dollars, as well as price indices for April 1993 and revised estimates for preceding months, will be available on CANSIM (matrix 2420) or on request from Retail Trade Section, Industry Division on June 28.

The April 1993 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Sales

Trade group	April 1992[r]	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]	April 1992 to April 1993	April 1992[r]	Jan. 1993[r]	Feb. 1993[r]	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]	March to April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			% change	$ millions					% change	
Food											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,719	3,668	3,891	4.6	3,768	3,972	3,916	3,897	3,880	-0.4	3.0
All other food stores	267	259	294	10.1	270	275	283	287	290	1.1	7.7
Drug											
Drug and patent medicine stores	852	946	950	11.6	880	950	965	978	973	-0.5	10.6
Clothing											
Shoe stores	127	100	135	6.8	130	134	132	126	133	5.0	2.4
Men's clothing stores	121	104	130	7.5	137	143	144	144	145	0.7	5.5
Women's clothing stores	292	256	304	3.8	301	310	308	302	307	1.8	2.0
Other clothing stores	299	283	322	7.8	325	344	339	338	342	1.3	5.2
Furniture											
Household furniture and appliance stores	577	621	650	12.7	637	684	675	682	699	2.5	9.7
Household furnishings stores	171	166	177	3.6	181	181	181	184	185	0.4	2.4
Automotive											
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,652	3,525	3,958	8.4	3,168	3,345	3,265	3,282	3,405	3.8	7.5
Gasoline service stations	1,097	1,151	1,133	3.2	1,162	1,201	1,215	1,209	1,198	-0.9	3.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	856	821	922	7.7	851	904	917	905	911	0.6	6.9
General Merchandise											
General merchandise stores	1,632	1,460	1,639	0.5	1,751	1,797	1,752	1,748	1,751	0.2	--
Retail stores not elsewhere classified											
Other semi-durable goods stores	468	450	525	12.3	512	567	564	566	574	1.5	12.2
Other durable goods stores	355	330	380	7.0	417	432	432	434	440	1.3	5.3
All other retail stores n.e.c.	764	701	791	3.4	841	855	839	829	842	1.6	0.1
Total, Retail Sales	**15,250**	**14,843**	**16,203**	**6.3**	**15,331**	**16,094**	**15,924**	**15,911**	**16,075**	**1.0**	**4.9**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	11,598	11,318	12,245	5.6	12,162	12,748	12,659	12,630	12,669	0.3	4.2
Department store type merchandise	4,894	4,716	5,214	6.5	5,271	5,540	5,490	5,502	5,549	0.9	5.3
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	270	251	274	1.6	275	282	269	275	277	0.9	0.7
Prince Edward Island	62	58	66	7.4	65	68	71	67	70	4.4	7.4
Nova Scotia	503	471	536	6.4	506	527	512	513	529	3.0	4.5
New Brunswick	385	374	429	11.6	392	408	403	404	429	6.0	9.3
Quebec	3,941	3,617	4,156	5.4	3,792	3,974	3,892	3,862	3,939	2.0	3.9
Ontario	5,587	5,467	5,937	6.3	5,697	5,923	5,868	5,936	5,976	0.7	4.9
Manitoba	514	510	560	9.0	516	558	550	555	556	0.2	7.7
Saskatchewan	446	437	463	3.8	450	468	469	468	467	-0.3	3.6
Alberta	1,565	1,525	1,664	6.4	1,596	1,701	1,659	1,611	1,679	4.2	5.2
British Columbia	1,930	2,088	2,070	7.3	1,990	2,135	2,180	2,172	2,105	-3.1	5.8
Yukon Territory	16	15	15	-2.3	17	16	17	17	17	-1.1	-3.3
Northwest Territories	32	30	33	4.4	34	33	33	33	34	3.5	-0.5

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

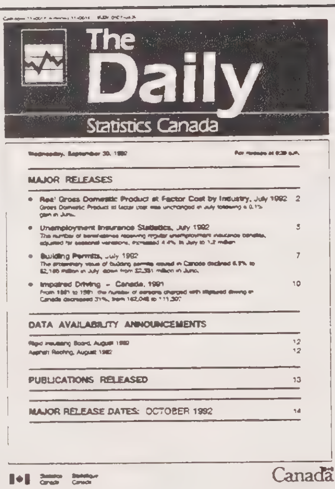
May 1993

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 180 876 thousand square metres in May 1993, up 12.9% from the 160 237 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

For January to May 1993, domestic shipments totalled 865 875 thousand square metres, up 9.1% from the 793 907^{r} (revised) thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

The May 1993 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division.



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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rubber and Plastic Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 33-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Refined Petroleum and Coal Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 45-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Chemical and Chemical Products Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 46-250
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42;
Other Countries: US$49).

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, April-June 1992.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97; United States: US$29/US$116;
Other Countries: US$34/US$136).

Construction Price Statistics, First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$21.50/US$86;
Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101).

Retail Trade, March 1993.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/
US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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Statistics Canada

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Tuesday, June 22, 1993
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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale Trade

April 1993 (Preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' seasonally adjusted sales in April were $16.2 billion, down 2.3% from March. This follows a 0.3% increase in March and a 0.2% decline in February.

Seasonally Adjusted

Sales for seven of the nine trade groups decreased in April. The most significant monthly declines (in dollar terms) were recorded by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-3.9%) followed by food, drug and tobacco suppliers (-2.8%). After four consecutive periods of growth, wholesalers of lumber and building materials recorded a decline of 4.2%.

The largest monthly increase was recorded by wholesalers of other products (paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals, etc.), up 1.2% from March.

Seven of the provinces and territories posted lower sales in April. The decreases ranged from -1.4% in Alberta to -4.0% in Ontario.

In April, wholesale merchants' inventories totalled $26.0 billion, up 1.3% from March. The inventories-to-sales ratio at the end of April was 1.60:1, up from 1.54:1 the previous month.

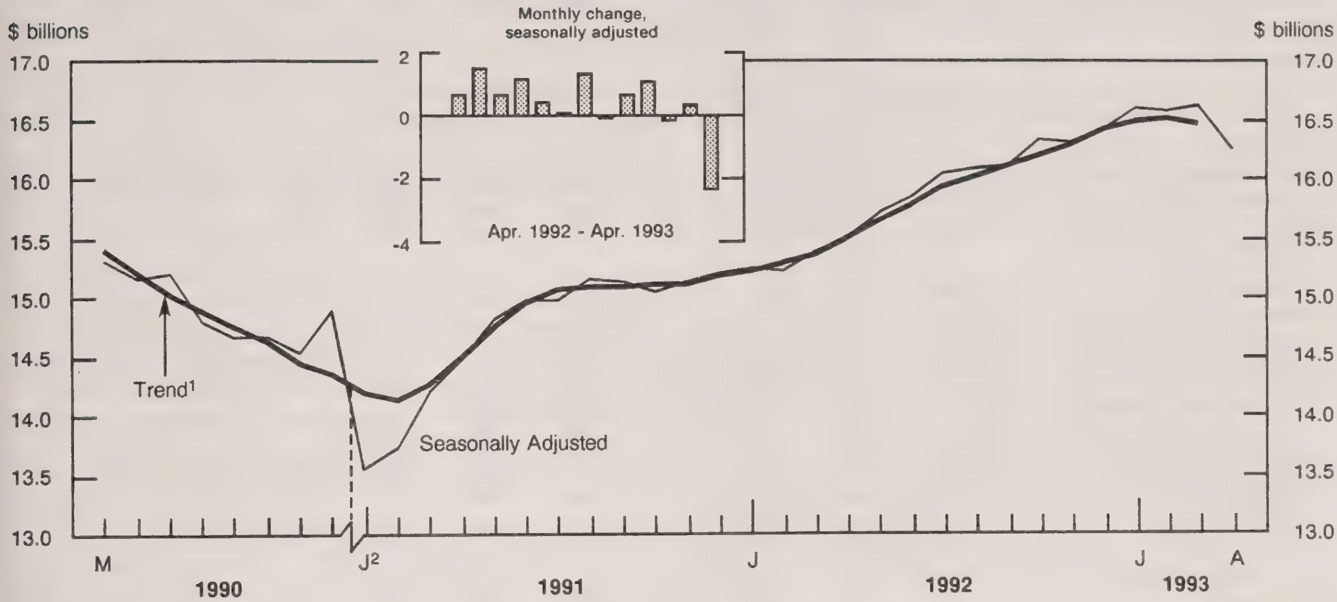
Wholesalers interact with various sectors of the economy both in buying and selling goods. More specifically, wholesalers purchase through a network of importers, manufacturers and other wholesalers. They sell to other wholesalers, retailers, household consumers, industrial and commercial users, and to foreign markets.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

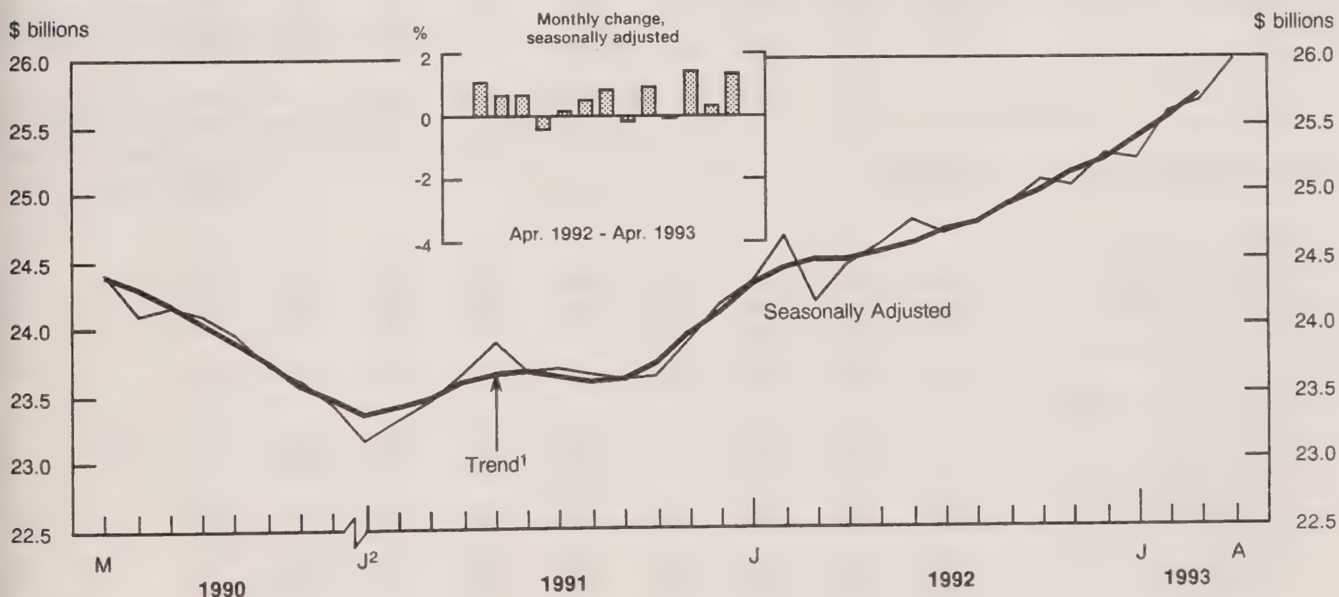
The April issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the second week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Larry Murphy (613-951-3542) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. ☐

Wholesale Merchants' Sales



Wholesale Merchants' Inventories



1 *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

2 *Prior to 1991, data includes Federal Sales Tax. Its successor, the Goods and Services Tax is not included in the 1991 and later data.*

Wholesale Merchants' Sales

	April 1992	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]	April 1992 to April 1993	April 1992	January 1993[r]	February 1993[r]	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]	March 1993 to April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
	$ millions			%	$ millions					%	
Trade group											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,989	4,245	4,284	7.4	3,953	4,395	4,412	4,399	4,278	-2.8	8.2
Apparel and dry goods	350	557	411	17.4	369	450	438	435	429	-1.4	16.2
Household goods	516	588	547	6.0	541	592	597	595	575	-3.4	6.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,000	2,110	1,874	-6.3	1,821	1,801	1,771	1,798	1,746	-2.9	-4.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,100	1,165	1,154	4.9	1,081	1,178	1,151	1,145	1,141	-0.4	5.5
Lumber and building materials	1,433	1,503	1,627	13.5	1,420	1,603	1,630	1,682	1,611	-4.2	13.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	443	324	423	-4.7	354	354	361	345	348	0.9	-1.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,551	4,215	3,480	-2.0	3,488	3,618	3,631	3,652	3,509	-3.9	0.6
Other products	2,576	2,684	2,692	4.5	2,464	2,608	2,580	2,567	2,598	1.2	5.4
Total, all trades	**15,960**	**17,391**	**16,491**	**3.3**	**15,490**	**16,599**	**16,572**	**16,619**	**16,235**	**-2.3**	**4.8**
Provinces/Territories											
Newfoundland	141	152	157	11.3	162	171	171	172	177	3.2	9.7
Prince Edward Island	41	35	36	-11.6	43	42	42	41	40	-3.3	-8.7
Nova Scotia	340	344	348	2.4	340	376	373	354	345	-2.6	1.4
New Brunswick	239	227	225	-5.8	249	245	246	239	232	-2.9	-6.9
Quebec	3,880	4,098	3,916	0.9	3,840	3,968	3,943	4,021	3,940	-2.0	2.6
Ontario	6,727	7,489	6,843	1.7	6,384	6,951	6,909	6,907	6,628	-4.0	3.8
Manitoba	520	556	578	11.2	519	575	576	588	586	-0.3	13.0
Saskatchewan	440	459	496	12.7	460	492	504	513	520	1.5	13.1
Alberta	1,484	1,541	1,511	1.8	1,427	1,515	1,519	1,495	1,474	-1.4	3.3
British Columbia	2,130	2,470	2,362	10.9	2,048	2,242	2,269	2,269	2,271	0.1	10.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	18	19	20	6.9	18	23	21	20	21	4.5	16.7

Wholesale Merchants' Inventories

	April 1992	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]	April 1992 to April 1993	April 1992	January 1993[r]	February 1993[r]	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]	March 1993 to April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993
Trade group											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,857	3,065	3,278	14.7	2,884	3,288	3,268	3,195	3,301	3.3	14.4
Apparel and dry goods	866	951	931	7.5	841	952	945	929	910	-2.0	8.2
Household goods	1,155	1,188	1,250	8.3	1,155	1,112	1,143	1,188	1,250	5.3	8.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,601	3,970	4,176	16.0	3,535	3,560	3,799	3,830	4,073	6.3	15.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,120	2,134	2,228	5.1	2,050	2,188	2,155	2,159	2,162	0.1	5.4
Lumber and building materials	2,660	2,805	2,899	9.0	2,522	2,525	2,556	2,650	2,682	1.2	6.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,506	1,299	1,282	-14.9	1,416	1,272	1,291	1,235	1,209	-2.2	-14.6
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,250	7,139	7,198	-0.7	7,056	7,061	7,114	7,103	7,020	-1.2	-0.5
Other products	3,059	3,487	3,475	13.6	2,983	3,285	3,323	3,372	3,385	0.4	13.5
Total, all trades	**25,075**	**26,038**	**26,718**	**6.6**	**24,442**	**25,243**	**25,592**	**25,662**	**25,992**	**1.3**	**6.3**

r *Revised figures.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
– *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production; Capital and Operating Expenditures

1992 (Preliminary) and 1991 (Final)

In 1992, production of crude petroleum and natural gas increased by 6.9% from 1991, while capital and operating expenditures decreased by 23.0%.

Marketable Production

The total value of marketable production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas by-products in 1992 increased by 6.9% from 1991.

Preliminary estimates indicate that production of crude oil during 1992 amounted to 93 256 thousand cubic metres, a 3.9% increase over 1991. Value of production is estimated at $10,908 million, a 4.3% increase over 1991.

Natural gas production during 1992 was 116 664 million cubic metres, a 10.8% increase from 1991. Value of production in 1992 is estimated at $5,923 million.

Production of natural gas by-products reached 26 734 thousand cubic metres, a 7.3% increase from 1991. Value of production is estimated at $2,435 million, up 11.8% from 1991.

Capital and Operating Expenditures

Capital expenditures by Canada's oil and gas producing industry decreased 23.0% in 1992 to $6.0 billion. Operating costs (excluding royalties) declined 2.0% to $7.2 billion.

The conventional (not oil sands) sector's capital expenditures during 1992 totalled $5.3 billion, a 20.0% decrease from $6.7 billion in 1991. These expenditures relate to land acquisition and retention (mineral rights), geological and geophysical activity, exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, non-production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and natural gas processing plants.

The conventional sector's operating expenditures in 1992 totalled $5.6 billion, a 2.9% decrease from $5.8 billion in 1991. These expenditures relate to natural gas processing plants, field, well and gathering operations, and taxes.

The non-conventional sector's capital expenditures in 1992 totalled $0.6 billion, down 41.4% from $1.1 billion in 1991. These expenditures relate to exploratory and delineation drilling, research and development, fixed installations, machinery and equipment, housing, and pollution control equipment.

The non-conventional sector's operating expenditures in 1992 amounted to $1.6 billion, a 1.6% increase over 1991. These expenditures relate to taxes, administration expense, land acquisition and retention, reclamation, and other expenses.

The 1992 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry* (26-213, $26) will be available the third week of September.

For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Marketable Production of the Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

	Crude Oil		Natural Gas		Natural Gas By-products[1]	
	m^3 thousands	\$ millions	m^3 millions	\$ millions	m^3 thousands	\$ millions
1992p						
Saskatchewan	13 355.1	1,415.9	6 182.1	327.5	128.8	12.4
Alberta	74 505.0	8,823.9	95 180.3	4,940.8	25 798.1	2,346.4
British Columbia	2 060.3	262.8	14 292.8	588.0	772.1	72.5
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	3 335.4	405.2	1 008.3	67.0	35.5	3.6
Canada	93 255.8	10,907.8	116 663.5	5,923.3	26 734.5	2,434.9
1991f						
Saskatchewan	12 390.1	1,186.5	6 041.8	332.3	122.0	10.8
Alberta	72 477.7	8,675.4	85 477.3	4,435.4	24 107.5	2,103.8
British Columbia	2 046.2	266.1	12 933.8	564.4	654.2	59.8
Other Provinces/Canada Lands	2 874.4	328.4	790.8	62.0	35.1	3.7
Canada	89 788.4	10,456.4	105 243.7	5,394.1	24 918.8	2,178.1

1 *Excludes volume and value of elemental sulphur.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
f *Final figures.*

Capital and Operating Expenditures of the Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry

	Canada Lands[1]		Provinces		Canada	
	1991f	1992p	1991f	1992p	1991f	1992p
	\$ millions					
Capital Expenditures						
Conventional	747.8	829.6	5,913.2	4,497.4	6,661.0	5,327.0
Non-conventional	–	–	1,090.5	639.1	1,090.5	639.1
Total	747.8	829.6	7,003.7	5,136.5	7,751.5	5,966.1
Operating Expenditures[2]						
Conventional	92.7	136.5	5,696.0	5,483.4	5,788.7	5,619.9
Non-conventional	–	–	1,554.1	1,579.2	1,554.1	1,579.2
Total	92.7	136.5	7,250.1	7,062.6	7,342.8	7,199.1

1 *Canada Lands includes East Coast Offshore, West Coast Offshore, Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay.*
2 *Excludes royalties.*
p *Preliminary figures.*
f *Final figures.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
May 1993

Tobacco product firms produced 4.01 billion cigarettes in May 1993, a 4.5% decrease from 4.20[r] (revised) billion cigarettes produced in May 1992. Production from January to May 1993 totalled 20.75 billion cigarettes, up 6.7% from 19.45[r] billion cigarettes in the year-earlier period.

Domestic sales in May 1993 totalled 2.91 billion cigarettes, a 1.0% decrease from 2.94 billion cigarettes sold in May 1992. Year-to-date sales at the end of May 1993 totalled 12.37 billion cigarettes, down 13.2% from 14.25[r] billion cigarettes the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The May 1993 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel
April 1993

Rolled steel shipments for April 1993 totalled 1 157 215 tonnes, a 1.9% decrease from 1 180 095 tonnes a month earlier but an 11.4% increase from 1 039 011 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of the month totalled 4 464 053 tonnes, up 16.9% from 3 820 233 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The April 1993 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics
Third Quarter 1992 (Preliminary)

Preliminary estimates on fare type utilization, according to data from the four major carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Time Air), are now available for the third quarter of 1992.

On domestic scheduled services, 69.3% of passengers travelled on discount fares, down from the record 71.2% reported in the third quarter of 1991, but still higher than the third quarter of all other years since 1983.

Discount fares accounted for 74.0% of total passenger-kilometres in the third quarter of 1992, down from the record 76.6% reported in the third quarter of 1991, but, again, still higher than any year before that.

The highest rate of discount fare use was recorded on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 74.7% of passengers travelled on a discount fare.

The average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was $179, down slightly from the $180 average of 1991 and down 7.7% from the $194 average of 1990.

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176) or Bradley Snider (819-997-1989), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, April 1993.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173; United States: US$20.80/US$208;
Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242).

Industrial Capacity Utilization Rates in Canada, First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11/$44; United States: US$13.25/US$53;
Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62).

Electric Lamps (light bulbs and tubes), May 1993.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, May 1993.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Farm Input Price Index, First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $18/$72; United States: US$22/US$88;
Other Countries: US$25/US$100).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.
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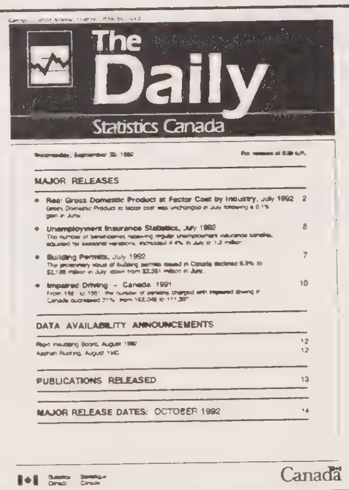

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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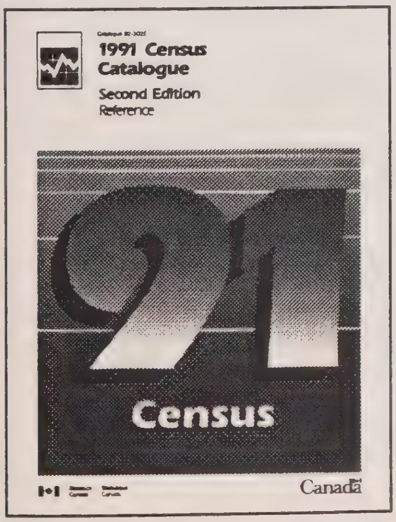
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



1991 Census Catalogue

(Second Edition)

The second edition of *1991 Census Catalogue* is now available. The catalogue describes the products and services of the 1991 Census of Population, the 1991 Census of Agriculture, the Post-censal Surveys Program and the Employment Equity Data Program.

The catalogue contains details on the availability, price, medium (print or electronic), content and catalogue numbers of the products and services.

It also uses symbols, charts, maps, a glossary of geographic terms, and data quality notes to help users learn more about the census products and services that are available from Statistics Canada.

To order the second edition of *1991 Census Catalogue* (92-302E, $15), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASE

Building Permits
1992

The total value of building permits issued in Canada was $27.0 billion in 1992, down 5.2% from $28.5 billion in 1991. Even though construction activity has been declining since 1989, the decline has been smaller every year.

The decline in construction activity for 1992 is totally attributable to a 16.9% decrease (to $9.8 billion) in the non-residential sector. Commercial and industrial projects contributed most to the non-residential sector's decrease (to 75.0%). The high vacancy rate in office space because of weakness in the commercial and industrial sectors – especially in Quebec and Ontario – contributed in large part to the poor performance of the non-residential construction sector. As for the residential sector, it posted a 3.2% increase, to $17.2 billion.

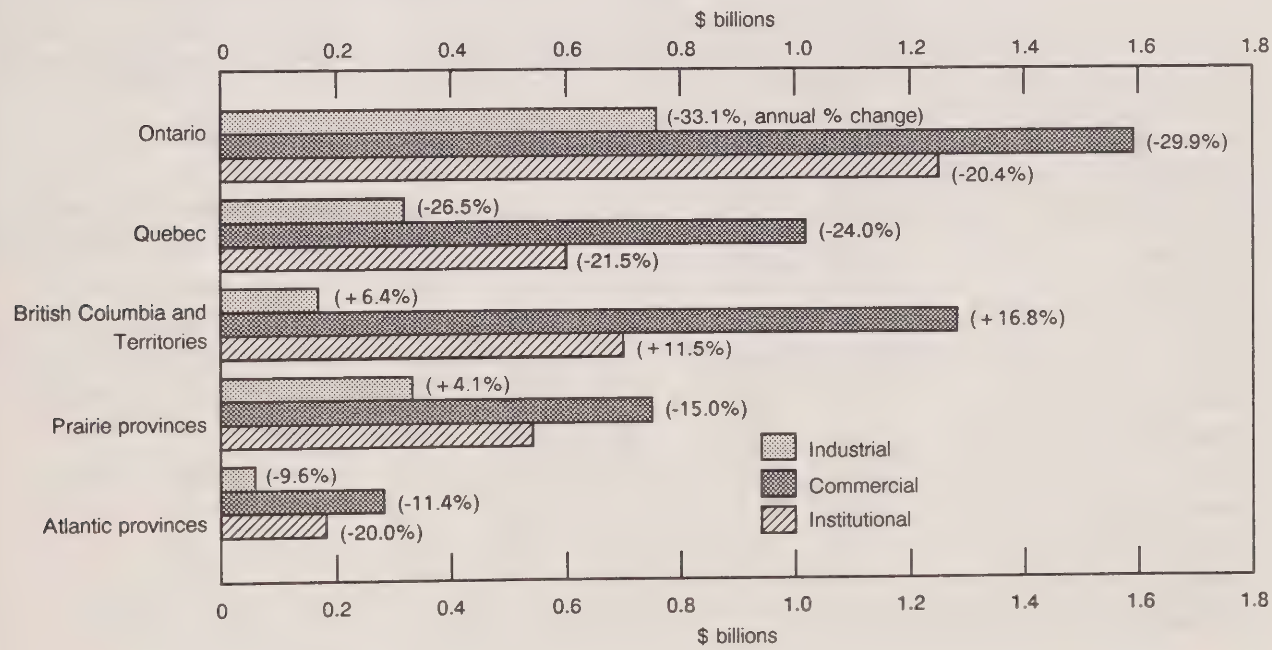
The number of dwelling units authorized in 1992 grew by 1.5% to 169,000 units. The first annual growth in the last five years, the 1.5% increase was due entirely to the single-family dwelling sector (+4.4%). The multi-family dwelling sector reported a 1.9% decrease.

Provinces/Territories

The largest decreases in the total value of building permits in 1992 were in Ontario (-17.0%), Quebec (-16.0%) and Newfoundland (-11.8%). Particularly in these regions, high vacancy rates for apartments and office blocks, as well as deteriorating labour market conditions, had a negative effect on construction activity.

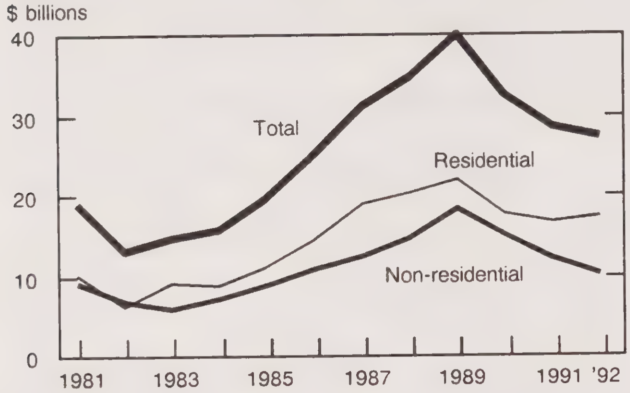
By contrast, the total value of building permits rose substantially in British Columbia (+21.9%), Alberta (+17.7%) and the Northwest Territories (+11.5%). The intensity of residential construction in British Columbia and the sustained level of sales of new dwellings in Alberta were supported by the lowest mortgage rates in 25 years, federal government programs, and – especially in British Columbia – the high number of immigrants.

Value and Annual Change of Non-residential Permits Issued by Region, 1992



Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

(in current dollars)



Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan areas reported a 6.9% decrease in the total value of building permits, to $18.4 billion. Despite a 19.3% decrease, the Toronto metropolitan area ($4.3 billion) again ranked first in construction intentions in 1992. The Vancouver metropolitan area reported a 20.4% increase in the total value of building permits, to $3.6 billion; the Montreal metropolitan area reported a 20.9% decrease to $2.4 billion.

In terms of the average value of residential projects per capita, the Vancouver metropolitan area ($1,439) ranked first followed by the metropolitan areas of Calgary ($1,034) and Hull ($1,015).

In terms of the average value of non-residential projects per capita, the Vancouver metropolitan area ($772) ranked first for the second year in a row, followed by the metropolitan areas of Thunder Bay ($609) and Victoria ($580).

The annual *Building Permits, 1992* (64-203, $56) is scheduled for release the last week of June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, contact Monique Lavigne (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Value of Residential and Non-residential Building Permits[1]

	Residential			Non-residential			Total		
	1991	1992	1991 to 1992	1991	1992	1991 to 1992	1991	1992	1991 to 1992
	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change	$ millions		% change
Canada	**16,631.7**	**17,160.8**	**3.2**	**11,836.3**	**9,834.3**	**-16.9**	**28,468.0**	**26,995.1**	**-5.2**
Newfoundland	160.0	160.6	0.4	115.0	81.8	-28.8	275.0	242.5	-11.8
Prince Edward Island	60.5	69.8	15.4	60.6	62.3	2.7	121.1	132.1	9.0
Nova Scotia	390.7	422.6	8.2	243.6	182.4	-25.1	634.3	604.9	-4.6
New Brunswick	219.7	255.5	16.3	194.2	198.2	2.1	413.9	453.7	9.6
Quebec	3,702.3	3,307.1	-10.7	2,539.3	1,938.1	-23.7	6,241.6	5,245.2	-16.0
Ontario	7,018.9	6,362.0	-9.4	4,978.9	3,601.0	-27.7	11,997.8	9,962.9	-17.0
Manitoba	251.6	307.1	22.1	309.6	234.2	-24.4	561.1	541.2	-3.5
Saskatchewan	90.8	155.2	70.9	236.7	167.8	-29.1	327.5	323.1	-1.3
Alberta	1,359.2	1,881.1	38.4	1,280.1	1,224.4	-4.3	2,639.3	3,105.6	17.7
British Columbia	3,328.2	4,173.1	25.4	1,803.3	2,082.5	15.5	5,131.5	6,255.5	21.9
Yukon	27.2	44.3	63.0	46.5	26.9	-42.0	73.7	71.2	-3.3
Northwest Territories	22.6	22.5	-0.8	28.5	34.6	21.3	51.2	57.1	11.5

[1] *Numbers may not add due to rounding.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey – Large Carriers

First Quarter 1993

The Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Survey results, covering large for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of $25 million or more, are now available for the first quarter of 1993. These carriers earn about one-third of the revenue of the entire for-hire trucking industry.

During the first quarter of 1993, 52 large carriers that earn $25 million or more annually generated total operating revenues of $748 million and spent $752 million in operating expenses. As a result, the operating ratio for the first quarter was 1.00, a slight improvement from 1.01 in the first quarters of 1991 and 1992.

The 34 large general freight carriers recorded an operating ratio of 1.00, their best financial performance since the third quarter of 1990. By contrast, the 18 large specialized freight carriers posted a 1.01 operating ratio, their first operating loss since the fourth quarter of 1990.

Detailed data for the first quarter of 1993 will appear in the September 1993 issue of *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information on this release, contact Dan Calof (613-951-2519, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies

April 1993

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies increased by 14.4% to 2 330 248 cubic metres in April 1993, up from 2 037 718 cubic metres after revisions in April 1992.

Stocks on hand at the end of April 1993 totalled 3 112 552 cubic metres, up 7.5% from 2 895 525 cubic metres in April 1992.

Year-to-date production at the end of April 1993 totalled 8 800 084 cubic metres, up 13.4% from 7 761 192 cubic metres after revisions for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The April 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

April 1993

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,605 million for April 1993, up 8.9% from $1,474 million in April 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The April 1993 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Logging Industry, 1990.
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: $30; United States: US$36;
Other Countries: US$42).

The Sugar Situation, May 1993.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, May 1993.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60;
Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Building Permits, April 1993.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221;
United States: US$26.50/US$265;
Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309).

Exports by Country, January-March 1993.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331;
United States: US$99.25/US$397;
Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463).

1991 Census Catalogue, Second Edition, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 92-302E
(Canada: $15; United States: US$18;
Other Countries: US$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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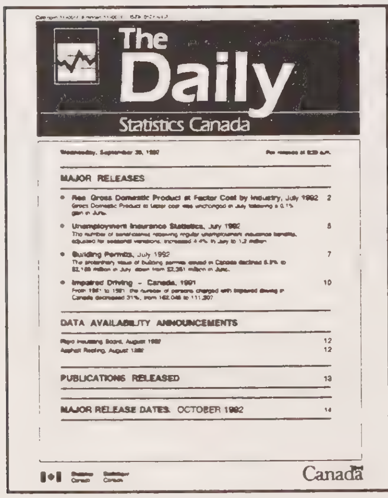

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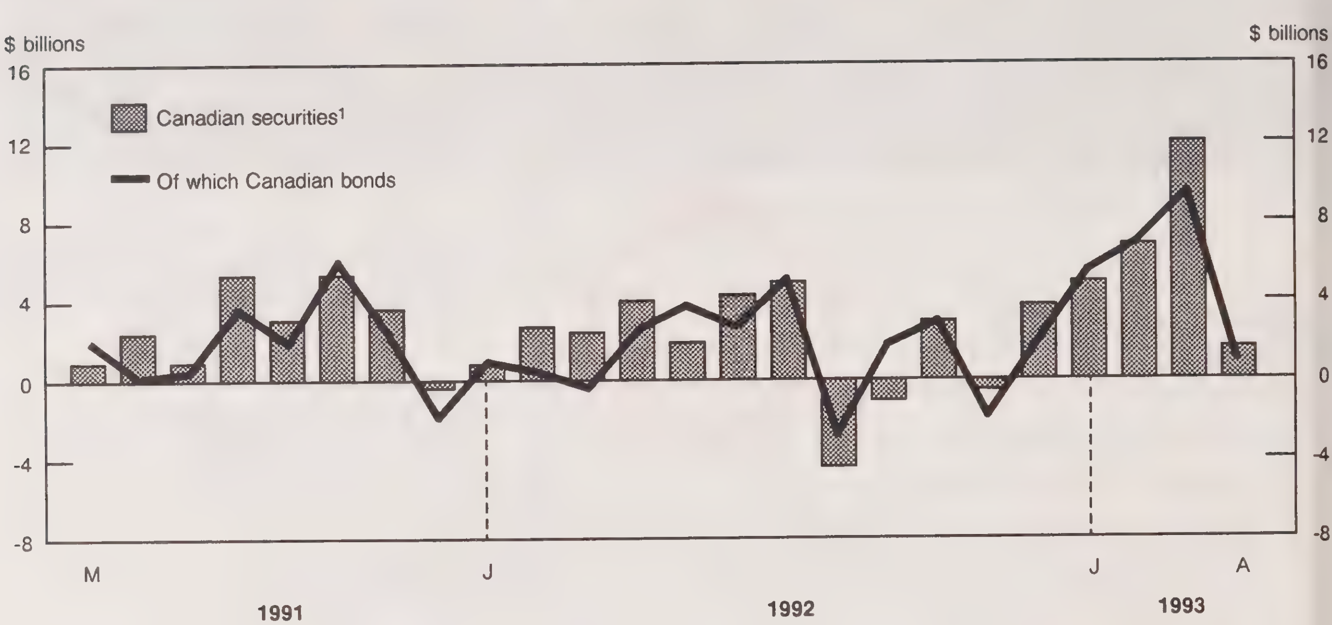
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Securities



[1] *Canadian securities comprise Canadian bonds, stocks and money market paper.*

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

April 1993

In April 1993, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, $1.6 billion of Canadian securities, down sharply from their unusually heavy net buying earlier in the year that averaged nearly $8.0 billion a month.

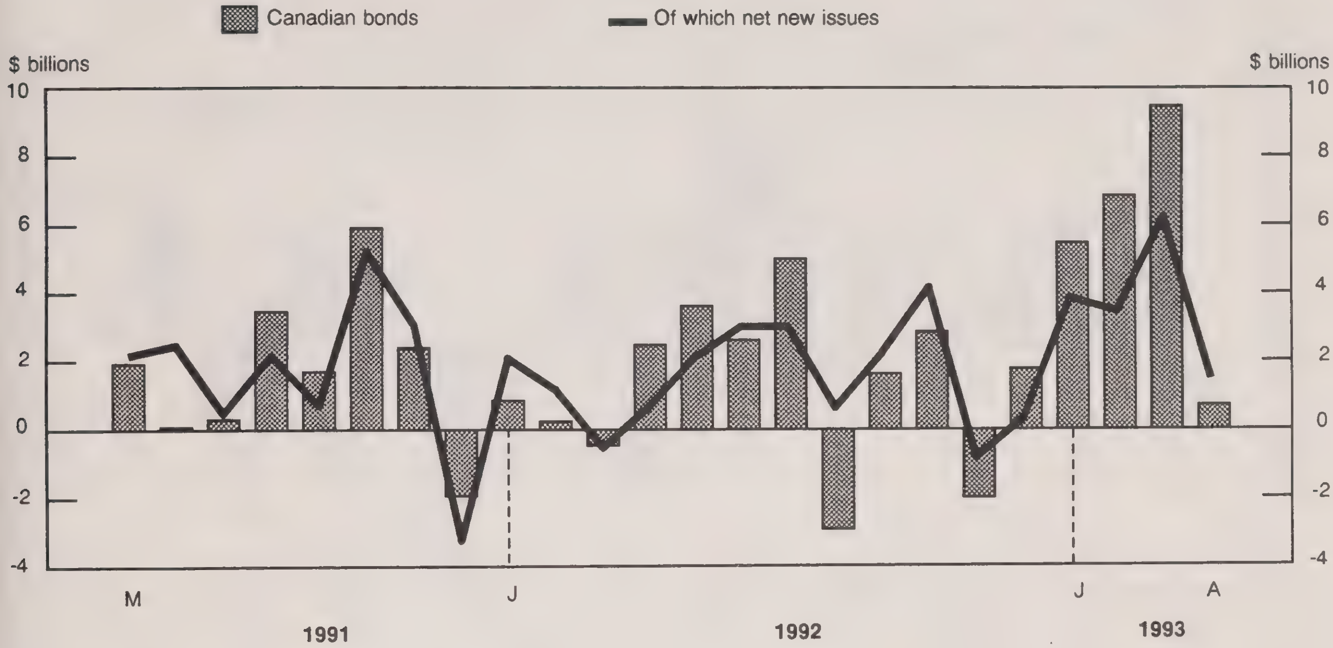
The net foreign investment in April was spread over Canadian bonds ($0.7 billion), equities ($0.6 billion) and money market instruments ($0.3 billion). At the same time, Canadian residents sold a net $0.2 billion of foreign securities, after five months of net purchases that totalled $2.2 billion.

Canadian Bonds

Non-residents bought $3.5 billion of gross new issues, well below their $6.2 billion average of the first three months of 1993. After retirements of $2.1 billion in April, foreign investment in net new issues was $1.4 billion. Some three-quarters of net new bonds were issued in foreign markets by corporations with the remainder issued by federal government enterprises. Most notable was a complete absence of the provinces and their enterprises from foreign markets, after having raised over $10 billion in net new issues in the first three months of 1993.

Geographically, the bulk of net new investment (80%) continued to come from the United States. In line with the first three months of the year, two-thirds of gross new issues were denominated in U.S. dollars with the balance split between Canadian dollars and other foreign currencies. Continued stable interest rates on Canadian and U.S. long-term bonds for the second consecutive month left the differentials favouring investment in Canada unchanged.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Bonds



[1] *Net new issues are new issues less retirements.*

In the secondary market, non-residents sold a net $0.7 billion of Canadian bonds in April, their first net withdrawal since November 1992. Over the intervening four-month period, non-residents accumulated almost $10 billion in outstanding Canadian issues. In April, a net investment from Europe ($0.5 billion) was more than offset by net selling from Japan ($0.5 billion), other Asian countries ($0.6 billion) and the United States ($0.1 billion). Gross non-resident trading in the Canadian secondary bond market amounted to a substantial $49 billion in April, down 30%, however, from the record trading of March 1993.

Canadian Money Market

The $0.3 billion foreign net investment in the Canadian money market follows a $1.6 billion net investment in March. In April, a net investment in Government of Canada treasury bills ($0.5 billion) was partially offset by a net disinvestment in all other paper ($0.1 billion).

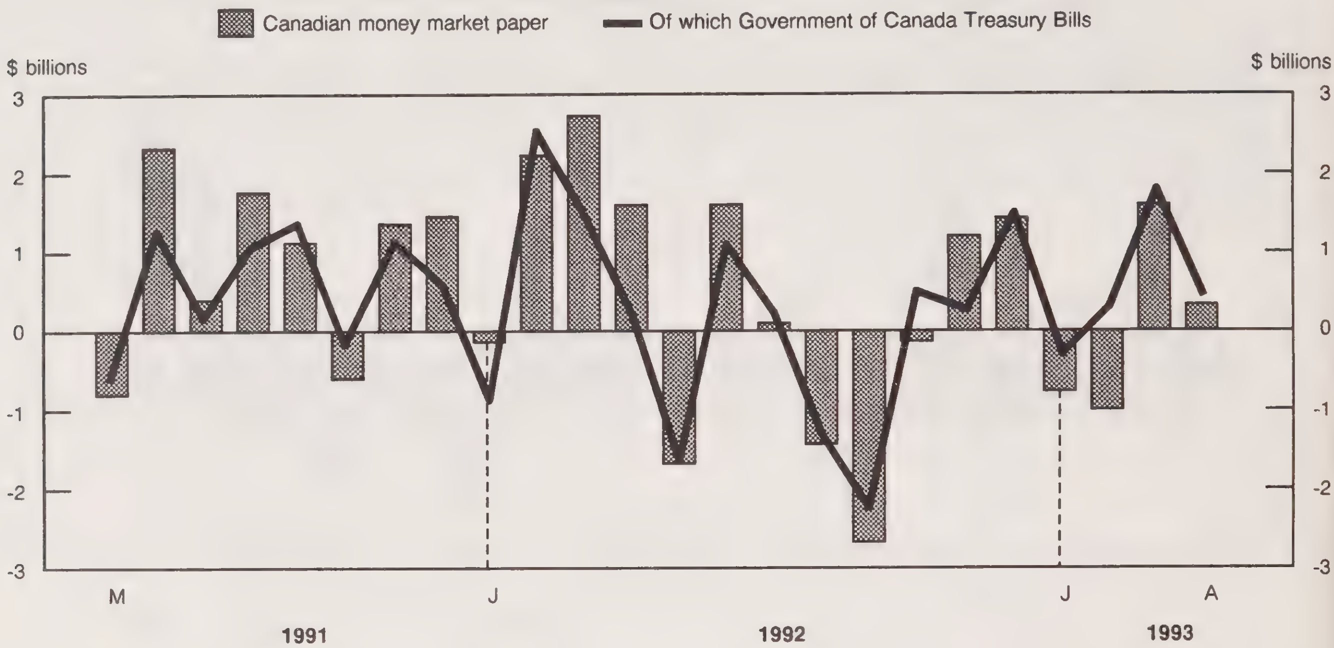
Geographically, U.S. and U.K. residents sold a net $1.1 billion of Canadian short-term paper while residents of other countries purchased a net $1.4 billion. Total gross trading continued to be strong at $39 billion, in line with the average trading recorded in the first three months of the year.

Canadian Stocks

In April, non-residents added an additional $0.6 billion to their holdings of Canadian equities, bringing to $3.8 billion their net investment in the past seven months. Residents of the United States continued to account for the major portion (80%) of this net investment in April, with 20% coming from overseas investors.

The gross value of trading in Canadian equities with non-residents remained heavy at $4.5 billion, only marginally below the 5½-year high recorded in March 1993.

Non-resident Net Transactions in Canadian Money Market Paper



Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Index, continued their climb, adding 5.2% in April to the 9.0% gain posted in the previous two months.

Foreign Securities

In April, Canadian residents reduced their holdings of foreign securities by $0.2 billion, the first net reduction in six months. The small net selling was roughly split between foreign bonds and equities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The April 1993 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

Period	Canadian Securities: Bonds: Outstanding bonds (net)	Bonds: New issues	Bonds: Retire-ments	Bonds: Total bonds	Money market paper (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total Canadian securities**	Foreign Securities: Bonds (net)	Stocks (net)	**Total foreign securities**
	$ millions									
January to April										
1992	-78	10,394	-7,198	3,118	6,440	305	9,864	-1,099	-3,381	-4,479
1993	7,701	22,060	-7,286	22,476	177	2,835	25,486	299	-1,236	-936
1991										
April	692	3,964	-1,201	3,454	-493	-123	2,839	-603	-507	-1,110
May	-169	2,881	-793	1,919	-790	-236	893	-371	-763	-1,134
June	-2,294	3,535	-1,143	99	2,341	10	2,449	70	-1,171	-1,101
July	-99	2,456	-2,011	346	405	186	937	-491	94	-397
August	1,397	2,970	-891	3,476	1,751	121	5,348	430	-592	-162
September	1,071	3,571	-2,918	1,723	1,135	148	3,006	-540	-146	-686
October	787	6,251	-1,083	5,954	-608	-60	5,286	1,102	-550	553
November	-663	4,883	-1,846	2,373	1,356	-65	3,664	-256	-787	-1,043
December	1,325	1,885	-5,158	-1,948	1,477	23	-449	-300	-473	-773
1992										
January	-1,196	3,356	-1,289	870	-131	-2	737	-392	-700	-1,091
February	-892	2,924	-1,784	248	2,243	162	2,652	169	-877	-709
March	190	1,811	-2,436	-435	2,722	100	2,387	-708	-782	-1,490
April	1,825	2,303	-1,688	2,440	1,606	11	4,058	-165	-852	-1,016
May	1,559	3,916	-1,854	3,620	-1,662	-27	1,931	-454	-533	-987
June	-333	7,294	-4,311	2,650	1,601	35	4,286	-755	-539	-1,294
July	1,979	5,368	-2,395	4,969	106	-161	4,915	321	-205	115
August	-3,443	2,469	-1,913	-2,888	-1,442	-47	-4,376	-65	92	27
September	-517	3,420	-1,260	1,642	-2,672	-27	-1,057	777	-129	648
October	-1,269	6,104	-1,955	2,880	-127	162	2,915	598	-226	372
November	-1,091	466	-1,360	-1,985	1,212	210	-563	38	-380	-342
December	1,485	3,142	-2,872	1,756	1,441	556	3,752	95	-820	-725
1993										
January	1,671	4,774	-980	5,464	-774	305	4,995	-85	-8	-92
February	3,412	5,843	-2,423	6,832	-1,012	986	6,807	437	-790	-353
March	3,315	7,918	-1,739	9,494	1,615	954	12,063	-168	-399	-567
April	-694	3,524	-2,143	688	347	552	1,586	117	69	186

Note: *A minus sign indicates the purchase of securities from non-residents, i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada.* ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

April 1993

Preliminary estimates indicate that marketable production of natural gas in April (10.9 billion cubic metres) posted a 12.8% gain from April 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1993 was up 10.1% from 1992, at 43.1 billion cubic metres. Approximately 60% of this increased production was exported.

Exports of natural gas (5.3 billion cubic metres) rose 10.3% from April 1992. Year-to-date natural gas exports (21.3 billion cubic metres) moved 12.5% ahead of 1992.

Production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in April (8.4 million cubic metres) rose 3.9% from April 1992. Year-to-date, production at the end of April 1993 was up 1.2% from the same period in 1992, to 33.5 million cubic metres.

Imports of crude oil increased 5.7% from April 1992, to 2.4 million cubic metres. Year-to-date imports for 1993 (10.9 million cubic metres) were up 15.9% over 1992. This increase in imports shows up as increased refinery receipts (+6.7%). Most notably, the Atlantic region's refineries increased production during the first four months of 1993 compared with the same period in 1992. A similar increase in exports of refined products has also been reported by these refineries.

Exports of crude oil decreased 7.3% from April 1992, to 3.9 million cubic metres. Year-to-date exports (16.0 million cubic metres) were off 2.7% from 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The April 1993 issue of *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, $10/$100) will be available the first week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	April 1992	April 1993	April 1992 to April 1993	January - April 1992	January - April 1993	January - April 1992 to January - April 1993
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent[1]						
Production	8 053.0	8 370.6	3.9	33 115.5	33 500.3	1.2
Exports	4 199.8	3 893.5	-7.3	16 433.4	15 994.2	-2.7
Imports	2 245.4	2 374.5	5.7	9 387.6	10 878.1	15.9
Refinery receipts	6 206.0	6 285.8	1.3	26 271.1	28 032.3	6.7
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas[2]						
Marketable production	9 648.1	10 882.7	12.8	39 126.9	43 082.3	10.1
Exports	4 809.4	5 302.6	10.3	18 902.9	21 258.9	12.5
Canadian sales[3]	5 035.0	5 030.7	-0.1	24 112.0	25 713.5	6.6

1 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.*
2 *Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.*
3 *Includes direct sales.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending June 19, 1993 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending June 19, 1993 totalled 285 155 tonnes, up 4.0% from the week-earlier 274 309 tonnes but down 1.9% from the year-earlier 290 719 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 711 384 tonnes, a 3.7% increase from 6 470 478 tonnes for the same period in 1992.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending June 14, 1993

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the seven-day period totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 6.3% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 12.4% and the number of cars loaded increased 9.0% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded as of June 14, 1993 decreased 5.2% from the previous year.

Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flatcars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1992 figures and 1993 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

April 1993

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 971 442 cubic metres of lumber and ties in April 1993, up 2.1% from the 2 911 580 cubic metres produced in April 1992.

For January to April 1993, production totalled 11 749 947 cubic metres, up 3.6% from the 11 339 091 cubic metres produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The April 1993 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Construction Type Plywood

April 1993

During April, 153 921 cubic metres of construction type plywood were produced, down 10.3% from 171 606 cubic metres produced during April 1992.

For January to April 1993, production totalled 622 281 cubic metres, off 2.0% from the 635 157 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The April 1993 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publication".

For more information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

Second Quarter 1992

The second quarter of 1992 marked the first time that Canadian air carriers reported a quarterly increase (of at least 1%) in scheduled passenger-kilometres since the first quarter of 1990.

After two years of almost continuous decline in operations, scheduled passenger-kilometres in the second quarter of 1992 were 8% below the second quarter of 1990 peak. The number of passengers carried in the second quarter of 1992 was 11% below the second quarter of 1990.

Each of the major carriers – Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) – and their affiliate networks increased passenger-kilometres flown on scheduled services in the second quarter of 1992. These increases were 11% for the Air Canada connectors, 19% for the Canadian partners, and 14% for both Air Canada and CAIL. For the two previous quarters, the Canadian partners had reported increases of approximately 35%, largely due to new operations added to their system.

With similar increases in both passenger-kilometres and capacity, Air Canada maintained a load factor (passenger-kilometres divided by available seat-kilometres) of 67%, the same as in the second quarter of 1991 but lower than the 70% that was more typical of previous years. CAIL increased its load factor, from 59% in the second quarter of 1991 to 68% in the second quarter of 1992.

The operating loss of Canadian air carriers jumped 197%, from $23 million in the second quarter of 1991 to $67 million in the second quarter of 1992. Air Canada's operating loss deepened from $23 million to $84 million – operating revenue dropped by $10 million while operating expenses increased by $50 million.

In the second quarter of 1992, the economy fare index for domestic scheduled services fell by 2% from the previous year, while the discount fare index fell by nearly 13%. For international markets, the discount fare index dropped about 7%, while the economy fare index showed little change from the previous year.

In the second quarter of 1992, 68% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 64% in 1991. For international markets, 78% of scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

The April-June 1992 issue of *Canadian Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, $24.25/$97) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

January 1993

The seven major railways reported a combined net loss of $38.1 million in January 1993. Operating revenues of $491.4 million fell $63.9 million or 11.5% from January 1992.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres dropped 9.7% from January 1992. Freight train-kilometres decreased 5.3% and freight car-kilometres decreased 9.1%.

All 1992 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1993 issue of *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Hospital Morbidity and Surgical Procedures

1990-91

Hospitals reported 3.6 million separations and provided 41.4 million days of care in 1990-91. (Separations refer to discharges of patients from hospitals and deaths while hospitalized.) The hospital separation rate decreased from 14.8 (separations per 100,000 population) in 1980-81 to 13.6 in 1990-91.

Age-specific rates decreased moderately during the last 10 years for all age groups except those aged 65 and over, for whom the rate remained stable. Viewed another way, in 1980-81, those aged 65 and over accounted for 48% of total hospital days; in 1990-91, this age group accounted for 56% of total hospital days. However, length of hospital stay for seniors decreased during this period (from 26 days in 1980-81 to 21 days in 1990-91), while, for other age groups, the length of stay remained stable.

One-half (50%) of all hospital separations (1.8 million) experienced one or more surgical procedures. Although the number of separations for surgical procedures increased 3% since 1980-81, the rate (7.3 per 100,000) decreased 7%. The surgical procedure separation rates were highest for men aged 65 and over and for women aged 25 to 34; almost one-third of the surgical procedures for the latter group was accounted for by obstetrical procedures.

The separation rates for surgical procedures declined moderately since 1980-81 for age groups other than those aged 55 to 64 (for whom rates remained stable) and those aged 65 and over (for whom the rates increased moderately).

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 6.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93;
United States: US$11.20/US$112;
Other Countries: US$13/US$130).

Railway Operating Statistics, Vol. 72, No. 12. December 1992.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105;
United States: US$12.60/US$126;
Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

How to Order Publications

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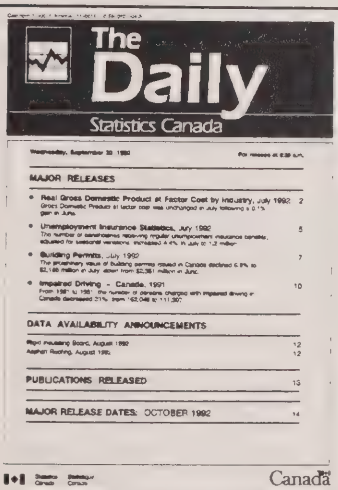
The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, June 25, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Discovering the Power of Small Area Data

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division of Statistics Canada produces a wide range of information on more than 18 million Canadian taxfilers.

Products can be designed to meet specific data needs. "Designer Data" is developed for individual clients according to exact requirements in terms of content, geography and format.

Data are available for more than 23,000 postal areas in Canada, from the national level to a single postal walk.

Today, *The Daily* releases the Economic Dependency Profile for 1991. The Economic Dependency Profile is a measure of an area's dependence on transfer payments. For example, for every $100 of employment income earned in 1991, Canadians received $23.47 in transfer payments.

For more information on the various products and services available from Small Area and Administrative Data Division, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of June 28 to July 2

MAJOR RELEASES

Economic Dependency Profile
1991

On average, Canadian taxfilers received $23.47 in transfer payments for every $100 of employment income earned in 1991. Newfoundland had the highest economic dependency ratio and the Northwest Territories had the lowest.

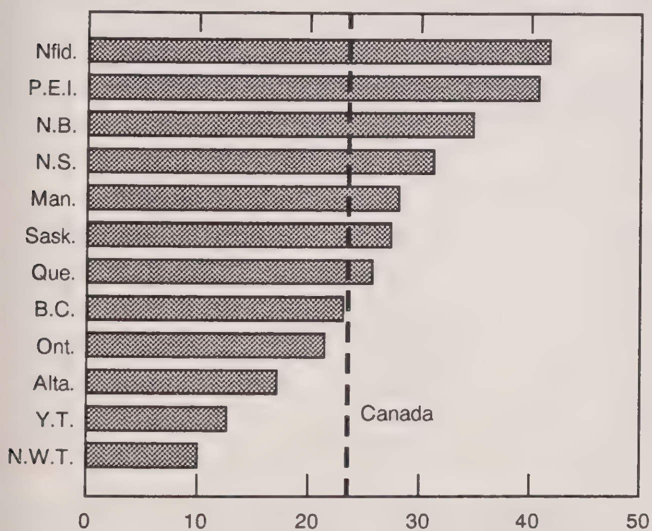
Economic Dependency Ratios for the Provinces and Territories

On average, in 1991, Canadians received $23.47 in transfer payments for every $100 of employment income earned.

Newfoundland taxfilers received the highest level of transfer payments in 1991, $41.66 per $100 of employment income earned. This high ratio was mainly because of the dependence on unemployment insurance, which contributed $19.47 to the amount of transfer payments received in Newfoundland.

The Northwest Territories had the lowest economic dependency ratio (EDR). Taxfilers there received $9.91 in transfer payments for every $100 of employment income earned.

Economic Dependency Ratio, 1991



Note to Users

The Economic Dependency Ratio (EDR) is defined as the dollar amount of transfer payments received for every $100 of employment income. For example, for every $100 of employment income earned by Canadian taxfilers in 1991, $23.47 was received in transfer payments. The EDR is calculated by dividing total transfer payments by total employment income and then multiplying the result by 100.

Transfer payments include unemployment insurance, family allowance, federal sales tax credits, goods and services tax credits, child tax credits, old age security benefits, and other pension, non-taxable income and provincial tax credits.

The components of non-taxable income are workers' compensation payments, net federal supplements paid, social assistance and income exempt from tax under a tax treaty or convention.

Economic Dependency Ratios for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)
(areas with population of 100,000 or more)

In 1991, the economic dependency ratio was highest in Victoria, British Columbia (31.63). Pensions were the main reason for the high EDR in Victoria, contributing 23.78 in total to the ratio. The pension components were divided as follows: old age security, 5.30, Canada Pension Plan, 5.81, and other pensions, 12.67.

Taxfilers in the Calgary CMA received the fewest dollars of transfer payments per $100 of employment income in 1991 ($14.19).

For males, the economic dependency ratio was highest in Victoria (28.91) and lowest in Calgary (11.73). For females, the EDR was highest in Trois-Rivières (42.36) and lowest in Calgary (19.00).

Economic Dependency Ratio for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) by Rank

CMA	1991 Ratio
Victoria	31.63
St. Catharines-Niagara	30.39
Windsor	27.45
Trois-Rivières	27.23
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	26.51
Sherbrooke	26.44
Saint John	25.79
Winnipeg	25.64
St. John's	25.57
Thunder Bay	24.40
London	23.51
Canada	**23.47**
Sudbury	23.35
Hamilton	23.22
Montreal	22.95
Saskatoon	21.74
Quebec City	21.50
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	20.72
Regina	20.56
Halifax	20.51
Kitchener	19.47
Vancouver	18.70
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	18.34
Oshawa	17.43
Edmonton	17.42
Toronto	16.33
Calgary	14.19

Economic Dependency Ratios for Mid-size Cities
(population of 10,000 or more taxfilers and not part of a CMA)

For the mid-size cities, taxfilers in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia had the highest economic dependency ratio (56.44). This high ratio was due to taxfilers' dependency on unemployment insurance benefits (11.87) and on non-taxable income and provincial tax credits (12.45).

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories had the lowest economic dependency ratio of all the mid-size cities (4.59).

Economic Dependency Ratios for Mid-size Cities by Rank

City	1991 Ratio
Glace Bay, Nova Scotia	56.44
Shawinigan, Quebec	47.18
Penticton, British Columbia	43.57
Grand-mere, Quebec	41.54
Sidney, British Columbia	41.45
Sydney, Nova Scotia	41.03
Port Colborne, Ontario	38.34
Summerside, Prince Edward Island	38.06
Lindsay, Ontario	37.88
Fort Erie, Ontario	36.43

Economic Dependency Ratios For Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs)
(geographic level represented by the first three characters of the postal code, only urban FSAs with at least 500 taxfilers are considered here)

The forward sortation areas of R3B and R3A in Winnipeg, Manitoba received the highest levels of transfer payments. Their EDRs were 96.28 and 94.07, respectively. These high ratios were mainly due to the non-taxable income component of the economic dependency ratio, which contributed 50.31 to the economic dependency ratio in R3A and 43.29 to the economic dependency ratio in R3B.

The forward sortation areas of T9K in Fort McMurray, Alberta and T8W in Grande Prairie, Alberta were the least dependent on transfer payments. Their EDRs were 3.26 and 3.95, respectively.

Economic Dependency Ratio for Forward Sortation Areas (FSAs) by Rank

FSA	City	1991 Ratio
R3B	Winnipeg	96.28
R3A	Winnipeg	94.07
B1N	Sydney	72.46
P1P	Gravenhurst	71.08
V9K	Qualicum Beach	70.11
V6A	Vancouver	67.03
T4J	Ponoka	66.10
R2W	Winnipeg	64.59
V9P	Parksville	64.40
B1V	Sydney Mines	64.29

For more information on the various products and services available from Small Area and Administrative Data Division, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745). ■

Industrial Product Price Index

May 1993 (Preliminary)

In May 1993, the index recorded no price change following the 0.2% decline in April's revised figure. The April decline was the first in 12 months.

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) in May remained unchanged at April's revised 112.1. Indices for 13 of the 21 major groups of products increased, while four decreased and four did not change. The most significant month-to-month changes were in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-5.7%), automobiles, trucks and other transport equipment (+0.6%), and meat, fish and dairy products (+1.2%).

During May, the value of the U.S. dollar rose 1.0% against the Canadian dollar, increasing the value of export prices quoted in U.S. dollars. Particularly affected was the index for automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment. In May 1993, the U.S. dollar was 5.9% higher against the Canadian dollar than in May 1992.

The IPPI was 3.2% higher in May 1993 than in May 1992. This is the lowest year-to-year change since October 1992. Both finished goods and intermediate goods contributed to the price deceleration. For finished goods, the decline was due to price reductions in February and March (in the last two months prices rose again). For intermediate goods, first-stage prices have been falling since September 1992 because of declines in pulp and metal prices. Second-stage intermediate goods prices, buoyed by softwood lumber price increases, began declining in April with the turn-around in lumber prices.

Lumber Prices Continue to Decline

The lumber, sawmill and other wood products price index fell 5.7% – the second monthly decline of over 5% – but it was still 19.5% higher than in May 1992. The decline was primarily because of a 9.1% drop in softwood lumber prices. Declines ranged from almost 30% on the Prairies to under 4.5% in British Columbia and the Atlantic Provinces.

Significant Changes in Other Indices

The automobiles, trucks and other transportation equipment index rose 0.6% in May because of the change in the valuation of the Canadian dollar on export prices.

The meat, fish, and dairy products index rose 1.2% in May. Central to this increase was a 2.8% increase in beef and veal prices and a 5.0% increase in pork prices. Since January 1992, pork prices have risen 29.9% while beef and veal prices have risen 17.2%, pushing the meat, fish, and dairy products index up 8.6%.

The primary metal products price index fell 0.5% in May, its fourth consecutive monthly decline. This decline resulted from price declines for copper and copper alloy products (-5.6%), nickel products (-2.4%) and aluminum products (-0.7%). Iron and steel products, however, rose 0.1% and other non-ferrous metal products rose 2.2%, principally because of precious metal price increases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The May 1993 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indices

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	May 1992	April 1993[r]	May 1993[p]	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
					% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**108.6**	**112.1**	**112.1**	**3.2**	**0.0**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	110.2	113.6	113.5	3.0*	-0.1
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**106.9**	**110.5**	**110.1**	**3.0**	**-0.4**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	104.5	101.6	101.3	-3.1	-0.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	107.5	113.1	112.6	4.7	-0.4
Finished goods	**39.6**	**111.3**	**114.6**	**115.0**	**3.3**	**0.3**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	116.0	118.3	118.8	2.4	0.4
Capital equipment	10.4	111.2	115.1	115.5	3.9	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	109.0	112.4	112.8	3.5	0.4
Aggregation by commodities:						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.5	115.1	116.5	5.4	1.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	114.3	115.4	115.7	1.2	0.3
Beverages	2.0	122.1	123.8	123.8	1.4	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	146.8	154.7	154.9	5.5	0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.7	113.9	113.9	0.2	0.0
Textile products	2.2	109.1	109.4	109.4	0.3	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.2	114.0	113.9	-0.3	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	114.1	144.5	136.3	19.5	-5.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.7	118.6	118.6	0.8	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.5	104.6	105.0	0.5	0.4
Printing and publishing	2.7	127.7	131.8	133.5	4.5	1.3
Primary metal products	7.7	102.3	99.1	98.6	-3.6	-0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	111.6	113.1	113.4	1.6	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	116.8	118.5	118.6	1.5	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	103.5	108.9	109.5	5.8	0.6
Electrical and communications products	5.1	111.1	111.4	111.3	0.2	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	110.2	111.1	111.2	0.9	0.1
Petroleum and coal products[2]	6.4	86.5	90.9	91.2	5.4	0.3
Chemicals, chemical products	7.2	113.2	114.9	115.0	1.6	0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.7	113.7	114.0	2.1	0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	70.1	78.9	79.9	14.0	1.3

1 Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.
2 This index is estimated for the current month.
r Indices are revised.
p Indices are preliminary.
** Figure is rounded.*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

May 1993 (Preliminary)

According to preliminary figures, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) was 115.2 in May 1993, up 1.2% from the previous month. Five of the seven major indices went up, led by wood (+ 5.3%). Indices for non-ferrous metals and mineral fuels dropped slightly, both less than 1%.

The RMPI in May 1993 was 9.3% higher than in May 1992, mainly because of increases in wood (+ 43.3%) and animals and animal products (+ 4.9%). The increase was moderated by the 4.2% decline in the non-ferrous metals index. Movements in these major groups have been the main influence on the RMPI since January 1992, when it began its current climb.

Five Indices Rise, Two Decline

The 5.3% rise in the wood index in May 1993 was primarily caused by the 7.0% increase in the logs and bolts component, which has been on an uptrend since December 1991. Compared with May 1992, the wood index has soared 43.3% because of a nearly 60% increase in logs and bolts prices.

The index for animals and animal products was up 1.0% in May, largely because of a 3.8% rise in cattle and calves prices. From May 1992 to May 1993, the animals and animal products index increased 4.9%; major contributing factors were cattle and calves (+ 15.6%) and hogs for slaughter (+ 4.8%).

The vegetable products index rose 1.5% in May 1993, mainly because of a strong increase in the unrefined sugar index (+ 19.1%). Meanwhile, grain prices dropped 2.3%. Compared with May 1992, the vegetable products index was up 4.3%, reflecting increases in the indices for unrefined sugar (+ 36.0%), oilseeds (+ 10.4%), and raw tobacco (+ 9.7%). However, the growth in the index was moderated by the price drops for grains (-6.1%) and fresh fruit (-18.0%).

The mineral fuels index slipped 0.5% in May 1993, as crude mineral oil prices, its principal component, fell 0.6% and the natural gas index fell 1.0%. The mineral fuels index rose 2.6% from May 1992; all three of its major components increased over the 12-month period, but the 2.5% rise in crude mineral oil caused most of the increase.

The non-ferrous metals index fell 0.8% in May 1993 because of declines in copper concentrates (-7.5%) and nickel concentrates (-3.8%). The main increase was 10.0% in precious metals prices. The 12-month decrease in non-ferrous metals was 4.2%, mainly because of declines for concentrates of copper (-15.8%), zinc (-22.3%) and nickel (-19.3%), and for aluminum materials (-7.9%). These decreases were moderated by a rise in precious metals (+ 14.4%) and radioactive concentrates (+ 33.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	May 1992	April 1993[r]	May 1993[p]	May 1992 to May 1993	April 1993 to May 1993
Raw Materials total	**100**	**105.4**	**113.8**	**115.2**	**9.3**	**1.2**
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.6	117.3	119.6	12.2	2.0
Mineral fuels	32	103.0	106.2	105.7	2.6	-0.5
Vegetable products	10	93.0	95.6	97.0	4.3	1.5
Animals and animal products	26	105.8	109.9	111.0	4.9	1.0
Wood	13	133.3	181.4	191.0	43.3	5.3
Ferrous materials	4	94.7	99.7	100.2	5.8	0.5
Non-ferrous metals	13	96.6	93.2	92.5	-4.2	-0.8
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.9	99.6	99.7	-0.2	0.1

[1] *Rounded figures*
[p] *Preliminary figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

First Quarter 1993

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended March 31, 1993 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarters ended March 31, 1989 through December 31, 1992 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711, 2712 and 2713.

For further information, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

May 1993

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division, Statistics Canada.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

List of Hospitals

1992

The List of Hospitals contains the names, addresses, category, type, ownership and bed capacity for all 1,211 operating hospitals that are licensed or approved as a hospital by a provincial government or that are operated by the federal government. This list includes 1,048 public, 58 proprietary and 105 federal hospitals.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

List of Residential Care Facilities

1992

The List of Residential Care Facilities contains the names, addresses, principal characteristic, ownership, and bed capacity of 6,203 establishments. These facilities are approved, funded or licenced by provincial/territorial departments of health and/or by social services. Generally, they provide a level of care below that of hospitals. Only those facilities with four or more beds that provide at least a minimum level of care are included on the list.

Among those included are facilities for the aged (2,465), homes for the developmentally delayed (1,539), as well as facilities that provide services for physically handicapped persons (153), psychiatrically disabled persons (674), emotionally disturbed children (686), residents with alcohol/drug problems (292), delinquents (162), and transient persons (35). Other facilities (197) such as children's facilities and homes for single mothers are also included.

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

June 1, 1993

Frozen meat in cold storage as of June 1 amounted to 33 360 tonnes, compared with 30 680 tonnes the previous month and 30 270 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For more information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, May 1993.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Construction Type Plywood, April 1993.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, April 1993.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71; United States: US$8.50/US$85; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99).

Primary Iron and Steel, April 1993.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5/$50; United States: US$6/US$60; Other Countries: US$7/US$70).

Industry Price Indexes, April 1993.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182; United States: US$21.80/US$218; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255).

Building Permits, Annual Summary, 1992.
Catalogue number 64-203
(Canada: $56; United States: US$67; Other Countries: US$78).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of June 28 to July 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
June		
28	Employment, Earnings and Hours	April 1993
28	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	May 1993
29	Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues	1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	April 1993
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	April 1993
30	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 4 Seeded Area, Principal Field Crops	
30	Major Release Dates	July 1993

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, June 28, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Health Reports
First Quarter 1993

In June 1992, the Canadian Council of Cancer Registries and Statistics Canada co-hosted the annual International Association of Cancer Registries Conference. This special issue of *Health Reports*, the first of its kind, summarizes 18 papers from that conference.

The conference's theme was "Co-operation and Collaboration Among Individuals, Organizations and Jurisdictions in Cancer Control". Topics addressed included international registration and data quality, cancer by selected sites, cancer among children, and cancer among different ethnic and occupational groups. These articles offer fresh insights on trends in new cases and treatments, possible causes, and survivorship.

The first quarter 1993 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information Requests (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Census Profiles CD-ROM
1991 Census of Canada

The 1991 Census 2A Profiles are now available on CD-ROM.

The profiles are based on data collected in the 1991 Census and contain hundreds of cultural, demographic, housing, family and economic statistics on a single disc. The data are available for a wide range of geographic areas – including Canada as a whole, federal electoral districts, census divisions and subdivisions, census agglomerations and individual enumeration areas.

The CD-ROM includes reference materials such as the Geography Information File, the 1991 Census Dictionary and the 1991 Census Tabulation Guide.

The 2B Profiles will be available with the second release of the 1991 Census Profiles CD-ROM in late 1993. The subscription price includes both discs.

To purchase the 1991 Census Profiles CD-ROM or for more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASES

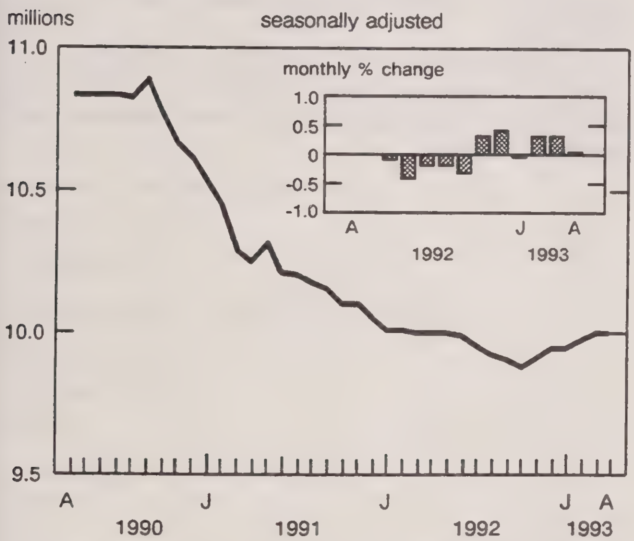
Employment, Earnings and Hours
Highlights
April 1993

Seasonally adjusted industrial aggregate payroll employment in April was estimated at 9,996,000, virtually unchanged from March. Over the previous six months, employment had shown an average monthly increase of 0.2%.

Seasonally Adjusted

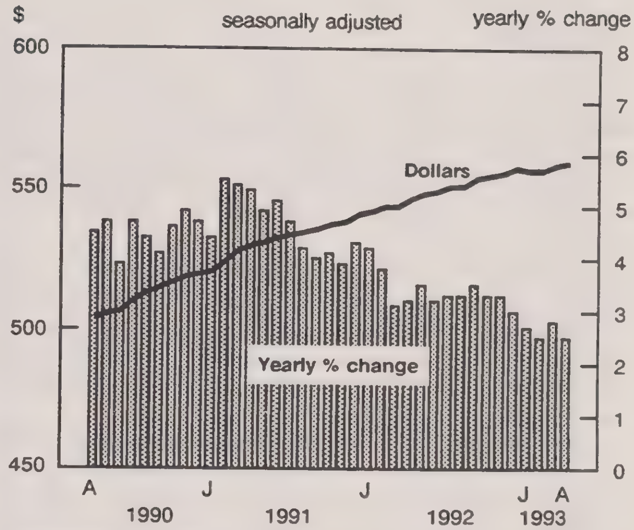
Employment gains were recorded in April in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia; all other provinces and the territories recorded small declines in employment.

Industrial Aggregate Payroll Employment



Average weekly earnings (not adjusted for inflation) rose 2.5% from April 1992. Average weekly earnings grew by more than the national average in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Ontario.

Average Weekly Earnings, Industrial Aggregate



Average hourly earnings for hourly-rated employees within the industrial aggregate increased 2.0% from April 1992. The annual growth in average hourly earnings has decelerated since November 1992.

The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

Goods-producing Industries

Employment declined in April following two consecutive monthly increases. The employment loss was noted in all goods-producing industries except mining, quarries and oil wells.

Average weekly earnings of all employees and average weekly hours of hourly-rated employees showed little change in April.

Service-producing Industries

Employment continued to improve in April, increasing for the sixth consecutive month. Gains in employment occurred in retail trade and in finance insurance and real estate. An employment decline in business services moderated the gain in service-producing industries as a whole.

Average weekly hours of hourly-rated employees in retail trade, business services and miscellaneous services edged up in April. Average weekly hours in retail trade have been rising since September 1992. For the remaining service-producing industries, average weekly hours were down slightly in April.

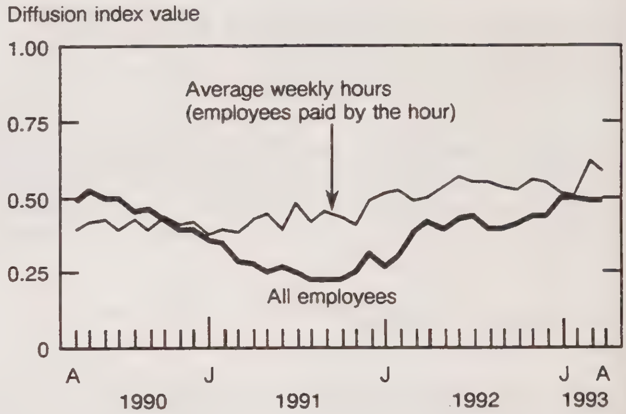
Unadjusted

Driven by increases in employment in the service-producing industries, industrial aggregate employment has shown two consecutive months of yearly increases. This was last observed in October 1990. The increase was widespread across more than half of the industries.

Employment for firms with less than 200 employees continued stronger than for firms with 200 or more employees. The year-over-year employment gain in April for the small firms was 67,000; for the large firms, however, the year-over-year employment loss was 51,000.

The fixed-weighted average weekly earnings index for all employees rose 2.7% from April 1992. The variable-weighted average weekly earnings index for all employees recorded a smaller increase of 1.9% for the same period. This was the fourth consecutive month of lower growth in the variable-weighted average weekly earnings index – indicating a shift in the employment mix towards lower-paying industries. (The fixed-weighted series compensates for compositional shifts in the employment mix between industries, provinces and territories, and salaried and hourly employees.)

Diffusion Index, Industrial Aggregate



Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452 and 9639-9911.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, $28.50/$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Mike Mackinnon (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group – Canada (1980 S.I.C.)	Number of employees			Average weekly earnings*		
	February 1993	March 1993r	April 1993p	February 1993	March 1993r	April 1993p
	seasonally adjusted					
	thousands			dollars		
Industrial aggregate	**9,966**	**9,992**	**9,996**	**557.07**	**558.56**	**559.47**
	29	**26**	**4**	**0.56**	**1.49**	**0.91**
Goods-producing industries	**2,299**	**2,302**	**2,284**	**694.44**	**698.52**	**700.11**
	7	**3**	**-18**	**2.22**	**4.08**	**1.59**
Logging and forestry	59	58	58	703.93	710.93	707.44
	1	-1	0	8.45	7.00	-3.49
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	121	122	123	958.31	953.06	952.23
	0	1	1	8.65	-5.25	-0.83
Manufacturing	1,591	1,592	1,571	668.16	671.28	673.21
	6	1	-21	2.83	3.12	1.93
Non-durable goods	742	754	741	629.72	630.53	634.52
	2	12	-13	4.99	0.81	3.99
Durable goods	848	841	833	701.91	707.27	706.92
	4	-7	-8	2.21	5.36	-0.35
Construction	393	398	393	640.06	647.66	648.69
	0	5	-5	-0.12	7.60	1.03
Service-producing industries	**7,660**	**7,687**	**7,717**	**515.52**	**517.08**	**518.10**
	22	**27**	**30**	**-0.10**	**1.56**	**1.02**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	817	821	819	707.04	711.74	716.04
	2	4	-2	-0.78	4.70	4.30
Trade	1,867	1,872	1,887	409.72	409.02	410.98
	7	5	15	1.47	-0.70	1.96
Wholesale trade	572	578	577	594.39	591.24	593.78
	4	6	-1	-0.06	-3.15	2.54
Retail trade	1,299	1,296	1,312	328.43	328.95	330.73
	6	-3	16	2.34	0.52	1.78
Finance, insurance and real estate	658	660	665	614.04	616.06	617.21
	-3	2	5	-2.19	2.02	1.15
Business services	494	510	504	573.31	583.55	585.81
	12	16	-6	-4.66	10.24	2.26
Education-related services	925	927	927	670.38	671.23	672.76
	-3	2	0	2.56	0.85	1.53
Health and social services	1,123	1,123	1,127	497.79	498.19	501.48
	6	0	4	0.12	0.40	3.29
Accommodation, food and beverage services	692	706	704	215.72	217.22	217.34
	5	14	-2	-1.15	1.50	0.12
Miscellaneous services	493	495	499	375.81	383.28	384.03
	-4	2	4	5.25	7.47	0.75
Public administration	715	714	712	737.38	737.81	734.32
	-2	-1	-2	0.04	0.43	-3.49
Industrial aggregate – Provinces and Territories						
Newfoundland	136	135	134	516.61	523.09	530.67
	-1	-1	-1	3.55	6.48	7.58
Prince Edward Island	40	39	39	454.03	456.24	458.20
	1	-1	0	3.05	2.21	1.96
Nova Scotia	284	284	281	490.43	495.81	495.74
	0	0	-3	-2.39	5.38	-0.07
New Brunswick	227	229	227	501.11	500.87	509.95
	1	2	-2	-0.27	-0.24	9.08
Quebec	2,405	2,397	2,394	540.48	542.66	543.63
	3	-8	-3	-2.28	2.18	0.97
Ontario	3,963	4,009	4,012	587.26	590.09	590.68
	13	46	3	-0.15	2.83	0.59
Manitoba	381	377	377	491.58	491.13	492.87
	0	-4	0	0.07	-0.45	1.74
Saskatchewan	298	298	297	471.14	473.37	473.36
	1	0	-1	0.12	2.23	-0.01
Alberta	964	963	960	557.97	554.66	554.91
	5	-1	-3	4.16	-3.31	0.25
British Columbia	1,235	1,243	1,250	558.88	556.43	557.58
	4	8	7	7.07	-2.45	1.15
Yukon Territory	11	11	11	689.74	685.46	682.78
	-1	0	0	-4.21	-4.28	-2.68
Northwest Territories	21	21	21	715.78	717.55	716.11
	1	0	0	3.01	1.77	-1.44

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *For all employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

Industry Group - Canada 1980 S.I.C.	February 1993	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]	Feb. 1992 to Feb. 1993	March 1992 to March 1993	April 1992 to April 1993
	unadjusted					
Employment, All Employees	thousands			% change		
Industrial Aggregate	9,715	9,825	9,876	-0.5	0.1	0.2
Goods-producing	2,161	2,181	2,201	-2.5	-1.3	-2.8
Manufacturing	1,540	1,551	1,554	-0.9	-0.5	-1.9
Service-producing	7,553	7,644	7,675	0.1	0.5	1.1
Average Weekly Earnings, All Employees	dollars					
Industrial Aggregate	554.20	556.77	559.31	2.3	2.8	2.4
Goods-producing	700.25	704.22	704.72	2.3	2.9	2.9
Manufacturing	672.86	676.53	676.87	2.9	3.4	3.2
Service-producing	512.41	514.70	517.62	2.5	2.8	2.5
Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees	hours					
Industrial Aggregate	29.8	30.2	30.3	-0.5	0.9	0.5
Goods-producing	37.9	38.3	38.3	0.1	1.2	1.5
Manufacturing	38.3	38.6	38.6	0.4	1.4	1.6
Service-producing	26.5	26.9	27.0	-0.7	1.0	0.6

	February 1993	March 1993[r]	April 1993[p]
Diffusion Index of Employment, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.49	0.48	0.48
Goods-producing	0.50	0.45	0.45
Manufacturing	0.51	0.43	0.47
Service-producing	0.48	0.50	0.51
Diffusion Index of Average Weekly Hours, Hourly Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	0.50	0.61	0.58
Goods-producing	0.50	0.62	0.64
Manufacturing	0.52	0.64	0.63
Service-producing	0.50	0.60	0.53
Fixed-weighted Average Weekly Earnings, All Employees		year-over-year % change	
Industrial Aggregate	2.4	2.6	2.7
Goods-producing	1.5	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	2.0	2.3	1.9
Service-producing	2.8	2.8	2.9
Variable-weighted Average Weekly Earnings*, All Employees			
Industrial Aggregate	2.1	2.3	1.9
Goods-producing	1.3	2.1	2.1
Manufacturing	1.8	2.2	2.1
Service-producing	2.5	2.5	2.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *Excluding overtime.*

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

May 1993 (Preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.5 million cubic metres in May 1993, unchanged from April 1993. Sales declined in March (-0.4%) and April (-5.4%).

Seasonally Adjusted

Three of the four main products increased sales in May: light fuel oil (+7.3%), diesel fuel oil (+4.6%) and motor gasoline (+0.3%). Sales of "all other refined products" and heavy fuel oil fell 5.8% and 4.7%, respectively.

May's increase in motor gasoline sales followed decreases in the previous two months. The 4.6% gain for diesel fuel oil in May 1993 followed a 2.3% decline in April.

Unadjusted

Total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.2% from May 1992, to 6.4 million cubic metres. Of the four main products, only heavy fuel oil sales decreased (-27.9%), primarily a reflection of reduced imports. The other three main products increased sales: diesel fuel oil (+5.7%), light fuel oil (+5.4%) and motor gasoline (+2.8%).

Cumulative sales of refined petroleum products for the first five months of 1993 totalled 32.1 million cubic metres, a 0.3% decrease from the corresponding period in 1992. Heavy fuel oil was the major contributing factor to this overall decrease, falling 13.9% from the same period in 1992. Diesel fuel oil (+4.1%), motor gasoline (+1.5%) and light fuel oil (+0.1%) increased sales.

The light fuel oil and heavy fuel oil components of refined petroleum products are subject to significant month-to-month variation and revision.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The May 1993 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of August. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	February 1993r	March 1993r	April 1993r	May 1993p	April 1993 to May 1993
	thousands of cubic metres				% change
	seasonally sdjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 846.4**	**6 821.1**	**6 450.2**	**6 450.5**	**0.0**
Motor Gasoline	2 898.5	2 809.9	2 791.9	2 799.1	0.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 378.2	1 378.3	1 346.5	1 408.4	4.6
Light Fuel Oil	515.3	507.6	451.6	484.8	7.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	571.3	657.9	569.0	542.0	-4.7
All Other Refined Products	1 483.1	1 467.4	1 291.2	1 216.2	-5.8
	May 1992	May 1993p	January to May 1992	January to May 1993p	January-May 1992 to January-May 1993
	unadjusted				
Total, All Products	**6 544.8**	**6 397.8**	**32 198.1**	**32 088.0**	**-0.3**
Motor Gasoline	2 775.4	2 852.1	13 054.3	13 255.6	1.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 480.1	1 565.0	6 050.5	6 301.0	4.1
Light Fuel Oil	271.8	286.6	3 290.0	3 291.8	0.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	735.8	530.5	3 714.8	3 197.0	-13.9
All Other Refined Products	1 281.7	1 163.6	6 088.5	6 042.6	-0.8

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing
May 1993

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 658 744 metric bundles in May 1993, down 13.0% from the 5 354 818 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to May 1993, shipments totalled 14 244 939 metric bundles, down 10.1% from 15 845 236 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The May 1993 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries
May 1993

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 119,875 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in May 1993, up 2.7% from 116,770[r] (revised) batteries sold during the same period in 1992.

For January to May 1993, a total of 555,747 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries were sold, down 17.6% from 674,716[r] sold the previous year.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The May 1993 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics – Update, June 1993.
Catalogue number 21-603E
(Canada: $21/$42; United States: US$25/US$50; Other Countries: US$29.50/US$59).

Furniture and Fixtures Industries, 1990.
Catalogue number 35-251
(Canada: $35; United States: US$42; Other Countries: US$49).

Health Reports, Vol. 5, No. 1. First Quarter 1993.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26/$104; United States: US$31.25/US$125; Other Countries: US$36.50/US$146).

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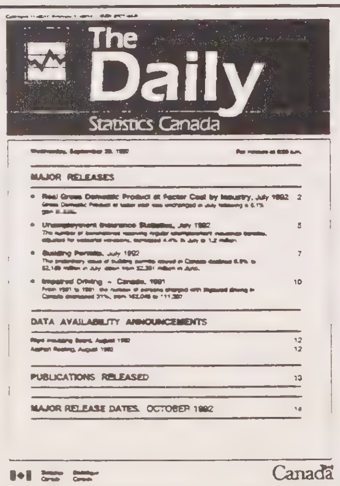
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For release at 8:30 a.m.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues,
1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

- Close to one-third of the North American Indian, Métis and Inuit population aged 5 and older reported being able to carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language. The proportion was 36% for adults aged 15 and older and 21% for children aged 5 to 14.
- Among Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, 3% reported having tuberculosis. For the Canadian population aged 15 and older, the incidence of tuberculosis was less than 1%.
- Among the Aboriginal population aged 15 and older, 67% identified unemployment, 61% alcohol abuse and 25% suicide as a social problem in their community.
- Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older proposed more policing, family service counselling, improved community services and more employment as solutions to their communities' social problems.

(continued on page 2)

Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

The information in this publication was obtained from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

Data tables include information for Canada, the provinces and territories, 11 selected census metropolitan areas, and on and off Indian reserves and settlements; data are tabulated for adults and children by both total Aboriginal population and by specific Aboriginal group.

To obtain a copy of *Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues* (89-533, $45), see "How to Order Publications". For more information, contact Post-Censal Surveys Program (613-951-4414).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Today's release highlights information on language, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues collected from 625,710 persons who reported in the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey that they identified with an Aboriginal group. That is, they considered themselves to be North American Indian, Métis or Inuit.

Those who identified with an Aboriginal group represented approximately 63% of the total number of people who, in the 1991 Census of Population, reported having Aboriginal origin(s) and/or being registered under the *Indian Act of Canada*.

Further information is available in the March 30, 1993 issue of *The Daily*, which presented the first results of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey.

One-third Spoke an Aboriginal Language

Close to one-third (171,090) of the North American Indian, Métis and Inuit population aged 5 and older were able to speak an Aboriginal language well enough to carry on a conversation. Among adults aged 15 and older, 36% (139,375) were able to speak an Aboriginal language compared with 21% (31,715) of children aged 5 to 14.

Among North American Indians . . .

For the population aged 5 and older who identified as North American Indian, 34% spoke an Aboriginal language. However, among North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements, almost 60% indicated that they spoke an Aboriginal language, with Cree (46%) and Ojibwa (17%) being the most frequently reported spoken languages.

Of the 253,760 North American Indians aged 5 and older living off reserves, 19% reported that they spoke an Aboriginal language, with Cree (44%) and Ojibwa (20%) being the most frequently reported spoken languages.

Among Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14 who identified as North American Indian, the difference in reported ability to speak an Aboriginal language between those living on and off Indian reserves and settlements was even more pronounced than among the adult population. Of the 40,500 children who identified as North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements, 44% reported speaking an Aboriginal language compared with 9% of children who identified as North American Indian living off reserves.

Ability to Speak an Aboriginal Language

	Total	Number	%
Total Aboriginal population aged 5 and older	**537,060[1]**	**171,090**	**31.9**
North American Indian	396,335	133,800	33.8
Living on Indian reserves and settlements	142,575	84,665	59.4
Living off reserves	253,760	49,140	19.4
Métis	116,140	16,305	14.0
Inuit	30,050	21,700	72.2
Aboriginal children aged 5 to 14	**148,160[1]**	**31,715**	**21.4**
North American Indian	107,970	24,035	22.3
Living on Indian reserves and settlements	40,500	17,945	44.3
Living off reserves	67,465	6,095	9.0
Métis	31,985	1,580	4.9
Inuit	9,245	6,190	67.0
Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older	**388,900[1]**	**139,375**	**35.8**
North American Indian	288,365	109,765	38.1
Living on Indian reserves and settlements	102,075	66,720	65.4
Living off reserves	186,295	43,045	23.1
Métis	84,155	14,725	17.5
Inuit	20,805	15,510	74.5

[1] *An individual may identify with more than one Aboriginal group; therefore the individual groups do not add to the total.*

Among the adult population aged 15 and older who identified as North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements, 65% reported speaking an Aboriginal language. Of the 186,295 adults who identified as North American Indian living off reserves, 23% reported being able to speak an Aboriginal language.

Cree and Michif were Spoken by the Métis

Of the 116,140 persons aged 5 and older who identified as Métis, 14% reported speaking an Aboriginal language.

Among Métis children aged 5 to 14, this proportion was lower (5%). For Métis adults aged 15 and older, 18% reported speaking an Aboriginal language; of these, 70% spoke Cree and 6% Michif.

Three of Four Inuit Spoke an Aboriginal Language

The majority of Inuit aged 5 and older reported that they spoke an Aboriginal language. Among the 30,050 Inuit aged 5 and older, 72% spoke an Aboriginal language, with 96% reporting that they spoke Inuktitut.

Unlike the North American Indian and Métis groups, there was little difference in the ability to speak an Aboriginal language between Inuit children and adults. Two-thirds (67%) of Inuit children aged 5 to 14 spoke an Aboriginal language, compared to 75% of Inuit adults aged 15 and older.

Rheumatism and Arthritis were the Most Commonly Reported Health Problems

Of the 388,900 persons aged 15 and older who identified with an Aboriginal group, 31% were told by health care professionals that they had a chronic health problem. Thirty-three percent of Métis, 30% of North American Indians and 23% of Inuit reported a chronic health problem.

Fifteen percent of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older reported having arthritis or rheumatism. The proportion was 10% for Inuit and 17% for Métis. According to the 1991 General Social Survey, arthritis or rheumatism among the Canadian population aged 15 and older was 14%. Differences in age distribution have been adjusted to permit comparisons between the two populations.

The presence of diabetes was reported by 6% of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older, compared with 2% of Canadian adults aged 15 and older (adjusted for differences in age distribution) who reported diabetes in the 1991 General Social Survey. Approximately 9% of North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements and 2% of Inuit adults reported diabetes as a chronic health problem.

Three percent of Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older reported that they had tuberculosis. For the Canadian population aged 15 and older, the incidence of tuberculosis was less than 1% in 1991. Among adults who identified as North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements, 3% reported tuberculosis as a chronic health problem; among Inuit adults, 7% reported tuberculosis.

Chronic Health Problems

	Total		N.A.I.[1] on Indian reserves and settlements		N.A.I.[1] off-reserves		Métis		Inuit	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total Aboriginal population 15 and older	**388,900**	**100.0**	**102,075**	**100.0**	**186,295**	**100.0**	**84,155**	**100.0**	**20,805**	**100.0**
Diabetes	23,255	6.0	8,635	8.5	9,790	5.3	4,670	5.5	405	1.9
High blood pressure	44,735	11.5	13,110	12.8	20,635	11.1	9,555	11.4	1,995	9.6
Arthritis, rheumatism	57,995	14.9	14,410	14.1	27,870	15.0	14,375	17.1	2,150	10.3
Heart problems	25,580	6.6	6,940	6.8	11,695	6.3	5,905	7.0	1,275	6.1
Bronchitis	32,650	8.4	6,190	6.1	17,040	9.1	8,875	10.5	1,035	5.0
Emphysema/shortness of breath	22,155	5.7	6,785	6.6	9,685	5.2	4,835	5.7	1,120	5.4
Asthma	22,135	5.7	4,545	4.5	11,375	6.1	5,755	6.8	690	3.3
Tuberculosis	11,655	3.0	3,445	3.4	4,970	2.7	2,075	2.5	1,350	6.5
Epilepsy, seizures	5,910	1.5	1,640	1.6	2,870	1.5	1,030	1.2	380	1.8

[1] *North American Indian.*

Social Problems Facing Aboriginal Communities . . .

The Aboriginal population aged 15 and older were asked for their opinion on the social problems facing Aboriginal people in their communities.

Unemployment was identified by 67% of adults as a problem in their community. It was a problem for 78% of North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements and for 75% of Inuit adults.

Alcohol abuse was a problem reported by 61% of adults. Among North American Indians living on Indian reserves and settlements, 73% reported alcohol abuse as a social problem.

Twenty-five percent of adults reported suicide as a problem in their community. Slightly more than two-fifths (41%) of Inuit reported that suicide was a problem in their community.

1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

A large-scale survey of people who reported Aboriginal ancestry and/or who reported being registered under the *Indian Act of Canada* was conducted after the 1991 Census. This survey, the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, was developed in consultation with Aboriginal organizations and government departments. From those people who identified as North American Indian, Métis or Inuit, the survey collected information on such issues as employment, education, language, tradition, health, lifestyle and social issues, mobility, housing, disability, and income and expenses.

Upcoming Data Products from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey

Data Product	**Release Date**
Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income and Expenses	Summer 1993
Mobility and Disability	Fall 1993
Housing	December 1993
Community Profiles – Available on the Electronic Shelf	First quarter 1994
North American Indians – A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994
The Métis – A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994
The Inuit – A Statistical Profile	Fall 1994
Microdata File	Spring 1994

Social Problems Facing Aboriginal Communities

	Total		N.A.I.[1] on Indian reserves and settlements		N.A.I.[1] off-reserves		Métis		Inuit	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total Aboriginal population 15 and older	**388,900**	**100.0**	**102,075**	**100.0**	**186,295**	**100.0**	**84,155**	**100.0**	**20,805**	**100.0**
Social issues[2]										
Suicide	98,690	25.4	35,195	34.5	38,005	20.4	18,200	21.6	8,575	41.2
Unemployment	261,100	67.1	79,900	78.3	112,195	60.2	56,330	66.9	15,505	74.5
Family violence	152,435	39.2	44,975	44.1	67,820	36.4	32,805	39.0	9,040	43.5
Sexual abuse	95,400	24.5	29,555	29.0	40,605	21.8	19,350	23.0	7,305	35.1
Drug abuse	186,425	47.9	60,010	58.8	80,390	43.2	38,060	45.2	10,195	49.0
Alcohol abuse	237,680	61.1	74,715	73.2	104,280	56.0	49,520	58.8	11,980	57.6
Rape	58,120	14.9	16,735	16.4	24,725	13.3	12,305	14.6	5,190	24.9

1 *North American Indian.*
2 *Persons reporting that they feel [social issue] is a problem in the community where they are now living.*

. . . and Reported Solutions

Aboriginal adults aged 15 and older were asked to propose solutions to the social problems that they felt existed in their communities. Their proposed solutions included increased policing, family service counselling, improved community services and more employment.

Among adults who identified as North American Indian living on Indian reserves and settlements, 17% proposed more policing and 14% suggested family service counselling as possible solutions to social problems within their Aboriginal communities.

Of Inuit adults, 13% proposed improved community services and 12% proposed more employment as possible solutions to the social issues that they felt existed in their communities.

Solutions to Social Problems Proposed by Aboriginal Peoples

	Total		N.A.I.[1] on Indian reserves and settlements		N.A.I.[1] off-reserves		Métis		Inuit	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Total Aboriginal population 15 and older	**388,900**	**100.0**	**102,075**	**100.0**	**186,295**	**100.0**	**84,155**	**100.0**	**20,805**	**100.0**
Proposed solutions										
More policing	39,425	10.1	17,810	17.4	13,200	7.1	6,245	7.4	2,380	11.4
Shelters for abused women	22,390	5.8	6,790	6.7	10,600	5.7	3,910	4.6	1,215	5.8
Family service counselling	40,815	10.5	14,255	14.0	16,495	8.9	8,705	10.3	1,805	8.7
Counselling services (other than family)	34,895	9.0	8,690	8.5	17,075	9.2	7,385	8.8	2,330	11.2
Improved community services	38,260	9.8	10,465	10.3	17,140	9.2	8,515	10.1	2,795	13.4
More employment	30,385	7.8	7,170	7.0	14,055	7.5	7,225	8.6	2,450	11.8
Improved education	28,835	7.4	3,615	3.5	16,450	8.8	8,180	9.7	1,415	6.8

[1] *North American Indian.*

Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements

There were 78 incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements during the 1991 Census. These reserves and settlements represent approximately 38,000 persons. Because the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) sample was selected from the 1991 Census, these 78 reserves and settlements are not included in the APS tables.

An additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements, representing approximately 20,000 individuals, were incompletely enumerated during the APS because enumeration was not permitted or was interrupted before all questionnaires could be completed.

Another 14 Aboriginal communities, representing approximately 2,000 persons, were also incompletely enumerated for the APS.

Lists of these incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements and other Aboriginal communities can be found in *Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues* (89-533, $45), released today.

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum Products
May 1993

Manufacturers shipped 16 376 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in May 1993, down 32.2% from 24 157 thousand square metres shipped in May 1992 and down 3.0% from 16 876 thousand square metres shipped in April 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of May 1993 totalled 86 585 thousand square metres, down 6.2% from the January to May 1992 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The May 1993 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board
May 1993

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 722 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in May 1993, up 0.4% from 2 712 thousand square metres in May 1992.

For January to May 1993, year-to-date shipments totalled 12 428 thousand square metres, up 5.9% from 11 739 thousand square metres for the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 47).

The May 1993 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
May 1993

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for May 1993 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 64 367 tonnes in May 1993, up 4.1% from the 61 847 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1993 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
May 1993

Production of process cheese in May 1993 totalled 6 542 986 kilograms, up 51.2% from April 1993 but down 4.5% from May 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of May 1993 totalled 31 375 051 kilograms, compared to 30 011 824r (revised) the previous year.

Production of instant skim milk powder in May 1993 totalled 331 810 kilograms, up 19.1% from April 1993 but down 18.5% from May 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of May 1993 totalled 1 870 807 kilograms, compared to 1 986 048 kilograms for the corresponding period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The May 1993 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Sub-provincial Retail Trade
1990

Estimates on the number of retail locations, annual sales and average annual sales per location are available for 1990 at the sub-provincial level for Alberta and New Brunswick.

For information, contact Marc Lavergne (613-951-0875) or Katherine Blais (613-951-0822), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, April 1993.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10/$100; United States: US$12/US$120; Other Countries: US$14/US$140).

Railway Operating Statistics, Vol. 73, No. 1. January 1993.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105; United States: US$12.60/US$126; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147).

Causes of Death, 1991.
Catalogue number 84-208
(Canada: $30; United States: US$/US$; Other Countries: US$/US$).

Language, Tradition, Health, Lifestyle and Social Issues, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey.
Catalogue number 89-533
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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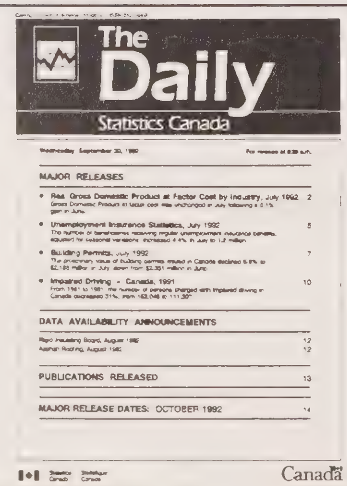
The Daily
Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 — 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 — 6
- Building Permits, July 1992 — 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 — 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1992 — 14

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, June 30, 1993
For release at 8:30 a.m.

Years of Excellence / Ans d'excellence 75

MAJOR RELEASES

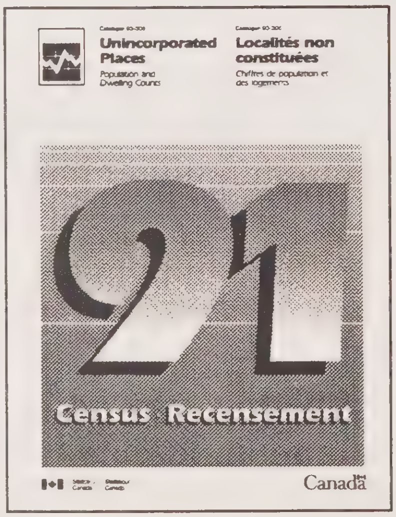
(continued on page 2)

Focus on Culture
Summer 1993

The Summer 1993 issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles on periodical publishing and the environment; the cultural labour force; attendance at heritage institutions; and fine and applied arts graduates.

The Summer 1993, Vol. 5, No. 1 issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Claire McCaughey (613-951-1562), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



Unincorporated Places
1991 Census

Unincorporated Places is now available.

An unincorporated place is a cluster of five or more occupied dwellings situated in a rural area that is known locally by a specific name but that has no local government or legal boundaries.

This publication presents 1991 population counts for all unincorporated places in Canada, in alphabetical order by province. It also indicates the census subdivision in which each unincorporated place is located.

To order a copy of *Unincorporated Places* (93-306, $45), contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office.

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

April 1993

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost was unchanged in April following a 0.6% gain in March and average monthly growth of 0.4% since December.

Seasonally Adjusted

The pause in April was mainly due to a 0.8% drop in goods production, which had surged 1.0% in March and which has led the recovery in recent months. Output of services rose 0.3%, following similar increases in February and March.

Goods-producing Industries

The decline in goods output followed growth averaging 0.6% per month since last November, and was concentrated in manufacturing and construction. Mining was the only major goods-producing industry to record a gain.

Manufacturers curbed production 1.0% following a 1.9% surge in March. The pullback was concentrated in durable goods, where lower output of wood, transportation equipment and electrical products accounted for approximately 70% of the overall manufacturing decline. Even so, smaller declines were widespread as 17 of 21 major groups produced less in April. Higher output of machinery and equipment moderated the loss.

Wood production fell 4.9% as sawmill operators and veneer and plywood producers reduced output sharply. Between September 1992 and March 1993, sawmill output had increased 9.0% as demand and prices soared. Lower exports of wood products and a slump in domestic construction curbed demand in April, however, and prices receded 2.7%.

Manufacturers of transportation equipment cut production 1.7% following several monthly increases. Producers of motor vehicle parts reduced output 2.9%, while output of vehicle assemblies was pared 2.6%. Exports of motor vehicles fell in April after posting several large gains since last November.

Production of electrical products dropped 1.8% following a 4.2% gain in March. Most of the weakness was attributable to lower output of electronic equipment, notably telecommunications equipment. A small gain in office machinery moderated the decline. Shipments abroad of electronic equipment have been weakening since the beginning of the year.

Following increases in February and March, output of machinery and equipment rose a further 3.2% in April – the only substantial advance among the major manufacturing industries.

Construction output slipped 1.2% following a 0.4% decline in March. Despite better new housing sales in March and April, residential construction dropped 1.6%, mainly due to less construction of single dwellings. The stock of unoccupied single and double dwellings has remained high in recent months. Construction of non-residential buildings fell 4.7% after dropping 1.3% in March.

Mining output rose 1.2%, its fourth consecutive monthly gain. A 1.5% increase in output of crude oil and natural gas contributed most to the advance. Higher production by iron mines and increased drilling activity also helped. Declines in gold and other metal mines moderated the gain.

Elsewhere in the goods sector, utilities' output fell 1.4% after dropping 1.8% in March. Production of electricity and distribution of gas were both down in April. Forestry output fell 4.9%, reflecting the weakness in sawmills and construction activities, and reflecting lower demand abroad for wood products.

Services-producing Industries

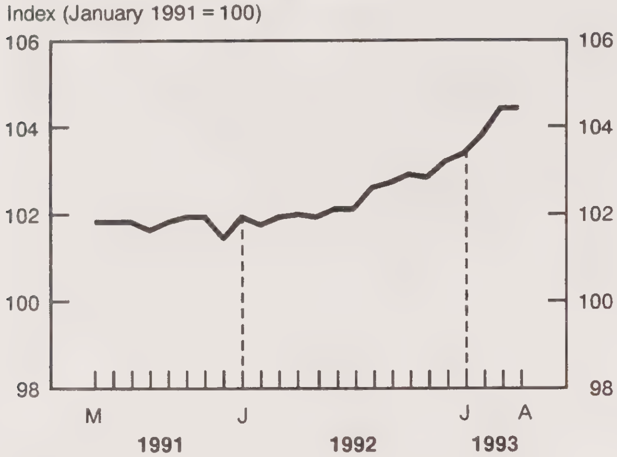
Services advanced for a fifth consecutive month, with finance, insurance and real estate accounting for almost 60% of the increase. Sizeable gains were also recorded in community, business and personal services and in retail trade. Communications rebounded from a decline in March, but wholesale trade decreased sharply, as did transportation and storage. Government services slid for a fifth consecutive month.

Increased activity by real estate agents led a 0.8% gain in finance, insurance and real estate services. The resale housing market in most provinces rebounded in April after slumping since late last year, when interest rates surged for a few months. Despite the gain, real estate output remained lower than a year earlier. Mutual fund activities increased for a third consecutive month as assets continued to grow rapidly. These gains more than offset a decline in brokerage services, which subsided following a plethora of new issues of corporate stock and provincial bonds in March.

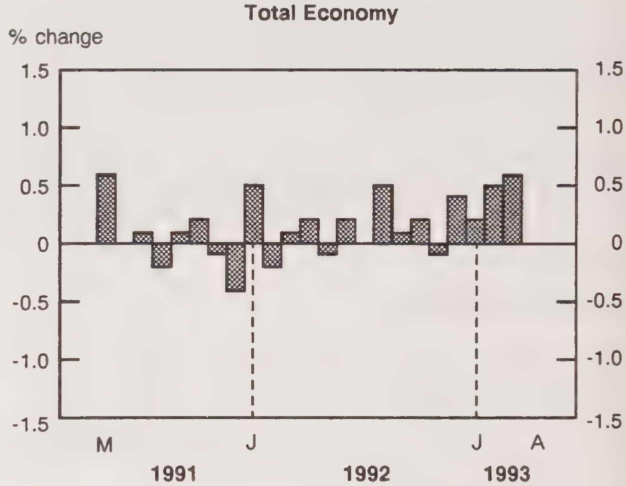
Gross Domestic Product

seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

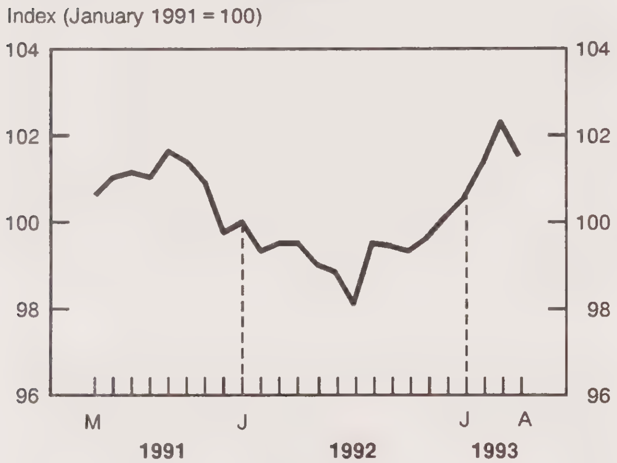
Total Economy



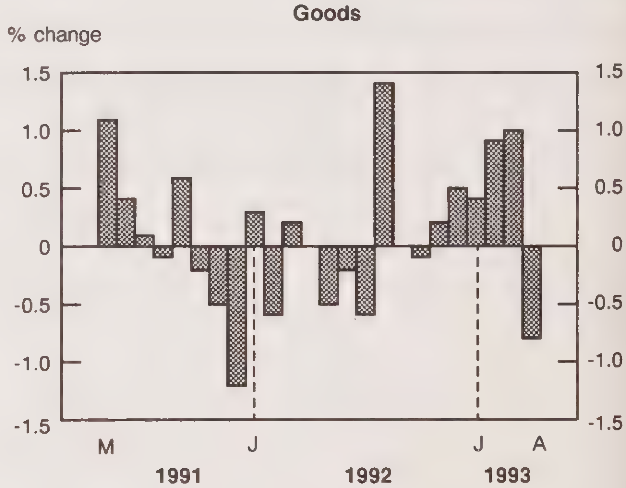
Total Economy



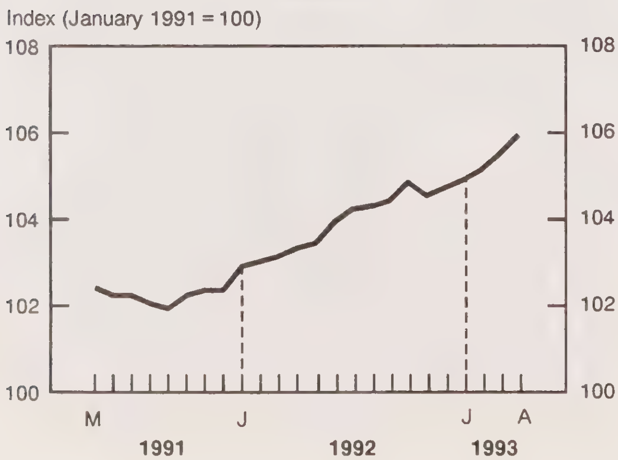
Goods



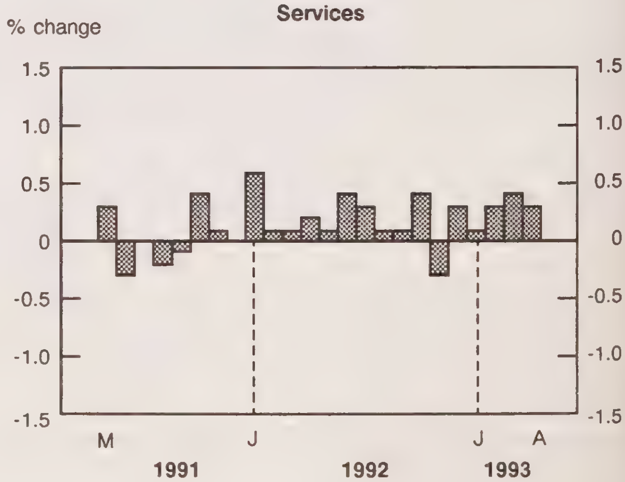
Goods



Services



Services



Bolstered by widespread gains, community, business and personal services advanced 0.8%, its third consecutive monthly gain. Amusement services rose 4.8% after declining in February and March. Higher attendance at sporting events and increased sales by lottery corporations were responsible for most of the gain. Hotel and restaurant services rose 0.9%, mainly due to higher spending in restaurants.

Retailers increased production 1.1% in April as 13 of 18 trade groups recorded higher sales, compared with 10 in March. Motor vehicle dealers increased sales the most as purchases of new cars and trucks improved for a second consecutive month.

Wholesalers recorded lower output for a second consecutive month, declining 1.0%. Only three of eleven trade groups posted higher sales in April. Wholesalers of lumber, machinery and equipment and wholesalers of food recorded the largest declines.

Transportation and storage services slipped 0.6% after improving in the previous two months. Lower trucking activity dragged transportation output down 0.8%. Output by pipelines slowed to 0.7% – after gains that averaged 4.0% in the previous two months – as domestic and external demand for natural gas softened.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674

The April 1993 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.70/$127) is scheduled for release in July.

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry at 1986 Prices

	April 1992	January 1993	February 1993	March 1993	April 1993
			seasonally adjusted $ millions		
Total Economy	**500,717.2**	**507,278.3**	**509,601.1**	**512,493.5**	**512,259.1**
Business Sector:	**408,777.1**	**414,187.3**	**416,552.0**	**419,498.4**	**419,300.1**
Goods:	**165,033.2**	**166,618.3**	**168,063.9**	**169,725.4**	**168,342.5**
Agriculture	10,795.4	10,419.6	10,612.0	10,491.7	10,485.1
Fishing and Trapping	922.3	853.5	859.6	848.7	843.9
Logging Industry	2,431.4	2,906.6	2,935.5	2,989.7	2,842.8
Mining Industries	20,354.2	20,161.4	20,682.4	21,174.7	21,432.3
Manufacturing Industries	84,755.9	88,210.3	88,435.8	90,082.8	89,163.2
Construction Industries	29,540.1	27,565.5	27,664.2	27,563.3	27,226.0
Other Utility Industries	16,233.9	16,501.4	16,874.4	16,574.5	16,349.2
Services:	**243,743.9**	**247,569.0**	**248,488.1**	**249,773.0**	**250,957.6**
Transportation and Storage	21,872.0	21,780.4	22,111.0	22,207.7	22,076.9
Communication Industries	19,409.3	19,658.8	19,778.8	19,616.9	19,727.2
Wholesale Trade	29,305.2	30,195.7	30,263.0	30,213.7	29,920.7
Retail Trade	29,993.7	30,923.8	30,641.1	30,731.0	31,066.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82,843.8	83,931.8	84,412.7	85,532.1	86,230.3
Community, Business and Personal Services	60,319.9	61,078.5	61,281.5	61,471.6	61,936.3
Non-business Sector:	**91,940.1**	**93,091.0**	**93,049.1**	**92,995.1**	**92,959.0**
Goods:	**930.6**	**913.7**	**931.8**	**935.4**	**908.9**
Services:	**91,009.5**	**92,177.3**	**92,117.3**	**92,059.7**	**92,050.1**
Government Service Industry	33,979.3	34,379.9	34,315.1	34,239.5	34,173.5
Community and Personal Services	53,583.1	54,220.8	54,229.2	54,220.8	54,256.8
Other Services	3,447.1	3,576.6	3,573.0	3,599.4	3,619.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	165,963.8	167,532.0	168,995.7	170,660.8	169,251.4
Services-producing Industries	334,753.4	339,746.3	340,605.4	341,832.7	343,007.7
Industrial Production	122,274.6	125,786.8	126,924.4	128,767.4	127,853.6
Non-durable Manufacturing	39,405.5	39,898.6	39,675.8	40,413.8	40,181.9
Durable Manufacturing	45,350.4	48,311.7	48,760.0	49,669.0	48,981.3

■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

April 1993

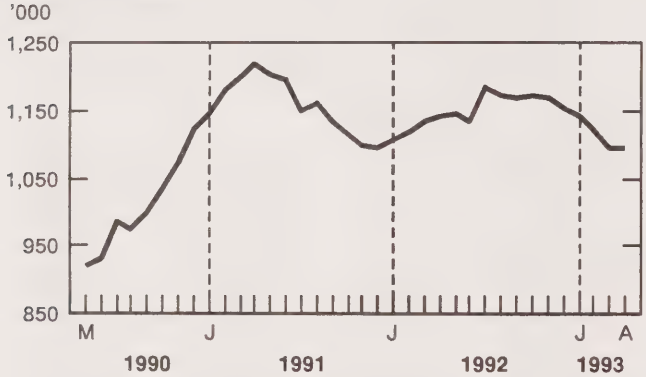
The seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits remained virtually unchanged at 1.1 million in April 1993. Between November 1992 and March 1993, the number of beneficiaries decreased every month.

Seasonally Adjusted

For the week ended April 17, 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular unemployment insurance benefits was estimated at 1,093,000, almost unchanged from March.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits

seasonally adjusted



Between March and April 1993, the number of beneficiaries who received regular benefits increased 6.5% in the Yukon, 1.9% in Prince Edward Island and 1.4% in Newfoundland. The number of beneficiaries decreased 2.8% in Alberta, 1.2% in the Northwest Territories and 1.1% in Manitoba. The number of such beneficiaries in the other provinces changed by less than 1.0%.

Unadjusted

In April 1993, the estimated number of beneficiaries (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,468,000, down 6.3% from April 1992. Over the same 12-month period, the number of male beneficiaries decreased 7.0% to 862,000, and the number of female beneficiaries decreased 5.2% to 606,000.

Note to Users

The number of beneficiaries is a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

Data on benefit payments, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month and are usually final estimates when released. These estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. It is common when making short-term comparisons to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

The unemployment insurance disbursements include disbursements to schools and colleges to train beneficiaries (since February 1991) and disbursements to claimants as self-employment assistance (since June 1992).

Unemployment insurance disbursements in April 1993 totalled $1.7 billion, down 3.8% from April 1992. From January to April 1993, a total of $7.4 billion was paid in benefits, down 1.8% from the same period a year earlier. Comparing the same four-month periods, the average weekly payment increased 3.1% to $265.12, but the number of benefit weeks decreased 5.1% to 27.1 million.

A total of 225,000 claims (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in April 1993, down 13.8% from April 1992. For January to April 1993, 1,067,000 claims were received, a 17.2% decrease from the same period in 1992. The decrease reflects a larger than usual number of applications for unemployment insurance benefits during the same time last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The April 1993 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), which contains data for February, March and April, will be available in July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, please call Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

		April 1992	February 1993	March 1993	April 1993	March 1993 to April 1993
Regular Benefits			seasonally adjusted			% change
Beneficiaries	'000	1,141	1,119r	1,092p	1,093p	0.0
Amount paid	$'000	1,243,261	1,256,708	1,253,605	1,242,549	-0.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,957	4,903	4,895	4,839	-1.1
						April 1992 to April 1993
			unadjusted			% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,566	1,559r	1,522p	1,468p	-6.3
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,289	1,312r	1,281p	1,234p	-4.3
Claims received	'000	261	225	262	225	-13.8
Amount paid	$'000	1,796,585	1,768,434	2,069,103	1,728,918	-3.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	6,778	6,448	7,530	6,272	-7.5
Average weekly benefit	$	256.05	266.02	265.44	264.70	3.4

		January to April		1992 to 1993
		1992	1993	
Year-to-date				% change
Beneficiaries – Average	'000	1,582	1,528p	-3.4
Claims received	'000	1,289	1,067	-17.2
Amount paid	$'000	7,539,301	7,401,292	-1.8
Weeks of benefits	'000	28,534	27,083	-5.1
Average weekly benefit	$	257.13	265.12	3.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
" *All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).*

■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada
1993

In 1993, agricultural producers seeded a record 10.3 million acres of canola, up 2.4 million acres from last year. The area seeded to wheat is down 9.4% to 32.2 million acres.

Western farm operators in 1993 have increased their land in grains and summerfallow, reversing a three-year trend of declining acreage. In 1993, the area of grains and summerfallow increased to 79.2 million acres, up 2.4% from 1992 and up slightly from the 1991 Census area of 78.7 million acres.

Canola and Flaxseed

Western producers have seeded a record 10.3 million acres of canola, up 30.5% from last year. This increase is higher than the seeding intentions that producers reported at the end of March 1993. The largest area seeded to canola prior to 1993 was 9.1 million acres in 1988. The area in flaxseed is up 80.3% to 1.3 million acres, returning to traditional levels (the five-year average from 1988 to 1992 is 1.3 million acres).

Specialty Crops

Producers in the West have seeded record areas in dry peas, lentils and canary seed. The 1.3 million acres seeded to dry peas is up 85.2% from last year. The area in lentils is 920 thousand acres, up 230 thousand acres from the 1992 area. Canary seed area increased 33.9% to 312 thousand acres in 1993. Increases were also reported in mustard seed and sunflower seed, reaching 465 thousand acres and 230 thousand acres, respectively.

Wheat, Oats and Barley

In Western Canada, producers reduced the area seeded in spring wheat to 27.7 million acres, a decrease of 10.1% from last year. Durum wheat is down 1.9% to 3.7 million acres, the lowest since 1983. The area of barley is up 13.4% from last year, to 10.3 million acres. The seeded area of oats in 1993 is 3.9 million acres, 8.9% higher than last year and back to 1988-89 levels.

Corn and Soybeans

In Eastern Canada, the area seeded in corn for grain has decreased by 2.4% to 2.5 million acres. The Quebec area decreased by 4.2%, the first decline in corn for grain area since 1972 in Quebec. Eastern Canadian producers seeded a record 1.9 million acres in soybeans, up 16.5% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1025-1043, 1045-1048, 1050-1051, 3541-3565.

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4: Preliminary Estimates of Principal Field Crop Areas, Canada (22-002, $12/$80) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Copies of this publication are available by fax to subcribers. For further information, please contact the Crops Section (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Residential Building Permits

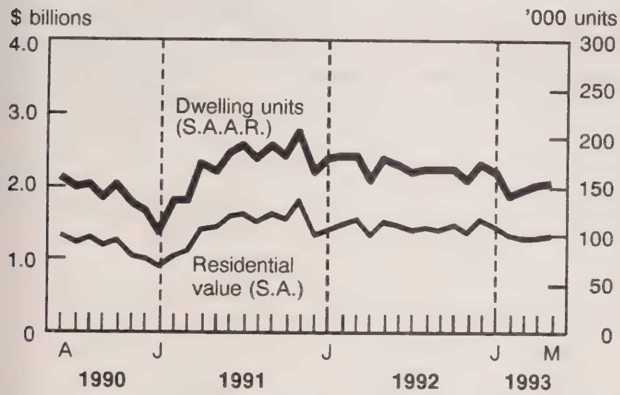
May 1993 (Advance Estimate)

From April 1993, the value of residential building permits rose 1.4% and the number of dwelling units authorized rose 1.3%. Both increases were entirely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector.

Residential Sector

The seasonally adjusted advance estimate for May indicates that the value of residential building permits issued in Canada increased to $1,292 million, up 1.4% from the revised value for April 1993 ($1,274 million). This increase was entirely attributable to the single-family dwelling sector (5.8%), while the multi-family dwelling sector decreased 7.6%.

Value of Residential Building Permits and _Number_ of Authorized Dwelling Units



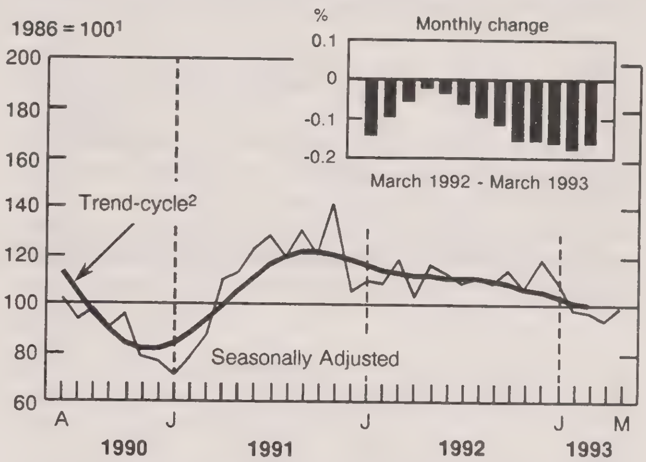
Note: Revised data for April, advanced data for May.
S.A.A.R. : Seasonally adjusted at annual rate (right scale)
S.A. : Seasonally adjusted at monthly rate (left scale)

The advance estimate of dwelling units authorized in May 1993 increased 1.3% to 152,000 units at annual rates, up from some 150,000 (revised) units reported in April. A 6.7% increase in the single-family dwelling sector was partly offset by a 4.5% decrease in the multi-family dwelling sector.

Residential Building Permits Index

The residential building permits index (excluding engineering projects) rose 5.4% in May 1993 to 98.1, reflecting the first monthly increase in the last five months. In spite of this increase, the building permits index fell 16.6% compared with the December 1992 level (117.6).

Residential Building Permits Index



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences that can affect the short-term trend. In order to reduce the number of false signals in the construction activity series, the trend-cycle is published with a two-month lag.*

The residential building permits index short-term trend continued to show a downward drift, as it has since October 1991, decreasing on average by 1.4% per month from 120.6 to 98.9 between October 1991 and March 1993; this represents a drop of about 18.0%. Particularly, the trend decreased 1.6% in March 1993 compared with the February level of 100.5.

The residential building permits advance estimate is based on results received from over 90.0% of the municipalities surveyed.

The residential and non-residential building permits preliminary estimate for April 1993 will be released on July 16.

For further analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of Residential Building Permits (Advance Estimate)

	Value			
	April 1993[r]	May 1993[a]	April 1993[r] to May 1993[a]	May 1992 to May 1993[a]
	$ thousands		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	1,274,094	1,291,791	1.4	-12.8
Raw	1,762,864	1,714,872	-2.7	-9.2

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

Number of Dwelling Units Authorized (Advance Estimate)

	Annual rate			
	April 1993[r]	May 1993[a]	April 1993[r] to May 1993[a]	May 1992 to May 1992[a]
	units		% change	
Canada				
Seasonally Adjusted	150,108	152,100	1.3	-13.8
Raw	211,356	193,944	-8.2	-10.5

[a] *Advance figures.*
[r] *Revised figures.*

■

Focus on Culture

Summer 1993

The Canadian periodical industry has made progress in reducing the environmental impact of its activities. In 1991-92, 20% of periodicals used recycled paper compared with 12% the previous year. The percentage of periodicals using vegetable-based ink increased to 31% from 22% over the same period.

The Summer 1993 issue of *Focus on Culture* contains articles on periodical publishing and the environment; the cultural labour force; attendance at heritage institutions; and fine and applied arts graduates.

Cultural Labour Force

According to Census data, the cultural labour force increased by 14%, from 314,000 in 1986 to 358,000 in 1991. The number of people in arts occupations increased 19%, more than twice the increase observed in other cultural sector occupations. Women entered the cultural labour force at almost twice the rate of men (19% for men, 10% for women).

Heritage Institutions

In 1990-91, attendance at heritage institutions remained stable overall, with 57 million visits reported. This did not hold true, however, across all provinces and institution types (e.g., museums, historic sites, archives, etc.)

University Fine and Applied Arts Programs

Enrolment in university fine and applied arts programs more than doubled over the past two decades. A recent report on graduates shows that, in 1988, only 33% of fine and applied arts graduates who had full-time work were in jobs directly related to their education. This was, however, up from 23% reported in 1984.

The Summer 1993, Vol. 5, No. 1 issue of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications."

For more information, contact Claire McCaughey (613-951-1562), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Occupation Data – 1991 Standard Occupational Classification

1991 Census

Occupation data from the 1991 Census are now available according to the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The 1991 SOC is a new structure that classifies occupation data and provides more up-to-date job titles and occupation descriptions.

The data are also organized by the National Occupational Classification (NOC) structure used by Employment and Immigration Canada.

A release package that contains detailed occupation counts cross-classified by sex for Canada, the provinces and territories is available for both the 1991 SOC and NOC. Data for census metropolitan areas can be ordered separately.

For more information, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Federal Government Enterprise Finance

1991 Actual (Fiscal Year Ended Nearest to December 31)

In 1991, federal government business enterprises (including monetary authorities) earned an after-tax profit of $2,135 million, down $3,509 million or 62.2% from the previous year.

Total income reached $25,878 million in 1991, down $2,902 million or 10.1% from the previous year; total expenses increased by $1,175 million or 5.1% to total $24,104 million.

The gross debt (total liabilities) of federal government business enterprises stood at $88,370 million at the end of 1991, up $3,445 million or 4.1% from the previous year.

Note that revisions to data for the years 1974 to 1990 have been made in order to ensure that the series are consistent over time.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3240.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-1816) or Richard Sauriol (613-951-1829), Public Holdings Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

April 1993

Production of coal totalled 5 371 kilotonnes in April 1993, down 10.7% from April 1992. Year-to-date production at the end of April 1993 stood at 22 709 kilotonnes, down 9.1% from the previous year.

Exports in April fell to 2 472 kilotonnes, down 14.2% from April 1992, while imports fell 50.4% to 606 kilotonnes. For January to April 1993, exports totalled 8 211 kilotonnes, 25.4% below last year.

Coke production increased to 310 kilotonnes, up 6.2% from April 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The April 1993 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $10/$100) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

April 1993

Net generation of electric energy in April 1993 decreased to 39 980 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 0.05% from April 1992. Exports decreased 1.2% to 2 146 GWh; imports increased from 566 GWh to 782 GWh.

Year-to-date net generation at the end of April 1993 amounted to 185 305 GWh, up 2.0% from the previous year. Exports, at 9 737 GWh, were up 14.0% but imports, at 2 640 GWh, were down 0.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The April 1993 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of July. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Cement

May 1993

Manufacturers shipped 912 713 tonnes of cement in May 1993, up 4.7% from 871 865[r] (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier and up 38.0% from 661 456[r] tonnes shipped in April 1993.

For January to May 1993, shipments totalled 2 628 445[r] tonnes, up 1.3% from 2 594 739[r] tonnes shipped during the same period in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The May 1993 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

July 1993

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits data and to area, production and value of vegetables data are now available. This includes 1991 estimates for processed fruits and 1992 estimates for processed vegetables.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623-5624 and 5627.

For further information, order the July issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/$72) or contact G. Mason (613-951-0574), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 4: Preliminary Estimates of Field Crop Area, Canada, 1993
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12/$80; United States: US$14/US$96; Other Countries: US$16/US$112).

Hospital Statistics: Preliminary Annual Report, 1990-91.
Catalogue number 83-241
(Canada: $15).

Focus on Culture, Vol. 5, No. 2. Summer 1993.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25; United States: US$7.50/US$30; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35).

Unincorporated Places, 1991 Census.
Catalogue number 93-306
(Canada: $45; United States: US$54; Other Countries: US$63).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.

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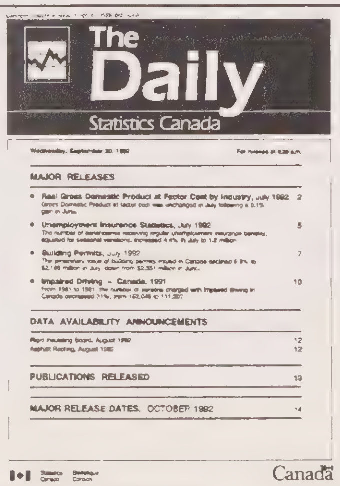
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Statistics Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

- Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, July 1992 2
- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, July 1992 5
- Building Permits, July 1992 7
- Impaired Driving – Canada, 1991 10

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 13

MAJOR RELEASE DATES, OCTOBER 1992 14

Canada

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: JULY 1993

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
July		
6	Estimates of Labour Income	April 1993
6	Canadian Crime Statistics	1992
6	Short-term Expectations Survey	
7	Help-wanted Index	June 1993
8	New Housing Price Index	May 1993
9	Labour Force Survey	June 1993
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	May 1993
9	Farm Product Price Index	May 1993
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	May 1993
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	May 1993
14	Canadian Leading Indicator	June 1993
15	Consumer Price Index	June 1993
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	May 1993
16	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	May 1993
16	Building Permits	May 1993
19	Department Store Sales Advance Release	June 1993
19	Sales of Natural Gas	May 1993
20	Neighbourhood Income and Demographics	1991
20	Construction Union Wage Rate Index	June 1993
22	Retail Trade	May 1993
22	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	May 1993
23	Wholesale Trade	May 1993
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	May 1993
28	Industrial Product Price Index	June 1993
28	Raw Materials Price Index	June 1993
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	May 1993
29	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	June 1993
29	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	May 1993
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	May 1993
30	Major Release Dates	August 1993

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